

foot of a mountain, near the r. bank of the Odet. Pop. 1,234.

**PLOMER (POINT)**, a headland of Eastern Australia, to the N of Port Macquarie, in S lat. 31° 40'.

**PLOMEUR**, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 3 m. WSW of Pont-l'Abbé, and 15 m. SW of Quimper. Pop. in 1846, 2,463.

**PLOMION**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Aisne, cant. and 6 m. E of Vervins. Pop. 1,494. It has manufactories of linen and of baskets.

**PLOMNITZ**, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, regency and 65 m. SSW of Breslau, circle and 1½ m. SE of Habelschwert, in a valley, on a small affluent of the Neiss. Pop. 626. It has a fine castle belonging to the duke of Brunswick.

**PLOMODIERN**, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 7 m. W of Chateaulin. Pop. in 1846, 2,816.

**PLOMOSAS (LAS)**, a village of Mexico, in the state and 108 m. E of Queretaro, and 90 m. NNE of Mexico. It has a mine of argentiferous lead.

**PLON**. See **PLÖN**.

**PLONE**, a river of Prussia, which issues from the N extremity of Lake Berlinichen, near the town of that name, in the prov. of Brandenburg, regency of Frankfurt, circle and 17 m. ENE of Soldin. It runs first N; enters the prov. of Pomerania; then bends NW; traverses a lake of the same name and the Madie-see; issues from the latter lake on the W side; directs its course to the NW; passes to the S of the town of Damn; and after a sinuous course of about 48 m., throws itself into the S extremity of the lake of that name.

**PLONEIS**, a village of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 4 m. NE of Plogastel, and 6 m. WNW of Quimper. Pop. 650.

**PLONEOUR**, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 6 m. NE of Plogastel, and 11 m. SW of Quimper. Pop. in 1846, 3,200.

**PLONEOUR-MENEZ**, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistere and cant. of Saint-Thegonnec. Pop. in 1846, 3,973. It has manufactories of linen.

**PLONEOUR-TREZ**, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistere and cant. of Lesneven, 24 m. NNE of Brest. Pop. in 1846, 3,178.

**PLONSK**, or **PLASK**, a town of Poland, in the gov. and obwod and 32 m. ENE of Plock, on the Ponna. Pop. 2,500, of whom the half are Jews.

**PLOSKIROW**, or **PROSKOROV**, a district and town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Podolia, 60 m. N of Kamenitz, on the l. bank of the Bug. Pop. 3,400.

**PLOTZKAU**, a town of the duchy of Anhalt-Bernburg, capital of a bail. of the same name, in the Upper principality, on the l. bank of the Saale, 5 m. SSW of Bernburg. Pop. of bail., 3,000; of town, 430.

**PLOTZKY**, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, regency and 9 m. SE of Magdeburg, and 14 m. WSW of Lohburg, on the r. bank of an arm of the Elbe. Pop. 700. It has a stone-quarry.

**PLOUAGAT**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord and arrond. of Guingamp. The cant. comprises 7 coms. Pop. in 1831, 8,946; in 1846, 9,099. The town is 8 m. E of Guingamp, and 12 m. W of St. Brieuc. Pop. in 1846, 2,282.

**PLOUANE**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 7 m. SSW of Evran, and 12 m. S of Dinan. Pop. 1,560.

**PLOUARET**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord and arrond. of Lannion. The cant. comprises 8 coms. Pop. in 1831, 18,558; in 1846, 21,097. The town is 9 m. S of Lannion, and 32 m. WNW of St. Brieuc. Pop. in 1846, 5,372.

**PLOUARZEL**, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 5 m. W of St. Renan, and 12 m. WNW of Brest. Pop. in 1846, 2,306. It has a quarry of coarse-grained granite.

**PLOUASNE**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord and cant. of Evran, 12 m. SSE of Dinan. Pop. in 1846, 3,015.

**PLOUAY**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Morbihan and arrond. of Lorient. The cant. comprises 6 coms. Pop. in 1831, 13,628; in 1846, 14,982. The town is 12 m. N of Lorient, and 32 m. NW of Vannes, on the Scorff. Pop. in 1846, 4,308.

**PLOUBALAY**, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord and arrond. of Dinan. The cant. comprises 8 coms. Pop. in 1831, 8,408; in 1846, 9,062. The village is 11 m. NNW of Dinan, and 8 m. SW of St. Malo. Pop. in 1846, 2,667. It has a considerable trade in grain.

**PLOUBAZLANEC**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord and cant. of Paimpol, 33 m. NW of St. Brieuc. Pop. in 1846, 3,357.

**PLOUBEZE**, or **PLOUBEZEE**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 2 m. SSE of Lannion. Pop. in 1846, 3,487.

**PLOUCADEUC**, a village of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 8 m. NE of Questembert. Pop. 1,500.

**PLOUCRESCANT**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 4 m. N of Trequier, near the English chapel. Pop. 2,321.

**PLOUDALMEZEAU**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Finistere and arrond. of Brest. The cant. comprises 12 coms. Pop. in 1831, 14,680; in 1846, 15,619. The town is 15 m. NW of Brest, and 3 m. SE of the shore of the Atlantic. Pop. in 1846, 3,234.

**PLOUDANIEL**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 2 m. SW of Lezardrieux, on an affluent of the Trieux. Pop. 1,750.—Also a commune in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 3 m. S of Lesneven. Pop. in 1846, 3,404.

**PLOUDIRY**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Finistere and arrond. of Brest. The cant. comprises 7 coms. Pop. in 1831, 5,696; in 1846, 6,480. The town is 18 m. ENE of Brest. Pop. 1,497. It has a paper-mill.

**PLOUEC**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 1½ m. S of Pontrieux, on the l. bank of the Trieux. Pop. in 1846, 2,200.

**PLOUEDERN**, a village of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 3 m. N of Landerneau, and 14 m. NW of Brest. Pop. 1,180.

**PLOUEGAT-GUERAND**, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 3 m. SE of Lannion, on the l. bank of the Douron. Pop. 2,038.

**PLOUEGAT-MOYSAN**, a village of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 1½ m. ENE of Ponthou, on a height. Pop. 1,150.

**PLOUENAN**, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 4 m. S of St. Pol-de-Leon. Pop. in 1846, 3,280.

**PLOUER**, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 6 m. NE of Dinan, near the l. bank of the Rance. Pop. in 1846, 3,875. It has a small port.

**PLOUESCAT**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Finistere and arrond. of Morlaix. The cant. comprises 5 coms. Pop. in 1831, 10,961; in 1846, 11,889. The town is 18 m. WNW of Morlaix. Pop. in 1846, 3,467. It has a small port.

**PLOUEZEC**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord and cant. of Paimpol, 27 m. NW of Saint-Brieuc. Pop. in 1846, 4,147.

**PLOUEZEOCH**, a commune of France, in the dep.

of Finistere, cant. and 5 m. E of Lanmeur. Pop. 1,709.

PLOUFRAGAN, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 2 m. SW of St. Briec. Pop. in 1846, 2,496.

PLOUGASNON, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 5 m. NW of Lanmeur, near the coast. Pop. in 1846, 4,003.

PLOUGASTEL-DAOULAS, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 5 m. WNW of Daoulas, near the entrance of the Landerneau, in the roadstead of Brest. Pop. in 1846, 5,999. It has manufactories of linen.

PLOUGASTEL-SAINT-GERMAIN, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Finistere, arrond. and 11 m. W of Quimper. Pop. 1,120.

PLOUGONVELEN, a village of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 8 m. SW of St. Renan, and 11 m. W of Brest, near the Atlantic. Pop. 1,400.

PLOUGONVEN, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistere and cant. of Le Ponthou, 15 m. SE of Morlaix. Pop. in 1846, 4,558. It has manufactories of ropes and of nails. Bees are extensively reared in the environs.

PLOUGONVER, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 5 m. S of Belle-en-Terre, and 13 m. SW of Guingamp. Pop. in 1846, 4,008.

PLOUGOULM, or PLOUGOULIN, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 3 m. WSW of St. Pol-de-Leon, and 13 m. NW of Morlaix. Pop. in 1846, 2,488.

PLOUGOUMELLEN, a village of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 4 m. ESE of Auray, on Morbihan bay. Pop. 1,425.

PLOUGUENAST, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord and arrond. of Londeac. The cant. comprises 5 coms. Pop. in 1831, 14,809; in 1846, 14,040. The town is 9 m. NE of Londeac, near the l. bank of the Lie. Pop. in 1846, 3,909.

PLOUGUERNEAU, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 3 m. N of Lannilis. Pop. in 1846, 5,909.

PLOUGUERNEVAL, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 3 m. E of Rostrenen. Pop. in 1846, 3,752.

PLOUGUIEL, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 1 m. N of Treguier, near the l. bank of a river of that name. Pop. 2,783.

PLOUGUIN, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 3 m. SE of Ploudalmezeau. Pop. in 1846, 2,206.

PLOUHA, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord and arrond. of St. Briec. The cant. comprises 5 coms. Pop. in 1831, 9,011; in 1846, 8,761. The town is 15 m. NW of St. Briec. Pop. in 1846, 4,933.

PLOUHARNEL, a village of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 8 m. N of Quiberon, on a mountain, near a bay of the Atlantic. Pop. 950.

PLOUHINEC, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 2 m. S of Pontcroix, on a mountain, near the bay of Audierne. Pop. in 1846, 2,694.—Also a commune in the dep. of Morbihan, and cant. of Pont Louis, 6 m. SE of Lorient. Pop. in 1846, 3,014.

PLOUIDER, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. of Lesneven, 21 m. NW of Brest. Pop. in 1846, 3,231.

PLOUIGNEAU, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of Finistere and arrond. of Morlaix. The cant. comprises 7 coms. Pop. in 1831, 14,175; in 1846, 15,595. The village is 6 m. E of

Morlaix, and 3 m. W of Ponthou, formerly the chief town in the cant. Pop. in 1846, 4,910.

PLOUIZY, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 1½ m. NW of Guingamp. Pop. 2,183.

PLOUJÉAN, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 2 m. N of Morlaix, on the r. bank of the Relec. Pop. in 1846, 2,843.

PLOUMAGOAR, or PLOUMAGOET, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 1½ m. SE of Guingamp. Pop. in 1846, 1,846.

PLOUMILLIAU, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 5 m. ENE of Pleslin. Pop. in 1846, 3,480.

PLOUMOGUER, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 5 m. WSW of St. Renan. Pop. 1,795.

PLOUNERIN, a village of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 5 m. SW of Plouaret. Pop. 1,516.

PLOUNEVENTER, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 7 m. W of Landivisian. Pop. in 1846, 4,146.

PLOUNEVEZ-DU-FAOU, a village of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 5 m. N of Chateaud-Faou. Pop. 2,750.

PLOUNEVEZ-LOCHRIST, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 4 m. SW of Plouescat. Pop. 4,146.

PLOUNEVEZ-QUINTIN, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 6 m. NE of Rostrenen. Pop. in 1846, 3,049.

PLOUNEZ, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 1 m. WSW of Paimpol. Pop. in 1846, 2,171.

PLOUNGAN, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vilna, district and 15 m. W of Telch.

PLOURAY, a village of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 11 m. E of Gourin, near the l. bank of the Laita. Pop. 1,500.

PLOURHAN, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. of Etables and 5 m. SE of Plouha. Pop. in 1846, 2,121.

PLOURIN, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 3 m. SW of Ploudalmezeau. Pop. 1,485.—Also a commune in the same dep., in the cant. and 4 m. SSE of Morlaix. Pop. 3,115.

PLOURIVO, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 2 m. SSW of Paimpol. Pop. in 1846, 2,401.

PLOUVARA, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 4 m. SE of Chatelaudren. Pop. 1,860.

PLOUVIEN, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 2 m. NNW of Plabennec. Pop. in 1846, 3,105. It has manufactories of brick and pottery.

PLOUVORN, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 4 m. SE of Plouzevede. Pop. in 1846, 3,572. It has an extensive trade in horses.

PLOUYE, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 4 m. S of Huelgoet. Pop. 2,028.

PLOUZANE, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. of St. Renan, 6 m. W of Brest. Pop. in 1846, 2,970.

PLOUZEC, a village of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 4 m. SE of Paimpol, near the headland of that name. Pop. 2,140.

PLOUZELAMBRE, a village of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 5 m. E of Pleslin. Pop. 550.

PLOUZEVEDE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Finistere and arrond. of Morlaix. The cant. comprises 6 coms. Pop. in



1831, 12,111; in 1846, 13,648. The town is 14 m. WNW of Morlaix. Pop. in 1846, 2,107.

**PLOUZÉVET**, a commune of France, in the dep. of Finistère, cant. and 8 m. W of Plougastel-Saint-Germain, at the foot of a mountain, near the bay of Audierne. Pop. in 1846, 2,863.

**PLOVA**, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Tula. It has its source in the district of Tchern, near Golokhvastovo; runs NW; and throws itself into the Upa, on the l. bank, at Crapivna, and after a course of 60 m.

**PLOVAN**, a village of France, in the dep. of Finistère, cant. and 6 m. SW of Plogastel, on a height, near the bay of Audierne. Pop. 400.

**PLOVER**, a township and village of Portage co., in the state of Wisconsin, U. S., 101 m. N by W of Madison, drained by Wisconsin river and its branches, and Big-Plover river. The soil is fertile and well cultivated. Pop. of township, 462. The village is at the confluence of Big-Plover river with the Wisconsin.

**PLUCKLEY WITH PEVINGTON**, a parish and village in Kent, 13 m. S by E of Maidstone. The South Eastern railway passes  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. S of the village. Area 3,047 acres. Pop. in 1831, 714; in 1851, 798.

**PLUDENZ**. See **BLUDENZ**.

**PLUDERHAUSEN**, a town of Württemberg, 3 m. W of Lorch. Pop. 1,400.

**PLUDUNO**, a village and com. of France, in the dep. of Cotes-du-Nord, 12 m. NW of Dinan. Pop. 1,800.

**PLUE (LAC-DE-LA)**. See **RAINY LAKE**.

**PLUFUR**, a village of France, in the dep. of Cotes-du-Nord, 10 m. SW of Lannion. Pop. 1,000.

**PLUGUFFAN**, a village of France, in the dep. of Finistère, 4 m. WSW of Quimper. Pop. 1,100.

**PLUHERLIN**, a village of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, 18 m. E of Vannes. Pop. 1,400.

**PLUM**, an island of the state of New York, U. S., off Oyster-Pond point. It is 3 m. in length, and 1 m. wide.

**PLUMARTIN**, a town of France, in the dep. of La-Vienne, 12 m. SE of Chatellerault. Pop. 1,200.

**PLUMB-CREEK**, a village of Caldwell co., in Texas, 26 m. SSE of Austin.

**PLUMBLAND**, a parish in Cumberland, 6 m. N by E of Cockermouth, in the line of the Maryport and Carlisle railway. Area 2,970 acres. Pop. in 1831, 524; in 1851, 800.

**PLUMB-POINT (GREAT)**, a point on the S coast of the island of Jamaica, in N lat.  $17^{\circ} 55' 15''$ , and W long.  $76^{\circ} 46' 55''$ . It forms the SE limit of the peninsula of Port-Royal which shelters the harbour of Kingston.

**PLUME (LA)**, a town of France, dep. of Lot-et-Garonne, 12 m. SE of Nérac. Pop. 2,700.

**PLUME (LA)**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders and dep. of Beernem. Pop. 100.

**PLUMELEC**, a town of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 4 m. ESE of St. Jean-de-Brevelay. Pop. 2,660.

**PLUMELIAN**, a town of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 6 m. NNE of Band. Pop. 2,400.

**PLUMELIN**, a town of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 3 m. SW of Lormine. Pop. 3,500.

**PLUMENAN**, a town of Moravia, in the circle and 10 m. SW of Olmutz. Pop. 740.

**PLUMERGAT**, a village of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 7 m. NE of Auray. Pop. 1,900.

**PLUMIEUX**, a village and com. of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 4 m. SE of La Cheze. Pop. 2,980.

**PLUMLEY**, or **PLUMLEIGH**, a township in Great Budworth p., Cheshire, 3 m. SW of Nether-Knuts-

ford, near a branch of the Weaver. Area 1,622 acres. Pop. in 1831, 378; in 1851, 376.

**PLUMPTON**, a parish in Northamptonshire, 7 m. W of Towcester. Area 1,800 acres. Pop. 50.

**PLUMPTON**, or **PLUMPTON-BOSKAGE**, a parish in Sussex,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. NW by W of Lewes. Area 2,423 acres. Pop. in 1831, 275; in 1851, 383.

**PLUMPTON**, or **PLOMPTON**, a township in Spoforth p., W. R. of Yorkshire,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. S by E of Knaresborough. Area 2,250 acres. Pop. in 1851, 207.

**PLUMPTON-STREET**, a township in Hesketh-in-the-Forest p., Cumberland,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. N by W of Penrith. Area 2,677 acres. Pop. in 1851, 183.

**PLUMPTON-WALL**, a township and chapelry in Lazonby p., Cumberland, 6 m. N by W of Penrith. Area 3,021 acres. Pop. in 1851, 334.

**PLUMPTON-WOOD**, or **WOOD-PLUMPTON**, a chapelry and township in St. Michael p., Lancashire,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. NW by N of Preston, in the line of the Lancaster and Preston canal and railway. Area 4,722 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,719; in 1851, 1,574.

**PLUMSTEAD**, a parish in Norfolk,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. SE of Holt. Area 1,272 acres. Pop. in 1831, 220; in 1851, 200.—Also a parish in Kent, 10 m. E by S of St. Paul's, London. Area 3,715 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,745; in 1851, 8,373. This great increase of pop. is attributable to the extension of building in that part of the p. adjoining Woolwich.

**PLUMSTEAD (GREAT)**, a parish in Norfolk, 4 m. E of Norwich. Area 1,403 acres. Pop. in 1851, 359.

**PLUMSTEAD (LITTLE)**, a parish in Norfolk,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. E by N of Norwich. Area 1,395 acres. Pop. in 1831, 312; in 1851, 309.

**PLUMSTEADVILLE**, a township and village of Bucks co., in Pennsylvania, U. S., 94 m. E by N of Harrisburg. Pop. 2,187.

**PLUMTREE**, a parish in Nottinghamshire, 5 m. SSE of Nottingham, including the townships of Clipstone and Normanton-on-the-Wolds. Area 3,460 acres. Pop. in 1831, 605; in 1851, 597.

**PLUNERET**, a village and com. of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, cant. and 1 m. NE of Auray.

**PLUNGAR**, or **PLUNGARTH**, a parish in Leicestershire, 10 m. N by E of Melton-Mowbray. Area 1,310 acres. Pop. in 1831, 244; in 1851, 272.

**PLUSH**, or **PLUS**, a hamlet in Buckland-Newton p., Dorset, 8 m. N by E of Dorchester. Pop. 145.

**PLUSSULION**, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, 15 m. NE of Loudeac. Pop. 1,170.

**PLUTON GEYERS**, a remarkable group of hot springs in the Sierra Nevada of California, amounting to 20 in number, and varying in temp. from  $93^{\circ}$  to  $169^{\circ}$ . Professor Shepherd states, that having travelled NW from the head of the valley of the Napa which flows into Carquines bay, and after encamping one or two nights in the rain, and wandering through almost impenetrable thickets, his party reached the summit of a high peak on the morning of the fourth day. On the W they saw the Pacific; on the E, the lofty range of the Sierra Nevada; on the N, almost immediately at their feet, opened an immense chasm, apparently formed by the rending of the mountains in a direction from W to E. "The sun's rays had already penetrated into the narrow valley, and so lighted up the deep defile that from a distance of 4 or 5 m. we distinctly saw clouds and dense columns of steam rapidly rising from the banks of the little river Pluton. It was now the 8th of February: the mountain-peaks in the distance were covered with snow, while the valley at our feet wore the verdant garb of summer. In the space of a  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. sq. we discovered from 100 to 200 openings through which the steam issued with violence, sending up dense columns to a height

of nearly 200 ft., like our largest ocean-steamers, and gradually diminishing to engines of one or two horse-power. The roar of the larger tubes could be heard for a mile or more." Some of these jets work spasmodically, and when least expected, drench the incautious traveller with scalding water. The mineral and earthy matters held in suspension have formed cones over some of the orifices, the interior of which appears to be immense boiling caldrons, and you hear the lashing and foaming gyrations beneath your feet as you approach them. The rocks around are rapidly dissolving under the powerful metamorphic action going on. Porphyry and jasper are transformed into a kind of potter's clay; granite is rendered so soft that you may crush it between your fingers and cut it as easily as bread unbaked; and feldspar appears to be converted partly into alum. The heated and sulphurous vapours have no injurious effect on the vegetation of the locality, for large forest trees flourish within 50 ft. of the boiling springs, animals abound in the thickets, and birds sing in the branches.

PLUVIGUER, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of Morbihan, 15 m. NW of Vannes. Pop. 4,480.

PLUWYCHOEK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders and dep. of Deerlyk. Pop. 1,440.

PLUZUNET, a village and town of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 5 m. ENE of Plonaret.

PLYM, a river of Devonshire, which rises on the S side of Dartmoor, and flows 17 m. SSW into Plymouth sound. Its tideway, 3 m. in length, forms the harbour called the Catwater.

PLYMOUTH, a parliamentary borough and seaport in the county of Devon, 53 m. by railway SW of Exeter, and 247 m. by railway WSW of London. On its S side, stretching into the English channel, is the capacious bay, called Plymouth-sound; on its W, but with the suburb of Stonehouse intervening, is the noble harbour called the Hamoaze, formed by the estuary of the river Tamar; on its E is the creek called the Catwater, an expansion of the river Plym, below an upper estuary called the Lary. Opening from the sound, between the Hamoaze and the Catwater, are the two creeks called Mill-bay and Sutton-pool, each about a  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. in length. The town, viewed jointly with Stonehouse, which lies strictly contiguous, occupies a peninsula, which is cut at the extremity into three subordinate peninsulæ; and, jointly with the borough of Devonport, and the suburbs of Morice-town and Stoke-Damerel, which lie on the E side of the Hamoaze, covers an interrupted edified yet strictly urban area of about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. in length, by 1 m. in breadth. See articles DEVONPORT, STONEHOUSE, MORICE, and STROKE.—The town of P. itself spreads its street-arrangements over an area of about 1 m. each way; and, even within this space, is but partially compact. Its site ascends in a bold and broken gradient, back from Mill-bay, Sutton-pool, and the intermediate broad headland; and is such as to render some of the street-lines steep, and the entrance from the NE inconvenient. Excepting a main thoroughfare of several names which describes the fourth of a circle through the centre of the town, Union-street, which forms the chief connection with Stonehouse, and Cambridge and Oxford-streets, which form a straight and continuous line on the NW, most of the streets are narrow, short, and irregular. The suburbs present a profusion of handsome private houses. The guild-hall stands at the junction of four streets, and is a spacious structure. The theatre is large and chastely ornate. A building called

the Athenæum, appropriated to scientific lectures during winter, contains a museum of natural history and works of art. Among the other buildings are a mechanics' institution, built in 1850, a freemasons' hall, an exchange, a new market-place, a public hospital, and, within the township of Stonehouse, the royal hospital, an extensive structure, appropriated to seamen and marines. St. Andrew's church, consisting of a nave, aisles, and chancel, with a pinnacled tower, built in 1646, is a spacious edifice. A citadel situated on the W headland of Sutton-pool, and built in 1670-71, consists of three regular and two irregular bastions, the former strengthened by ravelins and hornworks, and the whole defended by a deep ditch, counterscarp, and palisadoed covered way. The summit of the citadel lifts the eye of the spectator over a beautiful panorama to the lofty hills of Dartmoor. A lower fort, connected with the citadel, but of much later date, is designed chiefly for the defence of the sound. Several works, on various points of the encincturing waters, aid the defence; but the principal are formidable batteries on a rocky islet within the entrance of the sound, named St. Nicholas' isle.—A mineral spring at P., called the Victoria spa, has acquired some celebrity for its medicinal properties. The water is obtained from a boring in the Artesian manner, 365 ft. deep; and, as analyzed by Professors Faraday and Daniel, an imperial pint of it contains 96.64 grains of chloride of sodium, 18.68 of muriate of magnesia, 15.10 of muriate of lime, 9.55 of sulphate of soda, 8.94 of sulphate of lime, 2.06 of carbonate of lime, and 0.69 of carbonate of iron.

*Harbours, &c.]* The extensive docks which bear the name of Plymouth are situated in DEVONPORT, and, as well as the Hamoaze, are noticed in the article on that borough. Catwater harbour is capable of protecting 500 ships from the SW gales. Sutton-pool is naturally more sheltered than the inlets, and forms the principal harbour for merchant-vessels. "It is impossible," says a modern journalist, "to look down without wonder from the heights of Devonport on the magnificent basins that run far inland on every side, and offer to the ships of the British navy many square miles of still and deep water, where they may lie securely sheltered from any wind that can blow." Vast natural quays run down suddenly into deep water, and enable ships even of the largest size to come close up to them for receiving their stores, landing troops, &c.,—confering all the advantages of the most perfect harbour. Nature might seem to have planned and excavated these deep ravines with the express design of forming havens for refuge and defence for some great maritime power. The whole coasts of the opposite continent present no single instance of such a harbour, either for extent, shelter, depth, or ease of access and egress. Screened by high lands from every side except the S, Nature has placed in that quarter shallows which at least break and mitigate the violence of the waves, leaving both to E and W of them such wide and direct entrances as can be made safely in all weathers. The entrance to P. sound is some 3 m. broad, and it extends inward nearly as far, giving between 4,000 and 5,000 acres of deep water, from which extend out various subsidiary bays and creeks of considerable extent. It consists of three divisions, each containing fine capacious natural harbours, viz., two inner ones on the W, called the Hamoaze and the Tamar and Mill-bay; on the E, Sutton-pool, Catwater, and the channels of the Lary and Plym rivers. The outer harbour consists of the sound, of Barnpool and Cawsands-bay on the W, and Bovisand and Staddons-bays on the E. The great extent and depth of water, good anchorage, and excellent shelter to be found in these harbours, and their situation close to the entrance of the British channel, give to P. an importance which has long ranked it as the first of our harbours." There lies, says Capt. Walker, within the boundary-line of P. sound, "about 160 m. of water-margin bordering our beautiful rivers and creeks, and washed every day by clear water brought in by the tides from the broad Atlantic. Our picturesque valleys and beautiful hills look down upon these winding and sheltered inland navigable waters, and there is room enough for the erection of 10,000 sites for gentlemen's residences among scenery as beautiful as ever eye gazed upon. The Plym, Tamar, Tavy, and St. German's rivers, are navigable rivers for such light swift steamers as ply upon the Thames, and unite the upper and lower waters of the river for a few pence, and with the rapidity of an Arab steed." Its capaciousness, its depth of water, its numerous, large, and various ramifications, its proximity to the mouth of the English channel, the ease with which it can generally be entered, and its immediate accessibility for shelter or for refit to a squadron or great fleet returning from a cruise, early pointed it out as a chief station for the British navy. But being wholly open across the entrance, and unprotected by the opposite

# PLYMOUTH SOUND

## REMARKS.

Ordinary Spring Tides range vertically 16 feet. Ordinary neap tides 10 feet. 30 knots with low barometer raise the sea level 2 or even 3 feet. 25 knots with a high barometer lower the sea surface in a corresponding degree. At high springs the top of the Breakwater is covered by the sea on smooth water.

## Breakwater Light.

Height above High Water 65 feet. Light 5 second red over 2 second green within the Breakwater. Bright leading light in same tower for the Western Channel.

33 The Soundings show the lowest water in fathoms under which is marked muddy or clay bottom & rocky.





coast or by any immediate natural barrier, it afforded, over most of its extent, no shelter whatever from those very S and SW gales which compelled vessels to run to it as an asylum; at the same time, it not only received the full roll of the Atlantic, but, in consequence of its funnel-shaped outline, flung up the invasion of careering billows into a tumultuous mass of vexed and broken sea. Its creeks so far afforded shelter that the British navy, while only in its infancy, heeded little the tumbling of waters on the broad bosom of the sound, or the prolonged but subdued surge which swept past the interior headlands. During the tremendous conflict of the last war, however, when the navy became so enlarged as to require more than ordinary accommodation, and so beset with the tactics of the antagonist powers as to need the utmost facilities of prompt retreat and speedy refit, the inconveniences of the sound became boldly apparent, and called for some instant and magnificently imagined remedy. Numerous but vain remedial measures were successively proposed and rejected; and in 1806, the late Messrs. John Rennie and Joseph Whidbey recommended the construction of a detached or isolated breakwater of peculiar form, and 1,700 yds. long, across nearly the mouth of the sound, leaving a channel at each end for the passage of vessels. They preferred the breakwater to be detached, because the part of the sound selected as its site was already obstructed, and to a considerable extent rendered un navigable by the Panther, Shovel, and Tinker rocks. In the summer of 1812, this plan was ordered to be carried into execution, and since then it has, with such modifications as events and experience evinced to be necessary, been brought very nearly to completion.

The Breakwater consists of three continuous parts, a centre of 1,000 yds. in length, and two wings or kants, each 350 yds. in length, and diverging from the centre at an angle of 20°. Its entire length at top is thus 1,700 yds.; but at the low-water line it is 1,770 yds., or 1 m. The exterior slope, from the top to the low-water line, has been artificially set, and makes 5 ft. horizontal to 1 ft. perpendicular; below the low-water line it was adjusted by the action of the sea, and makes from 3 and even less than 3 to 4 ft. horizontal to 1 ft. perpendicular. The top is 45 ft. broad; and at the ends is 2 ft., and in the centre 3 ft., above high-water of spring-tides. The inner slope, from the top to the base, is hardly 2 ft. horizontal to 1 ft. perpendicular. About 500 yds. of the central division rests on the Shovel rocks and shoal; the rest of the centre and the whole of the wings stretch out into deeper water; and the whole work has a vertical height from top to base of between 50 and 80 ft. Additional to the outer slope is an exterior berme or foreshore, 30 ft. wide at the extremity of the E wing, 50 ft. wide in the centre, and 70 ft. wide at the extremity of the W wing. This foreshore rises from the base of the slope to about 5 ft. above low-water line, and serves both to break the force of the waves before they strike the main body of the work, and to prevent their recoil from undermining the slope's base, and making a consequent breach in the general structure. A dressed stone pier or platform, containing 2,500,000 cubic ft. of dressed stone, runs along the top. At the western extremity is a circular head, 570 ft. in diam.; and here, on an inverted arch previously brought up from low-water mark, in N lat. 50° 20', W long. 4° 9', a lighthouse of granite has been erected, 14 ft. in diam. in the clear, and exhibiting the centre of the light 55 ft. above the top of the breakwater. The anchorage has fine holding-ground, and a depth at low water spring-tides of from 5 to 7 fath. The E entrance is a  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. wide, and has a varying depth at low-water of from 6 to 7 fath.; the W entrance is about the same width, and varies in low-water depth from 7 to 9 fath. The original mass of the breakwater consists of rough rubble stones of from about a ton weight, or 17 or 18 cubic ft. of space, to 10 tons and upwards in weight; most of the large blocks are thrown to the exterior of the outer slope, but large and small are generally so assorted as to render the mass as nearly as possible compact, and the whole is consolidated by quarry-rubbish and lime-screenings thrown down to fill up the crevices. For the most part the waves themselves have been allowed to give form to the breakwater, the engineer doing little more than handing the materials to them. Both the buttress and the exterior of the other parts of the work in its vicinity, are composed of granite masonry, horizontally dove-tailed, and vertically fixed with iron lewes or cramps. According to the calculation of Messrs. Rennie and Whidbey, 2,000,000 tons of stone would be required to complete their plan; but in consequence of the various repairs and extensions which were found necessary, 3,377,068 tons were deposited up to the 31st July 1841, and it now consists of 3,500,000 tons. Yet though the estimated cost of the original plan was £1,013,900, the actual cost of the whole work, with all its additions, up to this date, is only £1,500,000. The quarries whence the stones for the great body of the work have been obtained are situated at Oreston, on the E shore of the Catwater, about 4 m. distant, and comprise 25 acres of limestone rock. The blocks of limestone—so compact and close-grained as to furnish many fair specimens of finely variegated marble—were conveyed from the quarries on trucks along railways to the quay; they were thence conveyed on the trucks in vessels of 60 tons burden and upwards, built expressly for the purpose; and on their arrival at the spot marked out by buoys for their reception, they were discharged from the stern of the vessels by a contrivance so simple that a whole cargo was usually disposed of in about 15 or 20 minutes. Latterly the deposits were made at the rate of from 3s. to 4s. per ton of expense.—A basin with a water-area of 13 acres, and a depth of 22 ft., and a graving-dock 350 ft. long, by 84 ft. wide, are now in process of construction in Millbay.

In a memorial to the Admiralty, in October 1853, occasioned by a proposal then in contemplation to remove the packet-service connected with the Cape of Good Hope mails from P. to Southampton, the comparative advantages of the port of P. are stated to be, that the sound possesses an open communication with the English channel, from which the Eddystone lighthouse is a sure and constant guide; that the distance from the Eddystone to P. is about 10 m., and from the Eddystone to Southampton, by the Needles, 126 m.; that when E winds prevail, a screw steam-ship off Ushant could make 9 knots or more per hour if bound to P., and not half that speed if bound to Southampton, after passing the Eddystone and the Start; that when steamships are outward bound from Southampton, they are, although of large power, occasionally compelled during the continuance of SW gales to remain inside the Needles, and when outside, the same gales prevent a quick passage down the channel, the course from the Needles being 47° 0' W. to the NW point of Ushant; that the course from P. being only S 19° 30' W, these westerly gales have never, except on two occasions during a period of nearly three years, prevented even the supplementary Cape mail packets of small comparative power from proceeding to sea; that the shortest distance from a point 5 m. NW of Ushant at the entrance to the channel, to Southampton, is 214 m., and from the same point to P. is 118 m.; and that the direct course to or from St. Vincent's, the first and last ocean coal-depot, is a straight line to P., which falls about 20 m. to the NW of Ushant light house, and every mile to the NW brings the track, by comparison, nearer to P. than Southampton.

*Trade, &c.]* A considerable amount of import trade is carried on in timber from N. America and the Baltic, and in colonial produce from the W. Indies. The chief coasting-trade is with London, Newcastle, Bristol, Cardiff, Swansea, and Newport. The chief imports are timber, coals, corn, wines, spirits, dried fruits, and sugar. The exports consist of minerals, granite, limestone, slate, marble, chinaware, clay, and fish. In manufactures, P., till recently, possessed little beyond ship-building; two sugar refineries were lately established, also two soap, one starch, and one lead manufactory. Quantities of pilchards are exported to Italy and other parts of the Mediterranean. The returns of the custom-house for the official year ending August 1841, were £135,930; for 1851, £187,800. Much of the prosperity of the town depends on its harbour being a station of the British navy. The number of vessels registered as belonging to the port in Dec. 1852, was 249 sailing under 50 tons, and 200 above that burden, having a total tonnage of 44,876 tons; the steam-vessels were 6 = 451 tons. There entered the port coastwise in 1852, 2,636 sailing-vessels = 198,608 tons; and 479 steamers = 178,164 tons. The entries from foreign ports were 590 sailing-vessels = 60,421 tons, and 30 steamers = 2,979 tons.

*Ecclesiastical and municipal affairs.]* Besides the two parish-churches, there are 5 chapels-of-ease. The dissenting congregations are 18 in number, and comprise Independents, Baptists, Presbyterians, Wesleyan Methodists, Unitarians, a Friends', Roman Catholics, and a Jews'. The number of daily schools, several of them endowed, is 208; and of infant schools, 25.—The boundaries of the borough, under both the parliamentary and the municipal reform acts, are the same. The town-council, under the new act, consists of 4 aldermen and 12 councillors. In 1833, the entire revenue of the corporation amounted to about £6,782; the total expenditure to £7,510; the debt to £39,900. The income for 1840 was £11,980; for 1849-50, £23,024; the expenditure, £18,258.

*General statistics.]* The pop., property, and parochial assessment returns, frequently exhibit P. in combination with its suburbs, and assign to it the parishes, beyond its own limits, of Stoke-Damerell and East Stonehouse, which include the towns of Devonport and Stonehouse. The two parishes of Charles the Martyr and St. Andrew, which compose the parl. borough, have a joint area of 1,635 acres, with a pop. in 1841 of 36,527; in 1851 of 52,223. The borough, irrespectively of its suburbs, returns 2 members to parliament. Constituency in 1837 1,898; in 1847, 2,231.

*History.* P., or its site, was called in the time of the Saxons, Tameorwerth; after the Conquest, South-town or Sutton; in the time of Edward I., Sutton-Prior and Sutton-Valletort. In the reign of Henry VI. it acquired the name of Plymouth. "This town, about Henry II.'s time," says Leland, "was a mean thing as an inhabitation for fishers, and after increased by little and little." It is not mentioned in Domesday-book. In the reign of Edward I., however, it had 325 vessels, such as they were, upon its waters. In 1338 the French made a descent upon it. In the reign of Henry IV. they succeeded in burning upwards of 600 houses. On the 20th July 1588, part of the English fleet of 120 sail, under the command of Lord Charles Howard and Sir Francis Drake, lay at anchor in P. sound, when the Spanish Armada sailed up the channel, and some of its ships looked into the sound. The Armada having passed, the English fleet sailed out to sea, overtook the enemy on the following day, kept up a running fight with them till the 24th, and being then joined by another squadron off the Isle of Wight, drove the fight to a more general engagement, and continued it at intervals till the 28th, when they assailed the Armada with fire-ships off Calais, and in two days saw "the invincible" sea-force totally dispersed. A quota greater than that supplied by any other port except London was contributed by P. to the victorious fleet. In 1626 the plague carried off nearly 2,000 of the inhabitants. At an early period of the civil war P. declared for the parliament; and in 1643 it successfully resisted a siege of three months by the troops of Prince Maurice. The town, in connection with its dock-yard, arsenal, and harbours, was a scene of much bustle throughout the last war, and rose so rapidly in importance that its suburb of Stonehouse became doubled in population, and its suburb of Plymouth-dock or Devonport increased to a rival town. See articles DEVONPORT and STONEHOUSE.

**PLYMOUTH**, a county in the NW part of the state of Iowa, U. S., comprising an area of 990 sq. m., bounded on the NW by Sioux river, and drained by Floyd's river, an affluent of the Sioux. It has an undulating surface, consisting chiefly of prairie.—Also a county in the SE part of the state of Mississippi, comprising an area, generally level, of 640 sq. m., drained by North river, and branches of Taunton river, and intersected by Old Colony, Fall river, Cape Cod branch and Bridgewater branch railways. It is generally fertile and well-cultivated, and contains large quantities of iron-ore. Pop. in 1853, 55,697.—Also a township and village of Litchfield co. in the state of Connecticut, on the E side of Naugatuck river, and 21 m. W by S of Hartford. It has a hilly surface, and the soil, consisting of gravelly loam, is chiefly in pasture. It is intersected by the Nantucket and the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill railroads. Pop. 2,568.—Also a village of Marshall co., in the state of Indiana, on the N bank of Yellow river, 24 m. E of its junction with the Kankakee. Pop. 800.—Also a township and village of Penobscot co., in the state of Maine, 42 m. NE of Augusta, drained by Sebasticook river and its branches, and intersected by the Kennebec and Penobscot railway. Pop. of township 925.—Also a township, village, and port of Plymouth co., in the state of Massachusetts, on a bay of the same name, 35 m. SE by S of Boston, in N lat. 41° 57' 26", W long. 70° 40' 19". This is noted as the first settlement of the pilgrim fathers in New England. The township is generally hilly, and, except near the coast, is chiefly covered with pine. Pop. in 1840, 5,281; in 1850, 6,025.—Also a township and village of Wayne co., in the state of Michigan, 62 m. ESE of Lansing, drained by the W branch of Rouge river. It has an undulating surface, and is generally fertile. Pop. of township 2,431; of village 500.—Also a township and village of Grafton co., in the state of New Hampshire, 38 m. N by W of Concord. It has a rugged surface, drained by Peinege-wasset and Baker's rivers, and intersected by the Boston, Concord, and Montreal railroad. Pop. of township 1,290.—Also a township of Chenango co., in the state of New York, 94 m. W of Albany. It has an undulating surface, drained by Chenango river and its branches, and possesses a highly fertile soil. Pop. 1,551.—Also a village and port of Washington co., in the state of North Carolina, on the S side of Roanoke river, about 8 m. above

its entrance into Albemarle sound. Pop. 951.—Also a township of Richland co., in the state of Ohio, 68 m. N by E of Columbus. It forms the water-shed between the Ohio and Lake Erie, and is drained by the Huron and Walhonding rivers. It is crossed by the Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati, and the Sandusky, Mansfield, and Newark railroads. Pop. 1,664.—Also a township of Luzerne co., in the state of Pennsylvania, on the W side of Susquehanna river, and 78 m. NE of Harrisburg. It is partly mountainous, and is drained by Harvey's and Tobey's creeks. It is intersected by the Pennsylvania canal, and contains abundance of coal.—Also a township of Windsor co., in the state of Vermont, 52 m. S of Montpelier. It has a mountainous surface, and abounds with limestone. Pop. 1,226.—Also a township of Sheboygan co., in the state of Wisconsin, 88 m. NE of Madison, and bordered on the W, N, and E by Sheboygan river. It has a level surface, and is very fertile.

**PLYMOUTH (NEW)**, or **TARANAKI**, a town and settlement on the W coast of the North island of New Zealand, about 180 m. from Wellington, and 150 m. from Nelson. The white pop. in 1847 was 1,137; in 1835, 1,532. The coloured pop. in 1849 amounted to 1,340. The town occupies a site at the mouth of the Huatoki, which falls into the sea about 2 m. N of Sugarloaf point. The anchorage is about 2 m. off shore, in S lat. 39° 4', E long. 174° 46'. See article NEW ZEALAND, p. 553.

**PLYMPSTOCK**, a parish in Devonshire, 3 m. ESE of Plymouth. Area 3,650 acres. Pop. 3,302.

**PLYMPTON**, a township of Upper Canada, in the co. of Kent, bounded on the N by Lake Huron. It has a highly fertile soil, and contains excellent timber. Pop. 639.—Also a township and village of Plymouth co., in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., 31 m. SSE of Boston, intersected by a branch of Taunton river.

**PLYMPTON ST. MARY**, a parish in Devonshire, a  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. NW by W of Earl's-Plympton. Area 9,983 acres. Pop. in 1831, 2,153; in 1851, 2,815. The church, a fine specimen of perpendicular English architecture of the 14th cent., consists of a nave and chancel, two aisles on each side, and a tower 108 ft. in height.

**PLYMPTON-MAURICE**, or **EARL'S-PLYMPTON**, a borough and parish in Devonshire, 39 m. SW of Exeter, and 21 m. W by N of Dartmouth. Area 373 acres. Pop. in 1831, 804; in 1851, 833. The borough formerly sent 2 members to parliament, but was disfranchised by the reform act. The town consists principally of two streets, irregularly built. In the guild-hall is a portrait of Sir Joshua Reynolds, who was a native of the town, painted by himself, and presented to the corporation. This was one of the stannary towns for stamping tin.

**PLYMTREE**, a parish in Devonshire,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. SE by S of Columpton. Area 2,185 acres. Pop. 468.

**PLYN-VISPULK**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, and dep. of Vosselaer. Pop. 266.

**PNIEWNIK**, a village of Poland, in the obwody of Masovia, 15 m. ENE of Stanislawow.

**PO**, one of the great rivers of Europe, which traverses the N of Italy, from W to E, rising in Sardinia, in Monte-Viso, one of the Cottian Alps, and holding an eastern course throughout Sardinia, and the whole breadth of Lombardy, separating Austrian Italy from Parma, Modena, and the States of the Church, and dividing into deltoid branches,—the Po-di-Maestra or Po-Maestro, and the Po-di-Goro,—which discharge themselves by a number of mouths into the Adriatic. In its course, which, with windings, is upwards of 450 m., it receives a great number of rivers flowing in full currents from the Alps on the



N, and in less copious but equally rapid streams from the Apennines on the S. Of these tributaries the principal are, on the l. bank, the Dora-Riparia, Clusone, Sangone, Dora-Baltea, Stura, Sesia, Ticino, Adda, Olona, Oglio, Mincio, Agogna, and Terdoppio; on the r., the Vraita, Tanaro, Scrivia, Staffora, Trebbia, Nura, Taro, Parma, Enza, and Panaro. See further particulars in article ITALY. The Po becomes a large river within a little distance of its source; and is sufficiently deep to bear boats and barges at 40 m. from its source; but its current is so often rapid, that its navigation is at all seasons difficult, and not unfrequently hazardous; and though it passes or approaches upwards of 50 considerable towns, yet comparatively little advantage has been hitherto derived from it for the conveyance of merchandise. On the 3d of July 1849, a treaty was concluded between the governments of Austria, Modena, and Parma, and on the 12th of February 1850 was acceded to by the Papal government, for the free navigation of this great river. The treaty provides that the navigation of the Po shall be free from any tax along the territories of the signing states, and as far as the Adriatic, nor shall it be hindered under any pretext whatsoever, except such regulations as may be established by common consent of the above-mentioned states, and always in the manner most favourable to the development of the commerce of all nations; that the navigation of the confluent branches below the mouth of the Tessin or Ticino shall likewise be free, first, if forming the boundary between any of the contracting states; secondly, from the point at which they leave the state in which they rise, as far as their entry into the Po; that whatever transit-duties have been hitherto levied by the contracting parties, as well as all other hitherto existing rights of landing, or of any other denomination, shall cease from the day of the publication of the present convention, but that the suppression of duties shall not extend to the sanitary or port charges, bridge-tolls, charges upon touching in ports or arsenals, or charges upon lading and unlading, weighing, measuring, and warehousing; and that to superintend the navigation of the river, to direct the necessary works, to ameliorate its course, and repair the towing-paths, as well as to establish an authority serving as a direct medium of communication between the signing states upon the principal object of the convention, a commission of 4 members shall be named, with a president, who, besides one of the commissaries, shall be named by Austria, the other 3 commissaries to be appointed one by each of the other states. To extend the advantages of the convention, the Austrian government undertakes to open suitable negotiations with Piedmont upon the same basis. In addition to these excellent measures, the Austrian government, sometime ago, contemplated arrangements with the Steam Navigation company of the Austrian Lloyd for the establishment of a flotilla of steamers and steam-tugs on the Po and the waters which connect that river with Venice, Milan, and the Lago-Maggiore. The end in view is to supply the deficiency of quick, remunerative, and cheap means of transport on the inland waters of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom. The lines on which the vessels of this flotilla are to run are, for the present, the laguna of Venice up to Brondolo; the canals from Brondolo to Cavanella; the Po from Cavanella to the mouth of the Ticino, and thence to Pavia; the canal of Pavia; the Naviglio-Grande and the Ticino up to the Lago-Maggiore. The Lloyd company has undertaken provisionally to produce a flotilla of two steamers of 100 horse power each, for the conveyance of passengers, and of three steamers of from

100 to 150 horse power to serve as tugs in the lagunes between Venice and Chioggia, and also of three screw-steamers to run between Trieste and the Cavanella-del-Po. Besides these, there will be 40 tugs at different stations, or a greater number, if such should be required. The management is to be in the hands of the Lloyd, but the government will man the vessels, which will form part of the Austrian navy, and enjoy the privileges of Austrian men-of-war. The volume of water of the Po is subject to sudden increase from the melting of the snows, and heavy falls of rain. This would have very destructive effects in the flat country in the lower part of its course, were not great dykes, or artificial mounds of earth, constructed on either side to confine it to its channel. The gravel rolled down from the mountains has moreover progressively raised the bed of the river, and the protecting mounds have been in like manner elevated, so that in some districts, in the lower part of its course, the singular spectacle is presented of a vast body of water, whose level is from 15 to 20 ft. higher than that of the adjacent country. This giant dam rises 2 ft. above the utmost known height of the water; and, where protected by the natural banks, is 18 ft. in breadth; where unsupported, the breadth is 25 ft. The dykes of the Po are undoubtedly among the most remarkable monuments of Italy, especially when we consider the ages that have elapsed since they were built, and that even before the days of the Romans, they were sedulously and carefully maintained. The strictest rules have been established and enforced to preserve the efficacy of this important bulwark. No cattle are suffered to graze on these banks, no trees to be planted there, and in every direction overseers are stationed under the inspection of district engineers. When the water reaches a certain point, every officer hastens to his post; and, in addition to the ordinary watch, patrols ride night and day up and down the banks. If the water rises high enough to threaten danger, the night-posts are doubled; cannons fired to give due notice; every hour a report is made; and the service in fact is precisely like that before an enemy. At the first shot, the alarm-bells are heard tolling on all sides, and the whole population hastens to the besieged point, and works away through darkness and bad weather, until the breach is stayed and the waters begin to sink.

PO, or DOMARI, a town of the Lu-chu archipelago, on the W coast of the Great Lu-chu island, in the prov. of Chung-shan, 15 m. N of Zieuly.

PO-DI-GORO, the most southern of the two principal deltoid branches of the Po. It strikes off from the main stream at Serravalle, and debouches into the Mediterranean, 4 leagues SW by W from the Punta-della-Maestro, or outer point of the Po-di-Maestro. The tower or Great house of Goro is in N lat. 44° 51' 8", and E long. 12° 8' 14".

PO-DI-MAESTRO, or Po-MAESTRO, the most northern deltoid branch of the Po, which extends from Serravalle to a point on the Adriatic, 4 leagues S by E of the mouth of the Adige; in N lat. 44° 59' 30", and E long. 12° 26' 27". Several minor arms fork-off from its r. bank, amongst which are the Po-Donzella and the Po-Tolla.

PO-DI-PRIMARO, a canal of the Papal states, in the legation of Ferrara and Ravenna. It is a prolongation of the Reno, running E to Argenta, and to the S of the marshes of Comacchio, and flowing into the Adriatic at the port of Primaro. On the r. it receives the Savena, the Iddice, the Sillaro, the Santerno, the Senio, and the canal of Zanelli.

PO-DI-VOLANO, an artificial line of navigation in the Papal states, commencing near Ferrara; run-



ning E to Codigoro; skirting the N side of the marshes of Comacchio; and flowing into the Adriatic at the port of Volano, 2 leagues SW of the embouchure of the Po-di-Goro, and 15½ leagues N by W of Rimini.

**POATELLO-DI-PRIMARO**, **DI-MARARA**, or **DEL TRAGHETTO**, a canal of the Papal states, in the legation of Ferrara, which extends from the Po-di-Volano, in a S direction to Traghetto, where it joins the Reno, and takes the name of the Po-di-Primaro.

**POBAR**, or **POVAR**, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 18 m. ENE of Soria, at the foot of a chain of mountains. Pop. 295.

**POBLA**, or **PUEBLA-DE-CLARAMUNT**, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 36 m. NW of Barcelona and partido of Igualada, at the foot of a mountain, which was formerly fortified, and on the r. bank of the Noya. Pop. 5,086. It has an hospital, and possesses a paper-mill, cotton spinning-mills, distilleries of brandy, and copper-works.

**POBLACION (LA)**, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Navarra, 41 m. WSW of Pamplona, in the valley of Aguilar, on the confines of Alava. Pop. 489.

**POBLACION-DE-ARROYO**, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 33 m. NW of Placentia and partido of Carrion-de-los-Condes, in an island of the Rio-de-las-Cuezas. Pop. 150.

**POBLACION-DE-CAMPOS**, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 21 m. N of Palencia and partido of Carrion-de-los-Condes, built amphitheatrically on the slope of a hill, to the l. of the Cieza, which is here crossed by a bridge. Pop. 700. This town is the capital of the nine towns of Campos. It has an hospital, and possesses several distilleries of brandy.

**POBLACION-DE-CERRATO**, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. of Palencia and partido of Baltanas-y-Dehesa-de-Valverde, 11 m. ESE of Duenas, in a confined but fertile and well watered valley. Pop. 309. It has a Benedictine priory.

**POBLA-DE-LILLET**, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 69 m. NNW of Barcelona and partido of Berga, on the r. bank of the Llobregat, which is here crossed by four bridges. Pop. 1,475. It is the capital of the barony of Mataplana, and has manufactories of linen, coarse woollen fabrics, hosiery, ribbon, and galoon. In the vicinity is a chapel built in the form of a tower, and said to belong to the era of Charlemagne.

**POBLA-DE-MASALUCA**, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 54 m. W of Tarragona and partido of Gandisa. Pop. 336.

**POBLA-DE-SEGUR**, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 54 m. NNE of Lerida and partido of Tremp, between the Negrera and Flamisell, both of which are crossed by a bridge. Pop. 609. Its industry consists in the manufacture of calico, chocolate, and brandy.

**POBLA-DE-TORNESA**, a town of Spain, in Valencia, in the partido and 8 m. N of Castellon-de-la-Plana. Pop. 392. It has some Roman antiquities.

**POBLA-DE-VALBONA**, or **DE-BENAGUACL**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 12 m. NW of Valencia and partido of Liria, on the l. bank of the Guadalaviar. Pop. 1,838.

**POBLADURA-DE-PALAYO-GARCIA**, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Leon and partido of Baneza, enclosed by the Laguna Dalga. Pop. 614. It has a parish-church and a custom-house.

**POBLADURA-DE-SOTIEDRA**, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 30 m. W of Valladolid, in a narrow valley enclosed by steep mountains. Pop. 314. Mules and sheep are reared in great numbers in the vicinity.

**POBLET**, a celebrated Benedictine monastery of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. SE of Lerida, at the entrance of the valley of La-Conca-de-Barbara, 6 m. W of Montblanch. It was long the burial-place of the kings of Aragon; but is now greatly decayed, having suffered grievously during the French war, and again in 1835. Lead and antimony are mined in the vicinity.

**POBLETA-DE-BELLVEHI**, a village of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 60 m. NNE of Lerida and partido of Sort, near the l. bank of the Torre, an affluent of the Flamisell, in a bleak and mountainous locality. Pop. 198. In the environs are mines of lead and antimony.

**POBOISK**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and district and 45 m. NNW of Vilna.

**POBOLEDA**, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 30 m. WNW of Tarragona, partido of Gandesa, in a mountainous locality on the r. bank of the Cuirana. Pop. 1,495. It is enclosed by walls, and has a parish-church, several convents, an hospital, and a custom-house. Its industry consists chiefly in the manufacture of linen and cotton fabrics, oil, and brandy.

**POBOLOV (STAROI)**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Minsk, district and 33 m. ESE of Bobronisk, and 9 m. W of Rogatchev.

**POBSCHEN**, a village of the duchy of Saxe-Altenburg, bail. and 3 m. ENE of Altenburg. Coal is found in the environs.

**POCAHONTAS**, a county in the NW part of the state of Iowa, U. S., comprising an area of 576 sq. m., intersected by Lizard river. The surface is level, and the soil generally fertile.—Also a central county of the state of Virginia, comprising an area of 726 sq. m., drained by Greenbrier river. The surface is hilly, and the soil sterile. Pop. in 1853, 3,598. Its capital is Huntersville.—Also a village of Randolph co., in the state of Arkansas, 124 m. NE by N of Little Rock, on Big Black river, 60 m. above its mouth. Pop. 400.—Also a village of Bond co., in the state of Illinois, on the E border of Looking Glass prairie, and 68 m. S of Springfield, on the Mississippi and Atlantic railroad.

**POCAO**, a lake of Brazil, in the prov. of Goyaz, which discharges itself by a small but deep stream into the Parana.

**POCCALONG**, a mountain of New South Wales, in the co. of Wellington.

**POCE**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Indre, cant. and 2 m. from Amboise, on the Ramberge. Pop. 600.

**POCHEKHON**, a town of Russia in Europe, cap. of a district, in the gov. and 72 m. NW of Yaroslav, on the banks of the Sogaja, Bug, and Partomka. Pop. 2,000. It has 2 salt stores and 4 tanneries.

**POCHETIS**, a tribe of Indians of the Tupinambas family, who inhabit the tract of country between the Araguaia and Tocantins, and the banks of the Moju, in the prov. of Para, Brazil.

**POCHEVSK**, a village of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Perm, and district of Solikamsk. It has important iron-works.

**POCHIMA**, or **BOUJIM**, a fortress of Turkey in Europe, in the sanj. of Banja-Louka, 66 m. WSW of Gradiska.

**POCHIMBENI**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vilna, district and 6 m. N of Swinziani.

**POCHLARN**. See **PECHLARN**.

**POCHVITINE**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vilna, district and 39 m. NNW of Poneviej.

**POCKATAROO**, a town of New South Wales, in the district of Liverpool plains, at the junction of the Gwidir and Karaula rivers.

**POCKLEY**, a township in Helmsley p., N. R. of

Yorkshire,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. NE of Helmsley. Area 2,392 acres. Pop. in 1831, 217; in 1851, 224.

**POCKLINGTON**, a market-town and parish in the E. R. of Yorkshire, 13 m. ESE of York, and on the York and North Midland railway. Area 4,668 acres. Pop. of p. in 1841, 2,265; in 1851, 2,761; of township in 1841, 2,552; in 1851, 2,546. The town, which has the usual trade of the centre of an active agricultural district, is one of the polling-stations for the East riding.

**POCO**, a mountain of Brazil, in the W part of the prov. of Alagoas, 45 m. W of Pão-d'Assucar. It affords excellent timber, varieties of trees yielding resin and balsams, and several species of bees.—Also a roadstead near the city of Recife, in the prov. of Pernambuco, to the N of the wall of rock on which the fortress of Picão is situated. It is defended by Forts Brun and Buraco.

**POÇO-ALEGRE**, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, to the S of the Rio-Grande, and p. of Jacuhi.

**POCOMOKE**, a river and bay in the state of Maryland, U. S. The river has its source in Cypress swamp; runs SW; and, after a course, in a generally SW direction, of about 70 m., falls into Pocomoke-bay, an arm of Chesapeake-bay.

**POCO-DA-PANELLA**, a parish and town of Brazil, in the prov. of Pernambuco. It has a college, founded in 1841, and endowed with privileges equal to those of the college at Rio-de-Janeiro.

**POCSITEJL**, a fortress of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, in the sanj. of Herzegovine, 15 m. SSW of Mostar, on the l. bank of the Narenta.

**POCZATEK**. See **POTSCHATEK**.

**PODANG-MIOU**, a town of Birmah, in the Mramma, on the r. bank of the Irawaddi, 9 m. SW of Promé.

**PODBERESTY**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Volhynia, district and 6 m. W of Kremenitz.

**PODBREZE**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and district and 21 m. N of Vilna.

**PODEBRAD**, or **PODIEBRAD**, a town of Austria, in Bohemia, in the circle of Bidschow, 5 m. SE of Nimburg, and 19 m. WSW of Neu-Bidschow, on the r. bank of the Elbe, and on the line of railway from Brunn to Prague, by which it is 30 m. from Prague, and 128 m. from Brunn. Pop. 2,834. It has a fine old castle, now used as an hospital for invalid officers, and an old church. Its only manufactures are coarse woollens.

**PODENSAC**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Gironde, and arrond. of Bordeaux. The cant. comprises 12 coms. Pop. in 1831, 17,625; in 1846, 17,536. The town is 19 m. SE of Bordeaux, on the l. bank of the Garonne, on which it has a small port.

**PODENTES**, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 14 m. ENE of Coimbra, on the r. bank of the Mondego. Pop. 1,000.

**PODENZANO**, a town of the state of Parma, in the duchy and 7 m. S of Piacenza, near the l. bank of the Nura. It has two churches and a chapel.

**PODERSAM**, or **PODHORSAM**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 9 m. SSW of Saatz. It has a fine church, and contains about 120 houses.

**PODGORACS**, or **PODGORACH**, a town of Civil Slavonia, in the comitat of Verovitz, 7 m. SE of Naschitz, on the Jaslovicz.

**PODGORITZA**, or **PODGORITZA**, a kadilik and town of Albania, in the sanj. and district of Scutari. The kadilik extends over the northern portion of Albania, to the E of the valleys of the Zenta and Moratsha, and comprises the territory of the Berdas. The total pop. is about 100,000. The town is 33 m.

N of Scutari, on the l. bank of the Moratsha, at the confluence of the Chicuna. Pop. 6,000.

**PODGORNAIA**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Voronej, district and 48 m. NNE of Bogoutchar, on a small river of the same name an affluent of the Tountotchiciewa.—Also a town in the gov. of Voronej, district and 24 m. W of Pavlovsk.

**PODGORZE**, or **Podgorza**, a town of Austrian Galicia, on the r. bank of the Vistula, opposite to Cracow. Pop. 2,000, chiefly weavers and mechanics. Its trade was formerly considerable. In 1815, when the powers of Europe agreed to make Cracow a free city, the Austrian government extended the same privileges to this town.—Also a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 54 m. SSW of Marienwerder.—Also a small river of Poland, which forms the boundary between Austrian Galicia and Russian Poland, after which it flows into the Dniester, on the l. bank, 27 m. NE of Tshernowitz.

**PODHONISTA**, a river of Greece, which rises in Mount Oxia, and running S, passes a little to the W of Athens, and flows into the gulf, after a course of 23 m. It is the ancient *Cephissus*.

**PODHORZE**. See **PODGORZE**.

**PODKAMION**, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 18 m. W of Brzezany, near the l. bank of the Swirz, an affluent of the Dniester.—Also a town in the circle and 21 m. ENE of Zlocnow. Pop. 2,300.

**PODLACHIA**, one of the eight ancient palatinates of the kingdom of Poland, now comprised in the gov. of Lublin; bounded on the N and E by the river Bug; on the S by the palatinate of Lublin; and on the W by the Vistula. Its area is 5,520 sq. m. Pop. in 1833, 348,412. It is entirely level in surface, and has a number of marshy tracts and small streams, but the only large rivers are those which form its boundaries. Its chief town is Siedlec.

**PODLAURTZ**, a village of Hungary, in the com. of Sohl, 3 m. W of Neusohl.

**PODLESNAIA**, a village of Russia, in the gov. of Simbirsk, 1 m. NW of Tagai.

**PODMILA**, a town of Albania, in the sanj. and 54 m. NE of Scutari.

**PODOL**, or **PODOLSK**, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 27 m. SSW of Moscow, on the Pokhra. Pop. 1,000.

**PODOLIA**, or **KAMENETZ-PODOLSK**, an extensive province or government of the SW of European Russia, lying between the parallels of  $47^{\circ} 25'$  and  $49^{\circ} 50'$ ; and bounded on the N by Volhynia; on the NE by Kief; on the E and SE by Cherson; on the SW by Bessarabia; and on the W by Galicia. It has an area of 37,442 sq. versts, or 16,535 sq. m. Adjoining the Carpathians, it has a surface considerably elevated above the level of the sea; and is traversed from NW to SE by several ramifications of that mountain-system. The surface belongs to the basin of the Black sea, and is traversed by the Bug, and skirted by the Dniester, sloping on the NE to the Bug, and on the SW to the Dniester. No part of the Russian empire exports such large quantities both of corn and cattle; yet the inhabitants, estimated at 1,737,000 in 1850, a melange of Russians, Poles, Jews, Germans, and Bohemians, are by no means industrious; and every process connected with agriculture or the arts is still conducted by them in the most imperfect manner. Like the level of the Theiss in Hungary, the soil of P. is composed of the sediment of a recent ocean, in which a large proportion of vegetable substance predominates, and which being saturated with salt, needs no artificial manure to enable it to produce a succession of the richest crops. Interesting details concerning the management of the land and its capability of production, have been communicated by Mr. Jacobs in his *Tracts on the Corn*

*Trade*, but nothing is there said respecting the extent of the country which possesses such unusual fertility. For the details given in the historical portion of this article we are indebted to the *British and Foreign Review*. The forests are extensive, affording for export, timber, pitch, tar, rosin, potash, and Polish cochineal; the other products are hemp, flax, saltpetre, tobacco, hops, beet-root sugar, brandy, and bees'-wax. Immense herds of cattle are reared, and form an important article of export to Germany. The Dniester and the Bug facilitate the conveyance of commodities to the Black sea; but the commerce of the prov. is limited, and the manufactures trifling. The surrounding countries of Volhynia, the Ukraine, and Moldavia, are fine lands, the quality of which is far beyond the average of the soils of the W parts of Europe; but the immense superiority of P. in this respect has at all times given it pre-eminence. From time immemorial numerous states were dependent on the produce of the land round the Euxine. The Athenians drew more than half their consumption of grain from this quarter. In the Middle ages, the struggle for superiority between Genoa and Venice had for its main object the traffic with the Black sea; and the chief inducement for the latter power to take part in the crusade which ended with the siege of Constantinople, was the hope of being enabled to close the Hellespont against her rival. There can be no doubt that the wealth which flowed into those lands by the trade with Constantinople and other parts, enabled the independent tribes which occupied the countries near the mouths of the Dniester, Dnieper, and Don, to maintain their freedom; and their subjection at a later date to Turkey was not much more than nominal. The possession of P., therefore, was the great allurements to all conquerors in those parts. The Moguls, in their invasion of Europe in the 13th cent., seem to have directed their chief attention to this southern portion of Russia. P., Volhynia, and Ukraine, were at that period subject to the princes of Galicia and Kiev, who became tributaries to the invaders. In the reaction which followed the retreat of the Tartars from Europe, the princes of Lithuania overran these fertile districts, which, as usual, formed the channel of the tide of conquest, and for three centuries and a half they formed the most important appendage of the united crowns of Poland and Lithuania. The acquisition of them by Russia in the partition raised her to the rank of a first-rate European power. P. was in the Middle ages an independent duchy, which was conquered by the Poles, and incorporated with the Ukraine in 1569. Being exposed to frequent ravages from the Tartars, the inhabitants acquired the warlike habits of borderers. The cap. is Kaminiec, or as it is called by the Russians, Kamenetz-Podolsk, a place well known in the history of the 17th cent. Of the pop. in 1850, only 85,000, or 4.9 per cent. was returned as residing in towns within this gov. Of the larger proprietors, 1,449 held 461,755 peasants or serfs; and 398 of the smaller class held 2,950.

**PODOR**, a French factory, situated about 60 leagues up the river Senegal, on the l. bank of its N branch, in a level country abounding with tamarisks, red gum-trees, and several sorts of thorny acacias. The influence of the tide reaches to this place, though the salt water is not felt higher than 30 leagues. The river is easily navigable as far as P. having always from 20 to 30 ft. of water.

**PODOROSK**, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Grodno, 12 m. SE of Volkovisk.

**PODOURIS**, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Vilna, 12 m. SW of Chavli.

**PODROSCHÉ**, a town of Prussian Silesia, in the

reg. and 57 m. WNW of Liegnitz, on the l. bank of the Neisse. Pop. 260.

**PODSTARA**. See **BODENSTADT**.

**PODSTEPNOI**, a fortress of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of Kolyvan, on the river Irtysh, 200 m. SE of Omsk.

**POE**, a village of the Baol territory, in Western Africa, 5 m. S of Portudal.

**POE**, a river of Ireland, which rises  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. S by W of Castle-Doeg, and runs into the Strule, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. below the town of Omagh, in the co. of Tyrone.

**POEL**, an island in the Baltic, off the coast of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, 4 m. N of Wismar. It is 6 m. in length from NE to SW, and has, at its S extremity, a village and port of the same name.

**POESTON-KILL**, a river of the state of New York, U. S., which runs into the Hudson, at Troy, after a SW course of 20 m.

**POET** (Lè), a village of France, in the dep. of Hautes-Alpes, cant. and 4 m. SE of Laragne. Pop. 500.

**POET-LAVAL**, a village of France, in the dep. of Drome, cant. and 3 m. W of Dieu-le-Fit, near the r. bank of the Abron.

**POET-L'EMPERCIPE**, a village of France, in the dep. of Drôme, com. and 7 m. ESE of Bois, near the r. bank of the Menan.

**POFFI**, a village of the Papal states, in the deleg. and 4 m. SSE of Frosinone. Pop. 1,000.

**POGAR**, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 120 m. NE of Chernigov, on the r. bank of the Soudost.

**POGE** (Care), the NE point of Chabaquiddick island, near Martha's Vineyard, in the state of Massachusetts, U. S., in N lat.  $41^{\circ} 25'$ .

**POGGIO-BONZI**, a small town of Tuscany, 28 m. SE of Florence, near the r. bank of the Elza. Pop. 1,400.

**POGGIARDO**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Terra-d'Otranto, 24 m. E of Gallipoli. Pop. 1,100.

**POGGIO-MORELLO**, a village of Naples, in Abruzzo-Ulteriore, 12 m. NE of Teramo.

**POGGY**. See **NASSAU**.

**POGLIZZA**, a district of Dalmatia, in the circle of Spalatro, between the Clissa and the Duara.

**POGNY**, a village of France, in the dep. of Marne, 4 m. SSW of Marson, on the r. bank of the Marne.

**POGORELOE-GORODISHTSHE**, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Tver, on the l. bank of the Volga, 40 m. SSW of Kollazon.

**POGORZELLY**, a village of Prussia, in the reg. and 45 m. SSE of Posen. Pop. 830.

**PO-HING**, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shan-tung and div. of Tsing-chu-fu, 120 m. SW of Tse-nan-fu, in N lat.  $37^{\circ} 15'$ , and E long.  $118^{\circ} 20'$ .

**POHL**. See **POEL**.

**POHLRITZ**, or **POHORZELITZ**, a town of Moravia, in the circle and 15 m. SSW of Brunn, near the r. bank of the Iglawa. Pop. 1,500.

**POILLEY**, a village of France, in the dep. of Manche, cant. and 1 m. W of Ducey. Pop. 1,200.—Also a village in the dep. of Ille-et-Vilaine, 7 m. W of Louvigne. Pop. 1,000.

**POILLY**, a town of France, in the dep. of Loiret, 40 m. S by E of Orleans, on the l. bank of the Ivry.—Also a village in the dep. of Yonne, 1 m. E of Aillant-sur-Tholon.

**POIMIA**, a village of Bulgaria, in the sanj. and 54 m. SE of Widin.

**POING**, a town of Nepal, 50 m. WNW of Gorkha. Pop. 800.

**POINSIR**, a village on the island of Salsette, 14 m. N by E of Bombay.

**POINT (SAINT)**, a village of France, in the dep.



of Saone-et-Loire, cant. and 3 m. N of Tremaye, in the valley of Valonze. Pop. of com. 1,200.

**POINT-DE-GALLE.** See GALLE (POINT DE).

**POINT-DU-JOUR (LA),** a hamlet of France, in the dep. of Seine, com. of Auteuil. Pop. 1,200.

**POINTE-A-PITRE (LA),** a town of Guadalupe, on the SW coast of the Grande Terre district, to the SE of the mouth of the Salle. It has a good harbour, and is a place of active trade. Though devastated by an earthquake in 1843, it had a pop. of 18,000 in 1846.

**POINTE-AUX-PERES, or FATHER POINT,** a low cape on the N shore of the St. Lawrence, about 160 m. below Quebec, 14½ m. W by S of Grand Metis bay.

**POINTE-CLAIRE,** a parish and village of Lower Canada, in the island of Montreal. Pop. of p. 1,543.

**POINT-COUPÉE,** a parish in the SE of Louisiana, U. S. Area 429 sq. m. It is skirted on the W by the Atchaplalaya. Its surface is level, and soil rich, producing maize, cotton, and sugar. Pop. in 1851, 11,339.—Its cap., of the same name, is situated on the r. bank of the Mississippi, 36 m. above Baton-Rouge.

**POINTEN,** a village of Bavaria, 9 m. W of Ratibon. Pop. 600.

**POINT-ISABEL,** a small port of Cameron co., in Texas, about 15 m. N of the mouth of the Rio-Grande.

**POINT-LAKE,** an expansion of the Coppermine river, in New Britain, to the N of Fort Enterprise, in N lat. 64° 30'.

**POINT-PEDRO,** a village of the island of Ceylon, situated on a very low point of land, in N lat. 9° 48', and E long. 80° 25', 21 m. NE of Jaffnapatam.

**POINT-PELÉE,** an island in Lake Erie, about 7 m. SW of a headland of the same name. It is about 7 or 8 m. in length, and averages 2 m. in breadth. On its NE point is a lighthouse, in N lat. 41° 50', and W long. 82° 46'.

**POINT-PLEASANT,** a village of Mason co., in Virginia, U. S., on the Ohio, 268 m. WNW of Richmond.—Also a v., on the Mississippi, 89 m. below the mouth of the Ohio.

**POINTY,** a town of Bengal, in the prov. of Bahar, on the S bank of the Ganges, in N lat. 25° 20'.

**POIRE-SOUS-BOURBON-VENDE'E (LE),** formerly SOUS-LA-ROCHE-SUR-YON, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Vendee and arrond. of Bourbon-Vendee. The cant. comprises 8 coms. Pop. in 1831, 13,119; in 1846, 14,795. The town is 8 m. NW of Bourbon-Vendee, near the Vic. Pop. in 1846, 4,022. It has a considerable trade in grain and cattle.

**POIRE-SUR-VELLEURE (LE),** a commune of France, in the dep. of the Vendee, cant. and 6 m. SW of Fontenay-le-Comte, near the l. bank of the Vendee. Pop. 1,248.

**POIRINO,** a town of Sardinia, capital of a mandemento, in the prov. and 12 m. SW of Turin, on the l. bank of the Bonna. Pop. 5,000, chiefly employed in agriculture. It is well-built, and has two spacious piazzas and a lofty square tower. The environs are fertile in corn, flax, hemp, and wine.

**POIS (SAINT),** a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Manche and arrond. of Mortain. The cant. comprises 10 coms. Pop. in 1831, 7,253; in 1846, 7,740. The village is 17 m. NW of Mortain, on a height. Pop. 800. It has several oil-mills. Granite is quarried in the environs.

**POISCHWITZ (NIEDER UND OBER),** two villages of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, regency and about 13 m. S of Liegnitz and circle of Jauer. The former has a castle, and contains 500 inhabitants. Pop. of Ober p. 1,320. It has some manufactories of cloth.

**POISDORF, or POYSDORF,** a town of Austria, in

the ldgb. of Vienna, circle and 28 m. NNE of Korneuburg, on the Poibach. Pop. 2,272. The vine is cultivated in the environs.

**POISEUX,** a village of France, in the dep. of the Nievre, cant. and 8 m. NE of Pougues, on the r. bank of the St. Benin-des-Bois, a branch of the Nievre. Pop. 698. It has several blast furnaces.

**POISSONS,** a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Upper Marne and arrond. of Vassy. The cant. comprises 24 coms. Pop. in 1831, 6,706; in 1846, 6,925. The town is 15 m. SE of Vassy, on the Rongeant, an affluent of the Marne. Pop. in 1841, 1,582. It has several iron-works.

**POISSY,** a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Oise and arrond. of Versailles. The cant. comprises 17 coms. Pop. in 1831, 15,028; in 1846, 16,482.—The town is 11 m. NNW of Versailles, and 17 m. NW of Paris, pleasantly situated on the l. bank of the Seine, which is here crossed by an old stone bridge of little width, but about a mile in length, extending to a considerable distance over the plain which forms one of the banks of the river. Pop. in 1846, 4,261. It is old and ill built, with narrow crooked streets, and a large but irregular market-place, and is still enclosed by ancient walls, but, with the exception of the towers of the gate of St. Germain, they are now much dilapidated. The church, which is of Gothic architecture, and which has two fine towers, was built by Philip-the-Bold, on the site of the royal castle, in which the kings of France resided previous to the erection of the palace of St. Germain. The ancient Ursuline convent is now used as a house of correction. The industry of the town consists chiefly in the manufacture of linen, hosiery, hats, wax-cloth, cutlery, soap, soda, tallow, and muriatic acid. Jewellery, articles in ebony, mother of pearl, and bronze, cotton-yarn, calico, and galoons, are also extensively manufactured in the house of detention. Markets for cattle are held weekly, and are the most important of the kind in France. This town is noted for the conference, known as the Colloquede-Poissy, which took place in the presence of Charles IX., between the Catholic prelates and the Calvinist ministers, on the 4th of September 1561. P. was the ancient capital of a small state named Pincerais.

**POITIERS,** an arrondissement, canton, and town of France, in the dep. of Vienne.—The arrond. has an area of 196,165 hect. Pop. in 1836, 96,059; in 1846, 106,271. It comprises 9 cants.—The cant., comprising 7 coms., had a pop. of 2,989 in 1846.—The town, which is the capital of the dep., is situated on rising ground, near the confluence of the Boivre and the Clain, in N lat. 46° 35', E long. 0° 20', 135 m. by railway from Orleans, and 221 m. from Paris. It is walled, and divided into four quarters all built in a mean and antiquated style. The streets are for the most part steep, winding, and ill-paved; and the houses are generally of mean appearance; and, in the vivid language of a recent tourist, present "a mazy labyrinth of winding old lanes, dark passages, and stair-streets, broken up here and there by the grim masses of great old churches, and washed as it were by the waves of vineyards, clustering upwards from the river-side until they disappear among the garden walls and houses." It has no public edifices worth notice, except its churches. Its literary institutions are a university or ecole-de-droit, with 5 chairs, a royal college, a normal school, and an atheneum. It has also a public library of 15,000 vols., a theatre, a cabinet of natural history, and a botanical garden. These, together with agreeable walks and commodious baths, give a certain degree of attraction to the place. The pop. in 1789 was

15,266; in 1846, 26,764. Its trade is limited, being confined to the products of the surrounding country. Its manufactures consist of woollen caps and stockings, vinegar, liqueurs, pottery-ware, leather, and gloves. All round P., says the writer already quoted, "market-gardens kept in the most exquisite state of cultivation abound. They are divided into plots, frequently not much bigger than a good-sized carpet, and are honeycombed with wells, showing the large share which irrigation has in keeping the land in its exquisite state of fertility and heart. Looking down upon these sloping gardens from the cliff above, you almost feel as if their proper place would be beneath a glass-case, so perfect is the state of neatness which constant and laborious manipulation has brought them to." This town was the *Limonum* of the Romans. Clovis defeated Alaric, king of the Visigoths, in its vicinity; and in 732 Charles Martel defeated the Saracens at this place. In 1157 it was acquired by Henry Plantagenet, count of Anjou, by right of his wife Eleonore, daughter of Guillaume, 8th count of Thoulouse. In 1354 it was the scene of the celebrated victory of the son of Edward III., surnamed the Black Prince, over the French.

POITOU, an ancient prov. of France, now comprised in the departments of the Charente, Lower Charente, Creuse, Indre and Loire, Deux-Sevres, Vendee, Vienne, and Upper Vienne. It comprised an area of 2,010,376 hect., and was divided into Haut-Poitou, of which Poitiers was the capital, and Bas-Poitou, of which the chief town was Fontenay-le-Comte. It derived its name from the *Pictavi*, or *Pictones*, most noted of the Celtic tribes in the time of Julius Cæsar.

POIVRE, a small island in the group of the Amirantes, Indian ocean, in N lat. 5° 44', E long. 53° 39' 45'.

POIX, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Nord, cant. and 5 m. SW of Le Quesnoy, in a valley, on an affluent of the Escaillon. Pop. in 1846, 2,057.

POIX, or POIX-DE-PICARDIE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Somme, and arrond. of Amiens. The cant. comprises 33 coms. Pop. in 1831, 11,415; in 1846, 11,326. The town is 18 m. SE of Amiens, and 26 m. S of Abbeville, in a hollow, on an affluent of the Celle.

POJANA, a large village of Little Wallachia, 10 m. ESE of Kalafat, and 5 m. N of the l. bank of the Danube. It contains about 1,200 houses, and probably 6,000 inhabitants. Save two rows of European looking buildings, the whole of the habitations are a kind of subterranean burrows, showing nothing above ground except a pent roof, with oiled-paper windows in it, a rude chimney of wattle and mud, and a low door. The church is built of brick.

POJNIK, a town of Hungary, in the comitat of Sohl, 7 m. ESE of Neusohl, at the foot of a mountain. It has a Lutheran church.

POKA, POKAFALVA, PÖCKEN, or THORNEN, a district of Transylvania, in the SE part of the comitat of Lower Weissenburg.

POKAGON, a station on the Michigan Central railroad, in Cass co., in the state of Michigan, U. S., 43 m. W of Kalamazoo.

POKATSHA, a river of Russia in Asia, in Kamtchatka, which runs SE, and throws itself into Behring's sea, a little to the W of Cape Pokachinskii.

POKE-BAYOU, a village of Independence co., in the state of Arkansas, U. S., near an affluent of Whili river, and 80 m. NNE of Little Rock.

POKHMELI, a cataract formed by the Tunguska, in Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Irkutsk, and district of Kirensk.

POKROI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the

gov. of Vilna, district and 21 m. NNW of Poneviej.

POKROV, a town of Russia in Europe, cap. of a district, in the gov. and 60 m. WSW of Vladimir, and 63 m. E of Moscow, on a small affluent of the Kliazma. Pop. 500.

POKROVSKAIA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and district and 5 m. SE of Saratov, on the l. bank of the Volga.

POKROVSKOE, a town of Russia in Asia, in the gov. and 90 m. SW of Tobolsk, and 51 m. ENE of Tioumen.

POKROVSKOI, a fortress of Russia in Asia, on the line of Ishim, in the prov. and 51 m. W of Omsk. Its fortifications consist of an earthen rampart and four bastions.

POL (SAINT), or PAUL-SUR-TERNOISE (SAINT), an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Pas-de-Calais.—The arrond. comprises an area of 112,795 hect., and contains 6 cants. Pop. in 1831, 80,676; in 1841, 81,143; in 1846, 81,236.—The cant. comprises 43 coms. Pop. in 1831, 15,089; in 1846, 15,033.—The town is 22 m. WNW of Arras, and 23 m. S of St. Omer, in a picturesque situation, on the Ternoise, an affluent of the Canche. Pop. in 1789, 2,730; in 1821, 3,500; in 1831, 3,504; in 1846, 3,348. It still possesses the remains of some fortifications, and of two castles which belonged to the counts of St. Pol, and has a communal college. Its industry consists chiefly in the manufacture of oil, dimity, and nankeen, and its trade in corn, oats, and forage. The origin of this town is unknown. It formerly bore the title of a county, and the name of Tervanne. It was taken in 1537 by the French, but was regained the same year by Charles V. In 1659, it was ceded by the treaty of the Pyrenees to France.

POL-DE-LEON (SAINT), a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Finistère, and arrond. of Morlaix.—The cant. comprises 7 coms. Pop. in 1831, 18,828; in 1846, 20,230.—The town is 11 m. NW of Morlaix, and 50 m. NNE of Quimper, on a hill, near the shore of the English channel. Pop. in 1846, 6,836. This town is an old one, but has well-paved streets, and contains an ancient cathedral, flanked at the W end with two fine towers, an episcopal palace, a town-house, and a communal college. In the centre of the town is the church of Creizker, the spire of which, constructed of granite, is 393 ft. in height, and is remarkable for its elegance. It has a small but well-frequented port, named Roscoff, and carries on a considerable trade in hemp, flax, horses, cattle, tallow, honey, wax, and linen. This town was the capital of the small barony of Leonnais, and in the 6th cent. was the see of a bishop. Its castle was destroyed by the English in 1163.

POL-DE-MAR (SAN), a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 30 m. NE of Barcelona, and partido of Arens-de-Mar, on a low hill, near the l. bank of the Bellet, and shore of the Mediterranean. Pop. 1,100. It has a fortress, and possesses manufactories of hosiery, blonde lace, and brandy. Fishing and navigation form also important branches of local industry.

POLA, a town of Illyria, in the gov. and 75 m. SSE of Trieste, and circle of Istria, 39 m. S of Pismo, at the head of a bay of the Adriatic of the same name. Pop. 900. It is enclosed by walls flanked with bastions, constructed at the beginning of the 15th cent. by the Venetians, and has a fortress, by which it is commanded, four gates, a cathedral built on the ruins of a pagan temple, a Greek church, and four convents. The bay of P. opens to the W, and forms one of the finest harbours in Europe. Its entrance extends between Point Grippo



and Cape Compare, and is covered by the Rioni reef. It has recently been declared a military harbour, and the special regulations affecting ships-of-war of foreign nations have been extended to the neighbouring harbours and anchorages, from the N end of Bronisti island to the Punta-di-Promontore. The bay is spacious and well-sheltered, and contains the islands of San Andrea, San Pietro, Santa Caterina, and Olive. The thon fisheries in the vicinity form the chief branch of local industry. This town was the *Pietas Julia* of the Romans. Its ancient importance is still attested by the number of ancient remains which it possesses, and of which an amphitheatre, two temples, a funeral arch, and baths, are still in a good state of preservation.

POLA, a river of Russia in Europe, which has its source in the gov. of Pskov, on the confines of that of Tver; runs N into the gov. of Novgorod; and, after a course of 135 m., throws itself into the Lovat, on the r. bank, and 9 m. S of Lake Ilmen. Its principal affluents are the Yavon and Polomied, both of which it receives on the r.

POLA, or SAVAI, an island of the S. Pacific, in the group of the Samoa or Navigator's islands, of which it is the largest, in S lat. 13° 25', W long. 172° 25'. It is 45 m. in length from E to W, and rises to the height of 3,000 ft. above sea-level. Edwards, by whom it was visited in 1791, gave it the name of Chatham, and describes a large estuary in which good anchorage is to be found.

POLA (SANTA), a town of Spain, in Valencia, in the prov. and 12 m. SW of Alicante, on the Mediterranean, at the mouth of a small stream named Saladar, and to the W of Cape Santa-Pola. Pop. 2,215. It has a parish-church and a custom-house, and contains some remains of antiquity. Its industry consists chiefly in the manufacture of linen and oil. It has a small port, defended by a fortress.

POLA (SANTA), PLANA, or NUEVA-TABARCA, an island of Spain, in the Mediterranean, in the prov. and 14 m. S of Alicante, and to the SE of a cape of the same name, in N lat. 38° 10', E long. 5° 9'. It is about 2 m. in length, is nearly level, and is destitute both of wood and water. Its chief productions are barley and soda. On the W coast is the fortress of San Pablo, but, with the exception of the church and the governor's house, the buildings are all much dilapidated. Surrounding the island is a series of dangerous reefs. In 1770 a colony was formed in this island, by Charles III., of Christian families who had been rescued from the Tunisians by whom they had been held in captivity, in the island of Tabarca.

POLA-DE-GORDON (LA), a town of Spain, in the prov. and 17 m. NNW of Leon and partido of La Becilla, on the l. bank of the Bernesga. Pop. 159.

POLA-DE-LAVIENA, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Asturias, in the prov. of Oviedo. The partido comprises 50 parishes. The town is 12 m. E of Oviedo, in a valley of the same name, and near the Nalon. Pop. 885. It has a parish-church and a custom-house.

POLA-DE-LENA, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Asturias, in the prov. of Oviedo. The partido comprises 58 parishes. The town is 17 m. SE of Oviedo, on the l. bank of the Lena. Pop. 1,228. It has a parish-church and a custom-house, and is generally well built. In the vicinity is a nitrous spring.

POLACK, a small town of Java, in the prov. and 9 m. NE of Samarang, at the mouth of the Kalivaga, on which it has a port.

POLANA, a village of Galicia, in the circle and 18 m. S of Lemberg, and 8 m. SE of Szczercz. It has several quarries.

## POLAND,

a word which signifies in the Slavonian language a flat land or plain, is a name very aptly given to the country between the Vistula and the Niemen, which, with the exception of the first declivities of the Carpathian range, hardly possesses a hill or mountain. This country, however, only received its present name in the 10th cent., when the ancient appellation, *Sarmatia*, was beginning to vanish from history. It was governed by elective dukes for two or three centuries till 840, when the first regular dynasty, that of Piast, was established, which governed till 1370. About 1386, the country of Lithuania was united to Poland, by the marriage of its queen, Hedwiga, to Jagellon, duke of Lithuania. This extensive kingdom, which, in the middle of last century, comprised Great and Little Poland, in the W; Masovia and Podlachia in the centre; Volhynia, Podolia, and the Ukraine, in the E and SE, was seized by Russia, Austria, and Prussia, and subjected by these Powers to three different partitions,—the first in 1772; the second in 1793; and the third in 1795, when Stanislaus, the king, was deprived of regal dignity, and his ill-fated country, by an act of the grossest injustice, was blotted out of the list of kingdoms. The first encroachments of Frederic II., Maria Theresa, and the Empress Catherine on the territories of their neighbour, in 1772, were marked by something like equality of advantage to the partitioning Powers. Prussia acquired what is now termed East Prussia, but without Thorn and Dantzic, and a slice of Great Poland as far as Noteć; Austria took Red Russia and a part of Podolia; Russia extended herself no further than the Dwina and the Dnieper. The partition of 1795 exhausted the whole Polish territory and deposed the last king, but it gave to Prussia almost the whole of the country we now more especially denominate Poland—that is to say, the duchy of Masovia and the city of Warsaw. Austria obtained the palatinates of Sandomir and Lublin, besides the territory and city of Cracow. The share of Russia, which was of prodigious extent, since it included all the Lithuanian provinces, did not reach beyond the Niemen. The result of the third partition was nearly as follows:

	Square Miles.	Population.
To Prussia,	52,000	3,500,000
To Austria,	64,000	4,800,000
To Russia,	168,000	6,700,000
Total,	284,000	15,000,000

Such was the state of the country until after the campaign of 1806, when the duchy of Warsaw was formed by Napoleon out of the larger part of the Prussian and Austrian spoils of Poland, and given to the House of Saxony. The Russian share was even then not diminished. When the duchy of Warsaw was dissolved by the reverses of Napoleon, and his allies, it was evident that if it proved impossible to found an independent Polish kingdom, Austria and Prussia would be entitled to resume those portions of their respective shares which they had lost by the fortune of war. Russia had lost nothing, and had nothing to recover. By the 2d article of the treaty of Reichenbach, concluded the 27th of June, 1813, between the three Powers, it was stipulated that the provs. of which the duchy of Warsaw consisted should be divided amongst Austria, Russia, and Prussia, &c. When, however, the congress of Vienna assembled, in the following year, the case was wholly altered. Russia demanded the whole of that territory, and its erection into a



kingdom of Poland. No part of it, be it remembered, had before belonged to her. Lord Castlereagh declared that "it was England's wish to see some independent Power (whether more or less in extent) established in Poland under a distinct dynasty of its own, and as a separation between the three great empires of Europe." Austria added that, far from consenting to the union of the duchy of Warsaw with Russia, she was disposed to sacrifice some of her own possessions for the entire re-establishment of Poland as an independent kingdom. The Emperor Alexander, however, had anticipated these objections, and he had effectually prepared to repel them, for his troops were in full possession of the country, and, without renewing a war which had already exhausted the energy of Europe, it was impossible to displace them. The other great Powers, therefore, assented to the union of the crown of Poland with that of Russia; but they made the best terms they could to secure the independent national character of the kingdom of Poland under its new ruler. Those terms were the basis of the whole arrangement. In the treaty of the 3d of May, 1815, the duchy of Warsaw was united to the empire of Russia by its constitution, leaving the country distributed nearly as follows:

	Square Miles.	Population.
To Prussia, . . . . .	29,000	1,800,000
To Austria, . . . . .	50,000	3,500,000
To Russia, . . . . .	178,000	6,900,000
Kingdom of Poland, . . . . .	47,000	2,800,000
Total, . . . . .	284,000	15,000,000

The state styled the kingdom of Poland, comprising the central part of the country, and consisting of the chief portion of what, from 1807 to 1813, formed the duchy of Warsaw, was placed under the government of the emperor of Russia, who, in consequence, added to his title 'King of Poland.' Taken in the fullest extent in which the term was ever used, as including what is now the Russian government of Courland, Russian Poland, the kingdom of Poland as established by the treaty of Vienna, the kingdom of Galicia, the grand-duchy of Posen, the Prussian circles of Dantzic and Marienwerder, and the republic of Cracow, the superficial extent of Poland—and the whole of which actively participated in the contest for independence—was estimated by Plater, in 1825, as follows:

	German sq. m.	Population.
Kingdom of Poland, . . . . .	2,270	4,000,000
Republic of Cracow, . . . . .	20	120,000
Russian Poland, . . . . .	7,600	8,800,000
Kingdom of Galicia (Austrian Poland), . . . . .	1,500	4,000,000
Duchy of Posen, Prussian, . . . . .	540	1,000,000
Prussian Poland, . . . . .	900	1,700,000
Courland and Samogitia, Russian, . . . . .	450	600,000
Total, . . . . .	13,280	20,200,000

This population was composed of 6,770,000 Poles; 7,520,000 Rusnacks; 1,900,000 Lithuanians; 1,640,000 Germans; 2,100,000 Jews; 100,000 Wallachians; and 180,000 Muscovites. Or classified according to religions, 8,560,000 Roman Catholics; 3,740,000 Catholic Greeks; 3,430,000 Oriental Greeks; 180,000 Raskolnicks; 2,150,000 Protestants; 2,110,000 Jews; and 50,000 Mussulmans. The present nominal kingdom of Poland, the melancholy remains of the empire of the once powerful Jagellones—consisting of the chief portion of what, from 1807 to 1813, formed the duchy of Warsaw—has a superficial territory of only 47,000 or 48,000 sq. m. The pop., as ascertained by census in 1828, was 3,704,306; in 1838, 4,298,262; in 1843, 4,700,374; in 1846, 4,367,129; in 1851, 4,851,639.

*Physical features.* The face of this country,

considered in its largest extent, is diversified with fruitful fields, steppes, heaths, impenetrable forests, marshes, and moors. The forests extend in some places 15 and 20 m. in every direction; and if we exclude morasses and the level pasture-land, not more than one-half of the country is cleared of wood. Mr. Jacob, writing 27 years ago, says that "the far greater part of that division of ancient P., which is now comprehended in the viceregal kingdom of that name, is a level country, with scarcely an ascent or descent, except where the courses of the rivers have formed channels below the general level of the country. As these rivers, though in summer they appear small streams, are swollen by the rains of autumn, and the melting of the snow on the Carpathian mountains in the spring (June or July) they form large channels, extending on both sides to a great distance; and their deposit, in many parts, enriches the land, and it presents, in the summer, the aspect of verdant and luxuriant meadows. In other parts the periodical swellings of the streams have formed morasses, which in their present state are not applicable to any agricultural purposes. The plains which extend from the borders of one river to another are open fields, with scarcely any perceptible division of the land, and showing scarcely any trees even around the villages. The portions of woodlands on these plains are very extensive, but they are in large masses with great intervals of arable land between them. The soil is mostly sandy, with occasional mixture of a sandy loam; it is very thin, resting chiefly on a bed of granite, through which the heavy rains gradually percolate." He goes on to say that this representation of the kingdom of Poland is strictly applicable to 6 of the 8 waiwodships, or provinces, into which it was then divided. An intelligent correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle*, whose successive papers on this territory form the most recent and valuable account of P. we possess, says, "With reference to the thinness of the soil, if that word was used, as the context would seem to imply, to express shallowness and not quality, Mr. Jacob is considered, in Poland, to have fallen into a mistake. The soil is supposed to be several hundred feet deep. And with regard to the bed of granite of which he speaks, it must not be imagined that there are strata of granite lying beneath the surface of the soil, separated by occasional intervals. That part of P. which has just been described is a portion of the immense sandy plain which extends almost uninterruptedly from Holstein to St. Petersburg, the whole of which is scattered over with rounded fragments of granite, torn probably from the mountains of Norway and Sweden, and transported over the Baltic, but whether by some vast current of water, or by icebergs or glaciers, geologists have not yet settled among themselves. These boulders occur above and below the surface, at all depths, and are from the size of a pebble to that of a house. The 'gradual percolation' of rain is a very slow process. The highest point in P. is only 128 ft. above the level of the Baltic, and after heavy rain, in consequence of the want of a fall, the land in that part of the country now under consideration becomes like a quaking bog. When Napoleon was there in 1812, he declared that he had found a fifth element—mud." Of the country to the S of the river Pilica, comprising the two provs. of Sandomir and Cracow, Mr. Jacob says that the soil improves as we proceed S towards the banks of the Vistula, and the surface becomes more undulating and diversified.

*Rivers.* The extreme NE frontier of the present kingdom of P. is formed by the Niemen, which separates it from the Russian govts. of Wilno and Grod-

no or Russian Poland. A few small streams in that quarter flow E and S into that river, on the l. bank; but the Scheschuppe holds a N and W direction to the Memel. The remainder of the N frontier, till it strikes the Vistula, skirts the water-shed of the streams flowing directly N into the Baltic, and those flowing S to the Vistula or its large affluents the Narew and the Bug. The Narew, and its head-stream the Bohr, receives the Lyck, the Pisch, the Skwa, the Owenlew, the Orsy, and Wkra, on the r. bank. The Bug, the great twin-stream of the Narew, brings with it the tribute of several considerable streams flowing N. The Vistula, sweeping round from the SW corner of the kingdom, pursues an E and ENE course to about the meridian of  $21^{\circ} 50'$ , separating the former republic of Cracow, and the voivodship or provinces of Cracow and Sandomir, from Austrian Galicia, the Vistula flows N, separating the govs. of Sandomir and Lublin; and then bends NNW, and passing Warsaw, is joined by the Narew, on its r. bank. Its principal tributaries within this section of its course, are the Wieperz on its r. bank, and the Radomska and Pilica on its l. From some miles below the junction of the Narew, the course of the Vistula is WNW till it crosses the NW frontier of the kingdom. Its principal tributary, after the junction of the Narew, is the Bzura, which it receives on the l. bank. The Warta drains the gov. of Kalisch, or the SW section of the kingdom.—Lakes are very numerous in P., but they are all of small size.

*Climate.*] The climate of P. is everywhere temperate, but upon the whole not so mild as that of Germany under the same latitude, which is owing probably to the country lying quite open to the N wind. The warm months commence with May, and end with September. The mean heat of July, which is the warmest month, is  $14^{\circ} 6'$  of Reaum., or  $65^{\circ}$  F. The mean temp. of November is  $37^{\circ}$  F. The greatest cold prevails about the end of January. During six months of the year, it is necessary to house both cattle and sheep. The mean monthly fall of rain at Warsaw is 19.8 Parisian lines. May is the driest month.

*Productions.*] The surface of the kingdom is estimated to contain 741,745 sq. *wlok* of about 39.9 English acres each: making 30,340,000 acres in all. Of this 255,014 are returned as arable; 45,665 as meadow; 205,570 as forests; 26,558 as gardens; 38,780 as woods; and 168 as pastures, moors, and waste lands. About one-fourth of the surface are Crown domains. The principal productions of P. are corn, cattle, horses, tallow, wool, hemp, and flax. The present average annual production of wheat is estimated at 700,000 quarters. The quantity exported into Prussia by the Vistula in 1840 was 354,129 quarters; in 1850, 272,450 quarters; but this includes the exports from Galicia and Russian Poland. See article DANTZIC. The estimated value of the agricultural produce, implements, and cattle brought to market in 1851, was 5,860,775 rubles; in 1850 it was 6,602,676 r. The common course of cropping is the old system of a whole year's fallow, followed by winter-corn, and that by summer-corn, and then a fallow again. The winter-crop in the northern part of P. consists of wheat and rye, the proportion of the latter to the former being nearly as 9 to 1. In the S, the wheat amounts sometimes to a fifth or even a fourth of the rye.—The stock of cattle is much smaller even than in Prussia, being on an average about the eighth part of what is found on the same extent of land in

England. The greater part of the country is well adapted for the breeding of sheep, but as yet little attention has been paid to that department of husbandry, and the sheep which have been introduced are of an inferior breed; the cows too are of a small race, and are kept in bad condition.—The forests are extensive; but the *Chronicle's* correspondent reports that "the destruction of timber is proceeding at a fearful rate in the country. Warsaw," he says, "stands on the banks of the Vistula, which receives the Bug and the Narew at Modlin, not much further down the river, so that one might expect to find fuel tolerably cheap at the capital; but the lands on the banks of these rivers are already stripped of timber, and it is found more economical to buy Newcastle coal, which is used in all the manufactories at Warsaw, and costs there 1s. 6d. per cwt. There is abundance of coal in P. itself, but it will not coke; still it might be used for domestic purposes, and the day is fast approaching when it must be." In the hills towards the Galicia frontier are iron, lead, zinc, coal, sulphur, and marble quarries.—The most numerous class of cultivators are peasants, who have a limited property in the lands which they occupy, under the condition of working a certain number of days in the week for their lord. In general, this peasantry—though no longer *adstricti glebe*—are involved in debt to their lord, and altogether in a condition of great distress. They and their cattle live together in wooden huts, consisting of one room covered with thatch or shingles. Their common food is cabbage, potatoes, pease, black bread, and gruel without butter or meat. They are ill-educated, superstitious, and fanatical, observing about twenty holidays in the year, besides the Sundays, and passing much of their time in pilgrimages, telling beads, and other such occupations. "That portion of the crown-domains, about three-fourths of the whole, which is not wood, is chiefly arable land, and is leased to tenants. Since Jacob's time the labour of the tenants has been commuted at the rate of 6 ko-pecks or about  $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. per day when a man's personal services were due, and 12 ko-pecks when he was required to work with horses or oxen. On some private estates this labour-rent has been for many years past commuted for a money-payment; on one very large estate, where there are about 13,000 cottages, the peasants pay at the rate of half a Polish florin, or 3d. per day, where the service was to have been performed on foot, and a florin, or 6d. per day, if with oxen. Other proprietors, again, had let the land on lease, for a term of years, receiving an annual money-rent."

*Commerce.*] Many centuries ago, under the Jagellones, an extensive commerce was conducted upon the rivers of P.; but the internal navigation of this country has almost disappeared, especially in that part of the country which is under the dominion of Russia. The transit-duties at Dantzic, Odessa, and on the Austrian frontier, amount to a prohibition of importation from England or France; even the Vistula itself falls into a sea no longer covered with Polish vessels. The whole of the river-craft employed between Warsaw and Dantzic, and between Warsaw and the Prussian waters, is the property of Prussian subjects. Warsaw is the great centre of Polish commerce, and must be considered as the port of P., having uninterrupted water-communication not only with the Baltic, but also with the North sea. Lublin ranks next in commercial importance. The water-transit between Hamburg and Warsaw is effected *via* the Elbe, the Havel, the Spree, the Oder, the Warta, and the Bromberg canal, into the Vistula near Thorn. This passage occupies from 10 to 12 weeks. The passage from Dant-



zio to Warsaw, by the Vistula, is usually performed in about 6 weeks. Warsaw is also in communication with Cracow by railway, and this line unites with the NW line to Berlin, and the SW line to Vienna.—The commerce of Poland consists chiefly of an interchange of the raw products of its agriculture for colonial goods, and the manufactures, cattle, and minerals of other countries. Corn, wine, oil, seeds, wood, and zinc, are the articles of most importance as exports. The principal imports are cotton-twist, colonial produce, wines, silk goods, salt dried fish, live cattle, and metals. In 1841 all the imports were furnished by, and all the exports sent to, either Russia, Austria, Prussia, or Cracow. Austria exports goods to P. of the annual value of about £188,000, of which salt is the staple. The Prussian exports and imports to P. average £1,500,000, divided nearly equally between these two heads. The commerce with Cracow amounts to about £100,000 yearly value. The following statistical details are taken from official documents published by the administration of the country. The quantity of goods imported into P. in 1846 was valued at 7,488,057 rubles, of which 1,041,072 rubles were imported from Austria and Cracow. The chief articles of import were horses and cattle, 812,967 r.; coffee, sugar, and spices, 800,095 r.; silk and silk manufactures, 612,142 r.; spirits and beer, 503,144 r.; corn, 438,251 r.; salt, 383,158 r.; and cotton, 156,581 r. The value of the articles exported amounted to 5,968,188 r. The chief articles were wood, 1,853,311 r.; wool and woollens, 1,174,585 r.; corn, 1,037,674 r.; cattle, 518,740 r.; oil, 248,537 r.; and metal articles, 240,657 r. The value of the exports in 1851 were: cereals, 1,692,639 r.; wool, 1,471,825 r.; cattle and horses, 517,691 r.; wood and wooden articles, 490,496 r. Total, 5,389,408 r. The total imports were valued at 9,403,792 r. The number of privileged markets in P. is about 208; of fairs, 17. In 1839, the value of the goods brought to these was about £1,557,500.

**Manufactures.]** The total quantity of wool produced in P., in 1839, was between 60,000 and 70,000 quintals. In 1838, the native woollen manufactures consumed only about 15,000 quintals. The superfine and middling sorts of broad-cloth made in P. are good; the lighter qualities and fancy articles inferior. In 1830 there were 11,500 hands employed in the cotton trade; in 1839, 16,000. The consumption of cotton-twist is about 1,500,000 lbs. The linen manufactures are neglected. In 1837, two silk manufactures were established. There is a large paper-mill near Warsaw. The quantity of spirits produced and consumed in the country is very great. About 36,000 hands are employed in iron, zinc, and copper works. Two very extensive iron-foundries exist at Warsaw. The number of persons employed in factory labour was, in 1846, 46,103; and the total value of their produce was 9,626,519 rubles. In the purchase of raw materials 3,934,360 r. were spent; deducting which, and the expense of labour, there remained to the manufacturers a pure gain of 3,836,560 r. The number of persons employed in 1846, in woollen manufactures was 8,021, on 2,254 looms; the value of the manufactured articles 2,048,718 r. In cotton articles there were 18,670 hands employed, with 8,414 looms, and the value of the produce was 2,248,275 r. In flax and hemp, 7,088 hands, and 4,333 looms, produced 4,287,320 yds. of stuff of all kinds; in addition, 10,006,825 yds. of peasants' linen were manufactured by the peasants for home use, and 3,661,683 yds. for sale. Mining industry produced 375,632 cwt. of iron, from 38 private mines, with 78 shafts; 41,334 cwt. cast-iron, 20,000 cwt. lead, 3,680 cwt. copper, 19,000 cwt. zinc; 4,180 workmen

in metals produced articles to the value of 1,385,518 r. The total number of artisans in 1851 was returned at 131,770; and the total value of their manufactures at 10,870,736 r. The woollen manufactures employed in 1851, 8,936 hands, and produced goods to the value of 2,196,154 r. The value of the cotton manufactures was 690,023 r.; of leather and skins, 665,228 r. Flax and hemp manufactures employed 6,685 hands. Beet-root sugar houses employed 3,700 hands; private mines, 2,461. The total produce of iron was 195,816 tons. The capital of the Polish bank amounted, in 1846, to 8,000,000 r. The deposits were 80,390,098 r., repayments 25,805,357 r.

**Monies, Weights, and Measures.]** The lowest description of Polish money was the *shelen*, equal in value to about 7-45ths of a penny British. This, however, was an imaginary coin: a *grish*, the lowest real coin, was equal to 3 shelens. The lowest silver coin is the *tinse*, equal to about 7d. British. The florin, or *zlotte*, is equal to 30 groshen. Nine florins of Little Poland, and 18 of Great Poland, equal 1 ducat, a gold piece worth about 9s. 7½d. of British money. By a recent ukase it is decreed that the monies of Russia shall be those of Poland.—100 lbs. Polish = 89·983 English avoirdupois; 100 Polish feet = 94·686 English feet; 100 korsees, corn or dry measure = 44·033 English quarters.

**Population.]** M. Chodzko thus classes the various races inhabiting Poland: 1st, Slavonians, or Poles properly so called, who inhabit chiefly Western P., and speak the pure Polish language. These now exceed 3,000,000. 2d, the Rusini, or Rusniaks, originally a Scandinavian tribe who conquered Novgorod and Kiev in the 9th cent., and extended their conquests to the Carpathians. By mixing with the Slavonic aborigines they adopted several dialects which differ but little from the Polish, and are materially distinct from the Muscovite. Their number may be about 100,000. 3d, the Heruli, who once occupied Lithuania, Samogitia, Courland, and Prussia on the Baltic, and whose dialect is still spoken in the latter countries. The songs of the Herulian peasants, and many of their customs, resemble those of Scotland. They are about 200,000 in number. To these different races may be added about 300,000 Germans and 400,000 Jews. This population has been classified, according to employment, as follows:

Householders employed in agriculture, . . .	1,871,259
Their families and servants, . . .	2,221,288
Manufacturers, . . .	140,377
Their families, . . .	358,035
Tradesmen, . . .	49,888
Their families, . . .	131,331
Landed proprietors, . . .	4,205
Freeholders in towns, . . .	41,654

The pop. of Polish blood throughout Europe has been estimated as follows: Galicia, which now belongs to Austria, has a pop. of 4,797,243, nearly all Poles. Of this class, about 2,000,000 profess the United Greek religion; about the same number are Roman Catholics; there are rather more than 250,000 schismatic Greeks, 30,000 Protestants, and 283,345 Jews. The territory, of which Cracow is the capital, has 145,787 inhabitants. The territory and the town form a republic, under the Protectorate of Austria, Russia, and Prussia. The Grand duchy of Posen, which forms part of the Prussian monarchy, has a pop. of 1,290,187, of whom 372,789 profess the Prussian evangelical religion, and are chiefly Germans by origin and in language; but there are 783,946 Roman Catholics, who are nearly all Poles. Prussia has also other populations of Polish origin in Silesia, and in Eastern and Western Prussia, from Dantzic to the frontiers of Russia; but they have been all separated from the other Polish people for more than a century. The ancient provinces of Lithuania, White Russia, and Samogitia, form the Russian governments known by the names of Wilna, Witepsk, Grodno, Kowno, Minsk, Mo-



hilev. Their pop. is 4,978,369. The nobles and a portion of the people in these provs. are Roman Catholics; the rest, who were formerly of the United Greek church, have now become by choice or force, members of the Schismatic Greek church, but a great number of the peasantry have refused to acknowledge the Russian bishops who were appointed to succeed their priests. There are also a few thousand Poles in the Russo-German governments of Courland and Livonia. In the Ukrain and Little Russia, viz., the governments of Wolhynia, Kiev, Podolia, Poltawa, Kurks, &c., the nobles profess the Roman Catholic faith, but the people now profess the same religion as the Russians. The pop. of these governments, which are of great extent, amounts to 8,000,000. Thus, there are in

Galicia.	4,797,243
Cracow.	145,787
The grand duchy of Posen.	1,290,187
Lithuania.	4,978,369
Little Russia.	8,000,000
The kingdom of Poland.	4,367,129

Giving a total of 23,578,715

*Nobility.* The nobility in P., previous to the late revolution, were extremely numerous, amounting, it is said, to upwards of 60,000 families; but of these only a few hundred were powerful or wealthy; the remainder were possessed of very little property, one village often containing upwards of 50 of these petty landlords. There was no political distinction, however, acknowledged among the nobility; the richest magnate and the poorest nobleman whose territories are perhaps limited to a single paternal acre enjoyed the same privileges. Latterly the use of titles, which was enjoyed by all the sons and successors of every nobleman, had been considerably restricted; though not unreasonably so, since the whole reform consisted in not allowing any one to assume the title of baron, unless his clear income from his estates exceeded £25; none that of count, whose rents were less than £75; and none that of prince, who had less than £125. All lands are now alienable; and may be purchased by any, except Jews, who alone however have capital to buy them.

*Constitution.* In the constitutional charter of the kingdom of P., granted Dec. 24, 1815, the legislative and executive powers were separated; the latter was placed in the hands of the emperor of Russia, as king of P.; the former he shared with the states assembled in diet. The Polish diet consisted of two chambers,—a senate, and a chamber of deputies. It was to be convened once every two years, at a period fixed by the emperor, and to remain assembled 30 days. The council-of-state sent the project of the laws to the chamber of deputies, and after having undergone discussion there, they were sent up to the senate for its approval. The senate could interpose its negative; but this after all was a mere shadow of liberty, as the emperor could at any period dissolve both chambers, and in fact promulgate laws without the consent of either body. The senate consisted of 30 members, nominated by the king; the chamber of deputies of 128; of whom 77 were appointed by the dietines, or assemblies of the nobles, and 51 by the commons, or the communal assemblies. The public business was transacted in the native language, and all public offices, it was declared, should be filled by natives alone. All these privileges are now swept away by the fiat of the Russian autocrat. In January 1837 two ukases were issued, one placing the affairs of the united Greek religionists under the direction of the Russian synod, the other enacting that the inhabitants of the Western provinces, not members of the Greek church, should be held to serve during five years in the government of Great Russia previously to their being admitted into the ministries and central administrations. A ukase provided that after 1840 every public functionary must know the Russian language; and another ukase, issued in September 1841, declared the ulterior existence of a distinct council-of-state for the kingdom of P. to be no longer in harmony with the existing situation of the country. By this last ukase the council-of-state, as well as the court of superior justice, was suppressed, and replaced at Warsaw by two departments of the directing senate, named the Ninth and Tenth departments, and by a general assembly of the Warsaw departments of the directing senate, which was authorized to take cognizance of all affairs hitherto under the jurisdiction of the council-of-state, with the exception of the examination of the annual budget of income and expenditure, the department of the council-of-the-empire for the affairs of the kingdom of Poland,

and the accounts given in to the directors-general of the different branches of administration. In 1846, it was ordered that all persons in office must be able to speak the Russian language.—The taxes due to the government are deducted from the rent paid for the crown-domains, which yielded in 1840 a net income of £153,889. The first tax is the *ofara*, or 'the tenth groschen tax.' It varies generally from 5 to 24 per cent. The second tax, which was paid in kind, was levied in 1817 for war purposes. It is still continued, however, in a commuted shape, and is estimated at one-third of the original *ofara*. There is a third direct charge upon the land, called the *tanaw* (hide), which was commuted, as far back as 1726, for a sum in Polish money equal to 1s. 6d. the English acre. The clergy pay a *subsidiu caritativum*, originally imposed in 1662, and which in 1789, when the *ofara* was first collected, amounted to 105,000 rubles, or £17,500, at which sum it is believed to stand now. The produce of these four different species of land-tax amounted in 1848 to 1,901,524 r., or £316,920 13s. 4d. Another direct tax on the land is a tax on dwellings, called *podymne* or chimney tax. The total amount which it produced to the public revenue in 1848 was 714,156 r., or £119,026. The tax generally is estimated at 11 per cent. on the annual value of the houses. There is also a road-tax of 12 florins per chimney on the proprietor of every estate, and where the high road crosses the estate, of 24 florins per chimney. The tithes paid to the clergy are compounded for at fixed rates. The quartering of troops, though not a direct tax, is a very serious one. In Warsaw the commutation for quarters is estimated at 30 per cent. on the rental.

*Army.* The Polish army was fixed in 1815 at 50,000 men; and every Pole, without distinction of birth or religion, from the age of 20 to 30, is liable to be called upon to serve for a period of 15 years. "From the age of 18 to that of 30 he undergoes annually a surgical examination, from which neither rank nor wealth will exempt him,—nothing but a government decoration." The correspondent of the *Morning Chronicle* adds: "Seven thousand young men are selected annually, at the discretion of the recruiting officer, for the Russian service; and about as many more leave the kingdom every year to escape it. The mortality which ensues during the few first months after enlistment amounts, as I was assured upon indisputable authority, to one-third of the whole number. The Polish peasant loves warmth; he wears his hair long, and hugs himself in a sheepskin dress; but the moment he becomes a Russian soldier his hair is cut close behind, and a dress of cloth, which affords no adequate protection against the weather, is given to him in the place of that to which he has been accustomed. Cold, dysentery, and fever, therefore, soon do their work, and the army of the Caucasus rarely gets more than 4,500 or 4,600 recruits from P. The sword of the enemy, and the hardships inseparable from military service, carry off the greater part of those who do arrive, and few or none return at the expiration of the 15 years to the land of their birth."

*Religion.* The Roman Catholic religion is declared by the charter to be the religion of the state; but religious opinions were not to form the ground of distinction in the enjoyment of social rights. The archbishop of Warsaw is primate of the kingdom. The Protestants of the two confessions now form one United consistory. Szafarik, in his Slavonic ethnography, computes the number of Protestant Poles in round numbers at 442,000, the great majority of whom are in Prussia Proper and Silesia. There is a considerable number of Protestants in Poland, but they are German settlers, of whom many, however, have become Polonized, and are Poles in feeling. In 1845, there were in the kingdom of Poland 252,009 Lutherans, 3,790 Reformed, and 546 Moravians. The clergy derive their support chiefly from landed property belonging to their churches. Count Krazinsky says: "The continual efforts of the Prussian government to Germanize the Slavonic population of its Polish prov., gave to Romanism in that prov. the great advantage of being considered, and not without justice, the bulwark of the Polish nationality, and inflicted a great injury upon Protestantism. The bulk of the popu-

lation call Protestantism the German religion, and consider the church of Rome as the national one."

*Literature.*] P. possesses a national literature which has had its own brilliant epochs. The rich, flexible, and melodious Polish language, a dialect of the Slavonian, was early cultivated, and has been advantageously modified by the influence of other languages, especially the Italian. Among the national poets we may mention Johannes Kochanowski, Ignatius Krasicki, Francis Karpiński, and Niemcewicz. The Poles have a national epic poem, more valuable perhaps for the sentiment it contains than for any other merit. It is entitled the 'Jagelloniad,' and celebrates that era in the national history in which Lithuania and P. were united. The author's name is Bonczka Tomaszewski. The history of their native country has been written by various Polish authors with spirit and taste. The early progress of the Polish language was considerably checked by the Latin language remaining longer than in any other state the polite language of the country. The history of Polish national literature begins with Sigismund I. The century from this prince's accession to the beginning of the Jesuits' college at Cracow (from 1506 to 1622), may justly be considered as its golden age. The next period, from 1622 to 1760, was one of degradation and lethargy: the language was adulterated with Latin, and little written save dull polemics. Polish writers preferred the Latin to their own language, because the latter was but little understood throughout Europe. Among those authors, however, may be named Sarmowski, called the Horace of Poland, Hossius president of the Council of Trent, Tomicki, Kromer, Sarnicki, Kojalowicz, Orzechowski, and Starowski, whose works are found in numerous large libraries. The last-mentioned author composed no less than 30 works in the Latin language on the geography of P., on biography, statistics, and general literature. Well-executed translations were also made of the principal classics, particularly of Tacitus, Virgil, and Ovid. The number of printing-offices that existed in P. and Lithuania is surprising; indeed, they were more numerous there during the 16th cent. than they have been ever since. There were 47 towns of P. where books were printed, and in the little town alone of Brzesc there were no less than 12 printing-offices. The liberty of the press in P. at this time may be judged of from the fact that so important and voluminous a work as the *Statuta Regni* was printed in 1553, in the house even of the editor, Przyluski. Haller, a native of Cracow, established a press therein before the year 1500, and printed in the same city a work in the Polish tongue in 1491. Many other persons, such as Ungler, Ostrowski, Victor, and Halicz, followed the example of Haller, and founded printing-offices in numerous towns of P., with Polish, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Russian, and German characters. [*Polish Magazine.*] The third period, from 1760 to the present day, is that of the regeneration of Polish belles lettres. During the last ten years of the 18th cent., and the first thirty of the 19th, Julian Ursin Niemcewicz, and Adam Mickiewicz, take the lead as poets. Cracovia, Lemberg, Posen, Warsaw, and Wilna, are the head-posts of Polish literature. Shakspeare's plays are an object of study in P.; and the principal ones are very often performed upon the stage at Warsaw, Wilna, Cracow, and Leopold. Several very good grammars of the language have been written within the last 20 years. The ordinary schools in the Polish towns are in a very poor state, and the villages do not yet possess any seminaries of instruction.

*Political divisions.*] Russian Poland is divided

into 8 voivodeships, viz.: Cracovia, Sandomir, Kalisch, Lublin, Plock, Masovia, Podlachia, and Augustov; and these again are divided into districts.

*Authorities.*] *Tableau de la Pologne, ancienne et moderne*, par M. Brun, 8vo., Paris, 1807; *refondue par M. Chodzko*, 2 vols., 1830.—*Die Polnischen Geographien.—Voyage en Allemagne et en Pologne, &c.*, par Gley, Paris, 1816, 2 vols. 8vo.—*Rulliere's Histoire de l'Anarchie de Pologne et du Demeublement de cette Republique*. Paris, 1807, 4 vols.—*Salvandy Histoire de Pologne*, 3 vols. 8vo. Paris.—An excellent Atlas of Poland, in 58 sections, was published at Weimar in 1820.—A valuable series of Letters on the agriculture and commercial condition of Poland, appeared in the *Morning Chronicle* in 1851.

POLAND, a township and village of Cumberland co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 34 m. WSW of Augusta, drained by branches of Little Androscoggin river, by which it is bounded on the N, and intersected by the Atlantic and St. Lawrence railway. The surface is hilly, but the soil generally fertile. Pop. in 1853, 2,660.—Also a village of Herkimer co., in the state of New York, on West Canada creek, and 74 m. WNW of Albany.—Also a township of Mahoning co., in the state of Ohio, drained by Mahoning river, and intersected by the Cleveland and Mahoning railroad. Pop. 2,126.

POLAND-CENTRE, a village of Chautauque co., in the state of New York, U. S., 268 m. W by S of Albany. Pop. of township 1,174.

POLANGEN, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Courland, and 45 m. W of Telsch, on the Baltic, and near the frontier of Prussia. Pop. 1,060.

POLANIEC, a town of Poland, in the gov. and 30 m. SW of Sandomir, and 16 m. E of Stobnica, on the Czarna, near its confluence with the Vistula. Pop. 1,818.

POLAR SEA (NORTH). See ARCTIC OCEAN.

POLAR SEA (SOUTH). See ANTARCTIC OCEAN.

POLAROUN, or PULARUM, an island of the Asiatic archipelago, in the group of the Molucca islands, in 8 lat. 5° 35', E long. 129° 45'. Since 1617, when it fell into the hands of the East India company, it has been frequently taken by the Dutch, and was finally ceded to Holland in 1666.

POLAVENO, a village of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 11 m. NNW of Brescia, district and 4 m. SW of Gardone.

POLCARINO. See VILLANOVO.

POLCENIGO, a village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and 39 m. W of Udine, district and 6 m. N of Sacile, and near the source of the Livenza. Pop. 2,600. Silk of excellent quality is cultivated in the environs.

POLCH, or POLLICH, a market-town of Prussia, in the prov. of the Rhine, regency and 15 m. WSW of Coblenz, circle and 5 m. SE of Mayen. Pop. 1,400. Slate is quarried in the vicinity.

POLDER, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders and dep. of Calloo. Pop. 602.

POLDER AND BARBURSTRAET, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders and dep. of Basel. Pop. 326.

POLDERS, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders and dep. of Assenede. Pop. 583.

POLEBROOK, a parish of Northamptonshire, 9 m. ESE of Oundle. Area 2,730 acres. Pop. 472.

POLEGIO, or POLEGGIO, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Tessino, district of Leventine and circle of Giornico, on the 1. bank of the Tessino, 12 m. N of Bellinzona. Pop. 468. It has a seminary.

POLEHRADITZ, or POLEHRADICE, a town of Austria, in Moravia, in the circle and 21 m. SE of Brunn, and 7 m. ENE of Auspitz, in a valley on a small stream. Pop. in 1834, 889.

**POLEMOS BAY**, a bay on the S coast of Anatolia, in the sanj. of Meis, to the W of the Kalava, and 15 m. E of the island of Castellorizo. It forms on the N the harbour of Tristomos.

**POLENZA**, a village of Sardinia, in the dio. of Coni, prov. and 8 m. WSW of Alba and mand. of Bra, near the l. bank of the Tanaro. Pop. 540. It is the *Pollentia* or *Carrea* of the ancients.

**POLESCHOWITZ**, a town of Moravia, in the circle and 7 m. WSW of Hradisch, and 4 m. NW of Ostrau, on a small affluent of the March. Pop. 1,440. The environs are noted for their wine, which is reputed the best in Moravia.

**POLESELLA**, a district and village of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. of Polesina or Rovigo, 9 m. SSW of Rovigo, on the l. bank of the Po, at the junction of the canal of Polesella. Pop. 1,132. It has a port and a magazine. The district contains 6 coms.—Also a canal in the district of Polesella, extending from the canal Bianco, near Bosaro, to the Po, which it joins at Polesella, a distance of a little more than 3 m.

**POLESINA**, a town of the state of Parma, in the duchy of Piacenza, at the confluence of the Arda with the Po, 11 m. NE of Fiorenzuola, and 10 m. SSE of Cremona.

**POLESWORTH**, a parish of Warwickshire, 4 m. ESE of Tamworth. Area 6,310 acres. Pop. 2,104.

**POLEVSK**, an extensive iron and copper work, in Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Perm and district of Yekaterinburg.

**POLGAR**, a town of Hungary, in the circle beyond the Theiss and comitat of Saboltsch, 10 m. S of Onod, and 37 m. W of Nagy-Kallo, in a marshy locality on the l. bank of the Seipes, an arm of the Theiss.

**POLGUES (SAINT)**, a town of France, in the dep. of the Loire, cant. and 7 m. NW of St. Germain-le-Val, and 11 m. SW of Roanne, near the l. bank of the Ysable. Pop. 460. It has a lead mine.

**POLI**, or **BOLA**, a town of the Papal states, in the comarca and 21 m. E of Rome, situated upon a rock in a mountain-recess. Pop. 1,185. It is the *Empulion* of the ancients.—Also a town of Turkey in Asia, on the NW coast of the island of Cyprus and sanj. of Cerina, 30 m. N of Baffa. The culture of cotton, sheep rearing, and the manufacture of pitch and tar, form important branches of local industry.

**POLIA**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra, district and 18 m. S of Nicastro, cant. and 5 m. SE of Filadellia. Pop. 1,560.

**POLIANI**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 18 m. SE of Minsk, district and 30 m. W of Igoumen.

**POLICASTRO**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Principato-Citra, district and 27 m. S of La Sala, cant. and 3 m. WSW of Bonati, and 66 m. SE of Salerno, at the base of a hill, and on a gulf of the same name. Pop. 400. It has a cathedral, a fine Gothic edifice, a convent, and a seminary. The port is small but safe, and the adjacent fisheries are highly productive. This town is of great antiquity. It was the *Bucentum* of the Romans, and still retains traces of its former importance. It was destroyed by the Turks in 1542.

**POLICOLL**, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency of Madras, prov. of the Northern Circars, district and 39 m. S of Rajamundry, and 45 m. N of Masulipatam, near the r. bank of the principal branch of the Godavery, and 12 m. from the bay of Bengal. The settlement formed here by the Dutch was ceded to the British in 1823.

**POLICORO**, a village of Naples, in the prov. of Basilicata, district and 54 m. E of Lagonegro, cant. and 10 m. E of Rotondella, near the gulf of Tarenta,

in a fertile but unhealthy locality. It has a fine palace. In the vicinity are the ruins of *Heraclea*.

**POLICZKA**, or **POLITSCHKA**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 30 m. SE of Chrudim, and 12 m. SSW of Leutomischel, on a small affluent of the Schwarza. Pop. 3,590. It is enclosed by walls, and has a school for the education of the children of the military. It has manufactories of linen and woollen fabrics, spinning-mills and bleacheries, and carries on an active trade in linen and in flax of local culture.

**POLIERO**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Rumelia, in the sanj. and 33 m. SE of Salonica.

**POLIGNAC**, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Upper Loire, cant. and 2 m. NW of Puy, and 3 m. from the l. bank of the Loire. Pop. in 1846, 2,094. It is built on a volcanic mountain, on the summit of which are the ruins of a castle of the same name, which appears to have been erected on the ruins of a temple of Apollo. This town was formerly a viscounty, and gave its name to an ancient family distinguished by the cognomen 'Kings of the mountains.' It was afterwards erected into a marquisate, and ultimately into a duchy. In the vicinity are some mineral wells.

**POLIGNANO**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra-de-Bari, district and 24 m. ESE of Bari, cant. and 6 m. ENE of Conversano, near the shore of the Adriatic. Pop. 7,000. It has three churches, two convents, and a royal abbey.—Also a town of Parma, in the duchy and 11 m. E of Piacenza, and 9 m. N of Fiorenzuola. The vine is cultivated in the environs.

**POLIGNE**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Ille-et-Vilaine, cant. and 4 m. NNW of Bain, and 26 m. NE of Redon, on the l. bank of the Bruc. Pop. 1,020.

**POLIGNY**, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Jura. The arrond. comprises an area of 124,869 hect., and contains 7 cants. Pop. in 1831, 78,459; in 1841, 80,595; and in 1846, 79,552.—The cant. comprises 30 coms. Pop. in 1831, 17,622; in 1846, 17,987.—The town is 21 m. NE of Lons-le-Saunier, and 12 m. SE of Salins, at the foot of lofty mountains, on a plateau, at an alt. of 325 yds. above sea-level, commanding an extensive plain, and near the source of the Glantine. Pop. in 1789, 6,240; in 1821, 5,488; in 1836, 6,492; and in 1846, 5,911. It consists of three parallel streets generally well built, and a public square in which is a fine fountain, and has a communal college. It possesses manufactories of earthenware, hosiery, carding-machines, hardware, turnery, candles, saltpetre, and aquafortis, dye-works, tanneries, oil and fulling-mills. The trade consists chiefly in grain, wine of local produce, cattle, cheese, and turnery. This town, the *Castrum Olinum* of the ancients, was formerly a place of considerable extent and importance. It has suffered severely from conflagrations.—Also a village of France, in the dep. of the Upper Alps, cant. and 1½ m. NW of St. Bonnet, and 11 m. N of Gap, near the l. bank of the Drac. Pop. 700.

**POLILLO**, an island of the Philippine archipelago, to the E of the island of Luzon, in N lat. 15° 5', and E long. 122° 6'. It is of triangular form, and is 30 m. in length from NW to SE, and 18 m. in medium breadth. On its SW coast are a port and village of the same name. In the centre is Mount Malolo. The soil is generally fertile.

**POLIN**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 6 m. WNW of Klattau, and 12 m. E of Taus, on an affluent of the Bradawka.

**POLING**, or **POOLING**, a parish of Sussex, 2 m. NNE of Little Hampton. Area 933 acres. Pop. 192.



**POLINO**, or **NIPOLINO**, a precipitous and volcanic island of the Mediterranean, in the Milo group, 1½ m. SE of Kimolo, and 3½ E by N of the NE end of Milo, in N lat. 36° 47' 57", and E long. 24° 42' 33". It is about 3 m. in length from SE to NW, and 2 m. in breadth, is circular in form, and rises to the alt. of 1,168 ft. It is destitute of water, but wild goats find pasture on its acclivities. This island is the *Polyagos* of the ancients.

**POLINO (SAN)**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Ultra, cant. and 3 m. NE of Avezzano, near the N extremity of Lake Fucino, and at the foot of the Cervaro. Pop. 200.

**POLIOS**. See **PHILIOS**.

**POLIST**, or **POLISTA**, a river of Russia in Europe, which issues from a small lake of the same name, in the gov. of Pskov, district and 30 m. W of Kholm; flows thence into the gov. of Novgorod; passes Starai-Rous; and 12 m. below that town, throws itself into the Lovat, on the l. bank, a little to the S of Lake Ilmen, after a course in a generally NNE direction of 90 m. Its principal affluent is the Parosia, which it receives on the r.

**POLISTINA**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Calabria-Ultra, district and 15 m. ENE of Palmi, and 33 m. NNE of Reggio, in a fertile and salubrious plain. Pop. 3,800. It has a collegiate church.

**POLITZ**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Pomerania, regency and 10 m. N of Stettin and circle of Randow, on the Larp, an affluent of the Oder. Pop. in 1837, 2,085. Agriculture and fishing form the chief branches of local industry.

**POLITZ**, or **POLICE**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 30 m. NE of Königgratz, and 6 m. SW of Brannau. Pop. 1,399. It has manufactories of linen and cotton fabrics, and of ribbons.

**POLIWODA**, a hamlet of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, reg. and circle of Oppeln. Pop. 105. It has a large iron-work.

**POLIZZI**, a town of Sicily, in the prov. and 48 m. SE of Palermo, district and 21 m. S of Cefalu. Pop. 5,300.

**POLK**, a county in the W part of the state of Arkansas, U. S., comprising an area, generally undulating, of 1,114 sq. m., drained by the head-branches of Wachita river, and branches of Red river. The soil is productive, and the timber of good quality. Pop. in 1853, 1,263. Its cap. is Panther.—Also a central county of the state of Iowa, containing an area of 720 sq. m., intersected from SE to NW by Das Moines river. The surface is undulating, and the soil generally fertile.—Also a central county of the state of Missouri, containing a surface, considerably diversified, of 576 sq. m., drained by Pomme-de-Terre and East fork of Sac rivers, by Lindley's creek, and by branches of Osage river. The soil is fertile, and affords good pasturage. Pop. 6,186. Its cap. is Bolivar.—Also a county of Oregon Territory, comprising an area of 2,400 sq. m. It lies between Willamette river and the Pacific. Its surface is varied, but the soil is extremely fertile. Its cap. is Cincinnati.—Also a county in the SE part of the state of Tennessee, containing a superficies of 282 sq. m., drained by Hiwassee river, and its affluent Toeco river. It is generally mountainous, but is tolerably fertile. Pop. 6,338. Its cap. is Renton.—Also a county in the SE of Texas, containing an area of 1,273 sq. m., intersected by Trinity river. The surface is undulating, and the soil fertile. Pop. 2,349. Its cap. is Livingston.—Also a county in the W part of the state of Wisconsin, containing a superficies of 2,595 sq. m., bounded on the W by St. Croix river, and drained by Kaysikang or Shell river. It has a diversified surface, and is capable of productive cultivation.

**POLKTON**, a township of Ottawa co., in the state of Michigan, U. S., on Grand river, 79 m. WNW of Lansing. It has an undulating surface, and contains good timber. Pop. 268.

**POLKVILLE**, a village of Warren co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., on the E side of Panlin's kill, 2 m. E of Delaware river, and 49 m. NNW of Trenton.

**POLKWITZ**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, reg. and 22 m. N of Liegnitz, circle and 14 m. S of Glogau. Pop. in 1837, 1,636. It is partly enclosed by walls, and has three gates, a suburb, a Lutheran and two Catholic churches. It has a cloth manufactory, and a brewery.

**POLLA (LA)**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Principato-Citra, district and 11 m. NNW of La Sala, and 45 m. ESE of Salerno, near the Tanagro or Negro. Pop. 5,700. It has four parish-churches, and four convents.

**POLLACRA (POINT)**, a headland of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. of Almeria, to the NE of Cape Gata.

**POLLAERE**, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and arrond. of Audenarde, on the Dendre. Pop. 684.

**POLLAN**, a river of Russia in Asia, in the W part of Kamchatka, which issues from a lake; runs W; and throws itself into the sea of Okhotsk, near a town of the same name, and after a course of 105 m.

**POLLAU**, a town of Austria, in Styria, in the circle and 24 m. NE of Gratz, and 8 m. NW of Hartberg, in a valley, on the Safenbach. It has manufactories of cloth, and in the environs are mines of iron.

**POLLE**, a town of Hanover, cap. of an amt or bail. of the same name, in the principality of Kalenberg, on the l. bank of the Weser, 15 m. SSE of Hameln, and 39 m. SSW of Hanover. Pop. of town 1,085. It has a manufactory of hosiery, a wool spinning-mill, and carries on a considerable trade in charcoal.

**POLLEEGAL**, a village of New South Wales, in the district of Wellington, on the Lachlan.

**POLLENZA**, a town of Spain, in the prov. of the Baleares, and partido of Inca. It is situated in the N part of the island of Majorca, at the opening of a beautiful valley, 3 m. W of a bay of the same name, on which it has a small port, 8 m. WNW of Alcudia, and 30 m. NE of Palma. Pop. 6,402. It is of considerable extent, is well-built, and has a handsome parish-church, a Dominican convent, an hospital, a Jesuits' college, and a custom-house. It has manufactories of fine black cloth and linen, and carries on a considerable trade in wine, oil, and cattle. The jurisdiction of the parish, which formerly belonged to the Templars, is now exercised by a prior and 19 beneficiaries of the Maltese order. The bay of P. forms a considerable expanse, but is sheltered on all sides except the NE, and forms a good roadstead. It is formed by two narrow peninsulas, by one of which, on the S, it is separated from the bay of Alcudia. The entrance, extending between Cape Formentor on the N, in N lat. 39° 57' 15", E long. 3° 18', and Cape del Pinar on the E, is about 6 m. in width. The depth of the entrance is about 11 m. See also **POLENZA**.

**POLLENZERTHAL**. See **PLEGNO**.

**POLLESCHOWITZ**, a town of Austria, in Moravia, in the ldgb. of Brunn, circle and 7 m. SW of Hradisch. This place is noted as the reputed seat of the first bishopric erected in Moravia by St. Cyril.

**POLLEUR**, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and arrond. of Verviers. Pop. of dep. 1,443. The village is 4 m. S of Ver-

viers. Pop. 480. It has manufactories of cloth, a spinning-mill, and several foundries. Sharpsing-stone is found in the environs.

POLLIAN, KEZDI-POLYDN, or POJAN, a village of Transylvania, in the Szeklers country, on a small plateau, 5 m. NNE of Kezdi-Vasarhely, and 8 m. WNW of Bereczk. It has several mineral wells.

POLLIAI, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ain, cant. and 6 m. NW of Bourg-en-Bresse, on the r. bank of the Veyle. Pop. 1,452.

POLLICA, a village of Naples, in the prov. of the Principato-Citra, district and 12 m. W of Il Vallo, and 39 m. SSE of Salerno, near the shore of the Tyrrhenian sea. Pop. 876. The locality affords wine, fruit, and oil of the best quality, and the adjacent sea abounds with fish.

POLLICH. See POLCH.

POLLINAS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Isere, cant. and 4 m. S of Tullins, and 11 m. NE of St. Marcellin, near the r. bank of the Isere. Pop. 990.

POLLINA, a village of Sicily, in the prov. of Palermo, district and 7 m. SE of Cefalu, near a river of the same name, which has its sources in the Madonia mountains; runs N; and falls into the sea, 10 m. E of Cefalu.

POLLINCHOVE, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, and arrond. of Furnes, watered by the Iser. Pop. of dep. 1,732. The village is 8 m. SE of Furnes, and about a mile SW of Loo, near the canal of Loo-vaert. Pop. 472.

POLLINI, a town of Turkey in Europe, in A bania, in the sanj. and 15 m. NNW of Valona, near the N bank of the Vojutza or Poro, and about 3 m. above the entrance of that river into the Ionian sea. It occupies the site of the ancient *Apollonia*.

POLLING, a village of Styria, in the circle and 30 m. ENE of Klagenfurt, and 3 m. SW of Wolfsberg, at the foot of a mountain, on the r. bank of a small affluent of the Lavant.

POLLINGTON, a township in the p. and 2½ m. SW of Snaith, W. R. of Yorkshire. Area 1,960 acres. Pop. in 1841, 585; in 1851, 495.

POLLIOK, or BELIOR, an island of the Persian gulf, 18 m. SSW of Cape Bostana, in Laristan, and 54 m. WSW of the island of Kishm. It is nearly 6 m. in length from NW to SE.

POLLNOW, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Pomerania, reg. and 23 m. ESE of Koslin, circle and 18 m. S of Schlawe, on the l. bank of the Grabow. Pop. in 1837, 1,218. It is enclosed by walls, and has a castle. It has manufactories of cloth, and a considerable trade in wood.

POLLOCK. See EASTWOOD.

POLLOCKSHAW, a burgh-of-barony in the p. of Eastwood, Renfrewshire, 6 m. SE of Paisley, and 2½ m. SW of Glasgow, situated upon the White Cart, at the junction of Auldhouse-burn, and on the Glasgow and Barrhead railway. Pop. in 1811, 3,084; in 1821, 3,850; in 1831, 4,269; in 1841, 5,007; in 1851, 6,086. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in cotton-spinning and in hand and powerloom weaving. There are also extensive calico-printing, bleaching, and dyeing works, in the town and its vicinity.

POLLOK, or SEGUR, a port in the N part of the island of Mindanao, Philippine archipelago, in the E part of Illana bay. It is 12 m. in breadth, and about 12 m. in depth, and forms one of the best harbours in the archipelago. It has an active trade.

POLLOS, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 27 m. SW of Valladolid, and partido of Nava-del-Rey, on the slope and at the base of a hill. Pop. 938. It is well-built.

POLLUTRI, a town of Naples, in the prov. of

Abruzzo-Citra, district and 6 m. WNW of Il Vasto, cant. and 6 m. SE of Paglieta, on a steep rock. Pop. 1,300. It has an hospital.

POLMINHAY, a commune of France, in the dep. of Cantal, cant. and 3 m. SW of Vic, and 7 m. ENE of Anrillac, between lofty mountains, on the r. bank of the Cere. Pop. 1,574.

POLMONT, a parish in the extreme E of Stirlingshire. Nearly its whole area of about 7 sq. m. is enclosed, and in a state of high cultivation. The p. is traversed cross-wise by Graham's-dyke or Antoninus' wall, by the mail-road between Edinburgh and Falkirk, by the Edinburgh and Glasgow railway, and by the Union canal. The village of P. stands in the centre of the p., 3¼ m. E of Falkirk; and the village of Nether P. stands on the road from Falkirk to Bo'ness, distant from the latter 4 m. Both Polmont and the Avon give the title of Baron to the duke of Hamilton. Pop. in 1851, 3,764.

POLNA, a town of Austria, in Bohemia, in the circle and 36 m. SSE of Czaslau, and 9 m. NE of Ig-lan, in a valley. Pop. 4,225. It is the cap. of a considerable seignory. It has manufactories of coarse cloth and of hats.

POLNISCH (POLISH), names commencing with this prefix, not found amongst the following, are to be sought for under the second name.

POLNISCH-NEUKIRCH, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, reg. and 33 m. SSE of Oppeln, circle and 8 m. S of Kosel. Pop. 450. It is the cap. of an important seignory, and has a castle.

POLO. See PULO.

PO-LO, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwang-tung and div. of Hwuy-chu-fu, 78 m. E of Canton, on the r. bank of the Tung-keang, in N lat. 23° 10', and E long. 112° 22'.

POLO (POINT), a cape in Lake Erie, 40 m. SW of Point-Pines.

POLO (SANTO), a village of the Papal states, in the com. and 21 m. ENE of Rome.—Also a village of the duchy of Modena, 9 m. SW of Reggio, on the r. bank of the Enza.—Also a town of Naples, in the prov. of Sannio, 18 m. ESE of Isernia. Pop. 1,250.

POLOCHIC, a river of Guatemala, which rises in two head-streams in the mountains of Purula, in the dep. of Vera Paz, in N lat. 15° 30', and W long. 90° 30', and at an alt. of about 1,000 ft. above sea-level, and flows in a prevailing NNE direction to the lake of Yzabal or the Golfo-Dulce, which it enters on the SW. It is navigable as far as Telemán, a hamlet on its N bank, 45 leagues from Guatemala, and 30 leagues from Yzabal.

POLOMA, a town of Upper Guinea, in the kingdom and 36 m. WSW of Wari, near the embouchure of the Wari river.

POLOMIED, a river of Russia, which rises in the Valdai district, in Novgorod, and flows S to the Pola, which it joins on the r. bank at Kavrie, after a course of 72 m.

POLONNOE, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Volhynia, 36 m. E of Zaslav.

POLOP, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. NE of Alicante. It has some trade in wine and oil. Pop. 3,500.

POLOTZK, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Vitebsk, at the confluence of the Polota and the Southern Dwina. It is a place of some strength, and is a bishop's see. Pop. 3,500, of whom about a third are Jews. Its trade, which is chiefly with Riga, is confined to the produce of the surrounding country, such as flax, hemp, wood, potash, corn, honey, wax, and cattle.

POLOUDENNOI, a port of Asiatic Russia, in the prov. and 150 m. W of Omsk, on a small lake.

POLOUI, a river of Asiatic Russia, in the gov. of

Tobolsk, which rises in a lake, and flows in a NW course to the Obi, which it joins on the r. bank, about 50 m. above its embouchure.

POLPERRO, a small port of Cornwall, in the p. of Llanalloes, 9 m. S by W of Liskeard. Pop. in 1851, 913. It is an active fishing-village.

POLS, a large village of Styria, in the circle and 9 m. NNW of Judenburg, near the river Pols, an affluent of the Muhr.

POLSTEAD, a parish of Suffolk, 12 m. WSW of Ipswich. Area 3,402 acres. Pop. in 1851, 943.

POLSTERAW, a village of Styria, in the circle and 36 m. ESE of Marburg, on the l. bank of the Drave. Pop. 800.

POLTAVA, or PULTAWA, a province of European Russia, lying between the parallels of 48° 44', and 51° 8' N; and bounded on the N by the govs. of Chernigov and Kursk; on the E by Charkov; on the SE by Yekaterinoslav; on the S by Cherson; and on the SW by Kiev. It has an area of 43,385 sq. versts, or 18,343 sq. m., with a pop. in 1846, of 1,783,800, of whom about 127,000 were located within the 17 towns comprised in the gov., chiefly Russians and Cossacks, but in part German colonists. Its surface inclines to the SW, towards the Dnieper, and is watered by the Troubej, Soupoi, Soula, Psiol, Vorskla, and Orel, all affluents of that river. According to official returns made in 1836, of a total surface of 4,516,560 *dessiatines*, 1,998,833 d., or 44,256 parts in 100, were then under cultivation; and 1,214,480 d., or 26,889 parts in 100, were under natural grass. This prov. is one of the finest parts of the Ukraine, having a rich soil; and though the mode of cultivation is extremely imperfect, the crops reared are heavy, and a large quantity of wheat, oats, and barley is exported. The pasturage is also very rich, and immense herds of cattle and sheep are reared. The horses are small, but active, and in considerable repute in Russia and Germany. The manufactures of the prov. are limited to coarse woolen and linen fabrics, brandy, soap, leather, and a few rude articles of home consumption. The exports are corn, cattle, lime, charcoal, pitch, potash, and linen.—Its cap., of the same name, stands on the river Vorskla, 450 m. SSW of Moscow. Its houses are indifferently built, but the streets are wide and straight, and in the centre of the town is a good square, with a monument in honour of Peter the Great. It has a regular earthen fortress, which was besieged in 1709 by Charles XII. The efforts of Peter I. to relieve it, brought on the well-known battle of P., in which the Swedes were defeated, and their king obliged to take refuge in Turkey. The inhabitants, in number about 9,000, carry on a pretty active traffic, chiefly in cattle, with Siberia, Germany, the Crimea, and Constantinople. They also export flax, hemp, corn, and wax. The environs produce a large quantity of fruit, particularly cherries.

POLTEN (SANCT), a town of Austria, capital of the circle of Ober-dem-Wiener-Walde, in the ldgh. and 38 m. W of Vienna, and 16 m. S of Krems, in a plain, near the l. bank of the Trasen, at an alt. of 266 yds. above sea-level. Pop. 4,300. It is enclosed by double walls, and is well built. It is divided into four parts, and contains three squares, a cathedral, two parish-churches, an episcopal palace and seminary, a school, two hospitals, and a theatre. It has manufactories of cotton fabrics, paper, earthenware, and chemical substances, a glass-house, breweries, several forges, and a printing-press. This town owes its foundation to a chapter of canons of the St. Augustine order, founded in the 8th cent. by Counts Adelbert and Ottocar, and suppressed in 1784. It was taken by the French and Bavarians in 1741.

POLTENBERG, a town of Moravia, in the circle and 1½ m. WNW of Znaim, on a height, near the l. bank of the Taya. Pop. in 1834, 270. It has a priory.

POLTIMORE, a parish in Devon, 4 m. NE of Exeter. Area 1,710 acres. Pop. in 1851, 281.

POLVORANCA, a village of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 8 m. SW of Madrid and partido of Getafe, in a fertile plain. Pop. 50.

POLVOROSA, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and partido and 54 m. N of Palencia, in a valley, on the r. bank of the Valdavia. Pop. 183. It has manufactories of linen.

POLWARTH, a parish nearly in the centre of Berwickshire, on the line where the lower declivities of the Lammermoors glide into the great plain of the Merse. Area 3,052 acres. It has several hilly summits, the chief of which is Kyles-hill, a porphyritic eminence on the boundary, which is 1,110 ft. above the level of the sea. The village of P. is on the road from Greenlaw to Duns, about 3½ m. from the former, and 4 m. from the latter. Pop. in 1831, 268; in 1851, 331.

POLWITZ, or POLLWITZ, a village of the principality of Reuss, bail, and 8 m. WSW of Greitz.

POLYANA (KOBOLA), POLANA - ROBIŁSKA, or POJANA-KOBILEJ, a village of Hungary, in the comitat of Marmaros, 13 m. NE of Szigeth, at the confluence of the Mala-Szapurka and Velika-Szapurka.

POLYCANDRO, an island of the Archipelago, in the Cyclades, 6 m. W of the island Sikyno, and 18 m. E of that of Milo, in N lat. 36° 37' 3", and E long. 24° 54' 50". It is 9 m. in length from NW to SE, and 3 m. in breadth, is generally mountainous, and possesses little fertility. Pop. 200. In the NE part is a village of the same name.

POLYGONUM-SCRUB, a village of New South Wales, in the district of Murrumbidgee, between the river of that name and Yanko-Yanko creek.

POLYNESIA, a name originally given by French geographers to the groups of islands scattered over the Pacific, embracing the great continent of Australia; but latterly restricted to those islands south and north of the equator, which lie to the E of the Philippines, Moluccas, and Australia, and extend towards the W coast of America. See article AUSTRALIA.

POLYNIA, a name by which some geographers, who advocate the hypothesis of the existence of an open and comparatively temperate ocean, from about the 80th parallel upwards to the north pole, designate the supposed ice-girdled polar basin.

POLZEN, a river of Bohemia, in the circle of Bunzlau, which runs NW, and falls into the Elbe.

POLZIG, a village of the duchy of Saxe-Altenburg, to the W of Altenburg, on the Schnauder. Pop. 800.

POLZIN, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Pomerania, regency and 33 m. S of Koslin, circle and 18 m. SSE of Belgard, in a plain, on the Wipperbach. Pop. in 1837, 2,665. It has a castle, and possesses manufactories of cloth, serge, leather, and tobacco. In the vicinity are the baths of Louisenbad.

POMABAMBA, a town of Bolivia, capital of a prov. in the dep. of Charcas, 100 m. ESE of Chuquisaca, to the S of the Rio Grande. Pop., inclusive of the adjacent district, 3,000.

POMABIL, a village of New South Wales, on the Lachlan river, near Lake Boyonggo.

POMARD, or POMMARD, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cote-d'Or, cant. and 2 m. SW of Beaune, on the Vandenne, an affluent of the Dheune. Pop. 1,227. It is noted for its wine.

POMARETTO, a village of Piedmont, on the l. bank of the Germanasca, on the road from Pignerolo



to Fenestrelle, in the midst of a rugged and highly picturesque district.

POMAREZ, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Landes, cant. and 5 m. NW of Amou, and 15 m. SW of St. Sever. Pop. in 1846, 2,091.

POMARIA, a village of Newberry district, in the state of S. Carolina, U. S., on Cannon's creek, and on the Greenville and Columbia railway.

POMARICO, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Basilicata, district and 12 m. S of Matera, cant. and 8 m. SW of Monte-Scaglioso, on a high mountain. Pop. 4,160. The environs afford cotton.

POMAROLO, a town of the state and 54 m. WSW of Parma, duchy and 33 m. SSW of Piacenza.

POMATA, a town of Bolivia, in the intendancy of Arequipa, prov. and 54 m. SE of Chucuyto, and 60 m. SE of Puno, on the S bank of Lake Titicaca.

POMAYROLS, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Aveyron and cant. of Saint-Geniez, 15 m. ESE of Espalion, on the r. bank of the Lot. Pop. 3,586.

POMBA, a district and town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, on the l. bank of a river of the same name, 64 m. ESE of Ouro-Preto. Pop. 12,000. The cultivation of sugar and millet, the rearing of pigs, and manufacture of rum, form the chief branches of local industry.—Also a village and custom-house station in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, on the r. bank of the Parahiba, at the confluence of the Pomba.—The river P. has its source in the Serra-de-Montiqueira; runs N; passes Barbacena; bends SE; waters São-João-Nepomuceno; and, 30 m. below, joins the Parahiba, on the l. bank, opposite the village of the same name, and 75 m. above its mouth. It has a total course of 240 m. It is difficult of navigation.

POMBA, a village of Eastern Africa, on the coast of the Mozambique channel, in S lat. 12° 27', on a bay of the same name, which forms a fine harbour.

POMBAL, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, comarca and 23 m. NE of Leiria, and 11 m. ESE of Lourical, on a hill, near the r. bank of the Sora, which is here crossed by a fine bridge. Pop. 4,846. It has a fine castle belonging to the marquis of Pombal, three churches, a convent, an almshouse, a school, and the ruins of a fortress. Hats are its chief article of manufacture. This town belonged to the order of the Templars, and in 1181 had a charter and privileges conferred upon it by the grand-master, Gualdim-Paéz.

POMBAL, a town of Brazil, in a district of the same name, in the prov. and 288 m. W of Parahiba, on the Pianco, 3 m. above the junction of that river with the Piranhas. The town forms an oblong square, and has a church, a town-house, and an elementary school. The district comprises a considerable area, and contains 4,000 inhabitants. The soil is extremely fertile, and yields cotton in great abundance, and all the varieties of ordinary produce.—Also a small town in the prov. of Bahia, in a fertile locality, 15 m. from the Rio-Itapicuru. It is inhabited chiefly by Indians, who employ themselves in the culture of cotton and cacao, and in fishing.—Also a small town in the prov. of Para, on the r. bank of the Xingu, 75 m. above the confluence of that river with the São Francisco. It is inhabited by Indians. The surrounding district is fertile, but destitute of cultivation.

POMBALINHO, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 20 m. SE of Coimbra, and 11 m. NNW of Chao-de-Couce. Pop. 1,330.

POMBAS, an island of Brazil, in the bay of Rio-de-Janeiro.—Also an island in the bay of Angra-dos-Reis, in the same prov.

POMBEBÁ, an island of Brazil, in the bay of Rio-de-Janeiro.

POMEGUE, an island of the gulf of Lyons, near the coast of France, in the dep. of the Bouches-du-Rhône, cant. and 3 m. SW of Marseilles, a little to the S of the island of Ratoneau, and to the W of the castle of If, in lat. 43° 16', E long. 5° 18'. It is 2 m. in length, and about  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. in breadth. It has a small fort and garrison, and is used for quarantine by vessels from the Levant.

POMEISEL, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 14 m. SW of Sautz, and 14 m. N of Rabenstein. Pop. 333.

POMERANCE, or POMARANEC, a town of Tuscany, in the emp. and 36 m. SE of Pisa, vic. and 8 m. S of Volterra, on a hill. Pop. in 1840, 2,066. It has manufactories of ornamental vases.

POMERANIA, a province in the N of Prussia, embracing the duchies of Upper and Lower P., and several other districts. It is bounded on the N—where the island of Rugen spreads out before it—by the Baltic; on the E by Western Prussia; on the S by Brandenburg; and on the W by the two grand-duchies of Mecklenburg. Its area is estimated at 576.72 German sq. m., or 13,248 English sq. m. It consists of a long narrow tract of coast-land, almost entirely flat, but in some parts exhibiting small elevations, here called hills. Here and there the sandy soil is mixed with clay and mould, particularly in the district of Stralsund, to which belongs the island of Rugen, the soil of which is reckoned the best in P. The Oder runs through the whole prov., and falls into the Frische-haff; the other principal rivers are the Peene, the Ucker, the Ihna, and the Rega. There are a great number of lakes, but none of them are of considerable size; the most remarkable is the Madue, in which a species of salmon called *morones* abounds. The navigation on the coast is dangerous, there being very few harbours. P. has a cold and damp climate, on account of its high latitude, and its situation near the sea. The principal productions are horses, cattle, fowls,—particularly geese,—fish, corn, vegetables, potatoes, fruit, wood, tobacco, salt, and peat. The soil and climate are unfavourable to agriculture, which, in spite of the industry of the inhabitants, has made little progress, though the country furnishes more corn than it needs for consumption. Manufactures are of small importance. Commerce is animated, particularly by sea; Stettin being one of the most important seaports in Germany. The chief exports are corn, cattle, wool, wood, fish, and fruit. The inhabitants, 1,197,701 in 1849, are partly Slavonians, partly Germans. In the NE there is a tribe of Slavonians, the Carjulers, who have preserved their dialect and some ancient costumes. Most of the inhabitants are Lutherans; there are also a few Catholics, Calvinists, Menmonites, and Jews. There is one university, and several gymnasia and high-schools; but the establishments for education are in general much behind those of the other Prussian provs. This prov. contains 72 towns, 7 villages, and 2,676 hamlets; and is divided into the 3 circles of Stettin, Cöslin, and Stralsund.

POMEROL, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Gironde, cant. and 3 m. ENE of Libourne. Pop. 969. It affords good wine.

POMEROLS, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Herault, and cant. of Florensac, 16 m. NE of Beziers. Pop. in 1841, 1,577. It produces good wine, and has a distillery of brandy.

POMEROY, a village and parish of co. Tyrone, 9 m. NW of Dungannon. Area of p. 15,950 acres. Pop. 8,527; of v. 491.

POMEROY, a village of Meig's co., in the state

of Ohio, U. S., on the river of that name, 57 m. below Marietta, and 81 m. SE of Columbus, connected by a branch-line with the Cincinnati, Hillsboro', and Parkersburg railroad. Pop. in 1853, 1,637.

POMERUN, or POMARUX, a river of British Guayana, which flows through the co. of Essequibo, and falls into the Atlantic, about 5 m. ESE of the embouchure of the Maroka or Marocca.

POMFRET. See PONTEFRAC.

POMFRET, a township of Windham co., in the state of Connecticut, U. S., on the W side of Quinebaug river, 39 m. E by N of Hartford. It has a hilly surface, and is drained by branches of the river Quinebaug. The soil is generally excellent. It is intersected by the Boston and New York railroad. Pop. in 1853, 1,849.—Also a township and village of Windsor co., in the state of Vermont, 39 m. S by E of Montpelier, drained by Queechy river and a branch of White river. The surface is hilly, but the soil is generally productive. Pop. 1,546.—Also a township of Chautauque co., in the state of New York, on Lake Erie. The surface is hilly, and is drained by Cassadaga creek, an affluent of Alleghany river, and several affluents of Lake Erie. The soil is a fine sandy loam. In this township are the villages of Dunkirk and Van Buren Harbour, and the W terminus of the Erie railroad.

POMIGLIANO-D'ARCO, a town of Naples, in the prov. and 8 m. NE of Naples, district and 6 m. E of Casoria. Pop. 4,800. It has two churches, one of which is handsome, and a convent. This town is supposed to occupy the site of the *Pompeianum* of the ancients. It was sacked and burnt by the French under Charles VIII.

POMMERAYE-SUR-LOIRE (La), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Maine-et-Loire, cant. and 8 m. E of St. Florent-le-Vieil, and 14 m. NNE of Beaupreau. Pop. in 1846, 3,539.

POMMERET, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 5 m. W of Lamballe, and 8 m. SE of St. Brieuc. Pop. 1,125.

POMMEREUIL, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Nord, and cant. of Le Cateau, 18 m. ESE of Cambrai. Pop. 1,164.

POMMERIEUX, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Mayenne, cant. and 3 m. SE of Craon, and 10 m. W of Chateau-Gontier. Pop. 1,071.

POMMERIL-JAUDY, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 1½ m. SE of La Roche-Derrien. Pop. in 1846, 2,557.

POMMERIL-LE-VICOMTE, or POMMERIL-LES-BOIS, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 5 m. W of Lanvollon, and 17 m. NW of St. Brieuc. Pop. in 1846, 3,039.

POMMEREU, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainaut, and arrond. of Tournai, watered by the Haine. Pop. 1,646.

POMMERSCHÉ-HAFF. See STETTINER-HAFF.

POMMERSFELDEN, a village of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, presidial and 5 m. N of Hockstadt, and 14 m. SW of Bamberg, near the r. bank of a small affluent of the Regnitz. In its vicinity is the castle of Weisenstein.

POMMEUSE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Marne, cant. and 4 m. W of Coulommiers, in a narrow valley near the l. bank of the Grand-Morin. Pop. 1,318. It has a fine old castle, surrounded by a ditch and park. In the vicinity are the paper-mills of Courtaîn and Sainte-Anne.

POMMIERS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Isere, cant. and 5 m. SE of Voiron, near the Roise. Pop. 500. In its vicinity is a coal-mine.—Also a village of the same dep., in the cant. and 5 m. NE of Beaurepaire. Pop. 500.—Also a village in the dep. of the Rhone, cant. and 2 m. NW of

Anse, on a height. Pop. 838. In the vicinity are quarries of marble and of freestone.

POMO, an islet of the Adriatic, near the coast of Dalmatia, in the circle of Spalatro. Its summit is in N lat. 43° 5' 20", E long. 15° 26' 50".

POMONA, or MAINLAND, the chief and much the largest of the Orkney islands. It occupies a somewhat central position in the Orcadian archipelago; but, on the whole, is situated S of that centre, and immediately N of Scalpa-Flow. Its coasts are so variously and almost unintermittently indented by the sea, that an idea cannot easily be conveyed of its outline, or a close estimate made of its extent. The W and main part of it may be regarded as an ellipsoid, whose longer axis extends N and S, and measures 16 m.; and whose shorter axis, at right angles with the former, measures 11 m. Its E part, extending nearly due E, or E by S, from the S extremity of the ellipsoid, measures 1½ m. in length, and from 1½ to 7½ m. in breadth. The entire island has probably not more than 150 sq. m. of area. Safe harbours and places of anchorage occur at brief intervals round the whole coast; and are particularly good at Stromness, Kirkwall, Deer-sound, Holme-sound, and Cairston. The western coasts are, in general, bold and precipitous, and often rise up in mural cliffs, which are shivered into detached pinnacles and masses, or perforated by caverns and natural arches. Several fresh-water lakes, among which are those of Stennis, Orphir, Birsay, Skaill, and Aikerness, occur in the interior, and send off small streams which abound in trout, and have considerable power for the driving of machinery; but as no spot is further than 4½ m. from the sea, and by far the larger part of the area is not more than 2 m. from rivers are necessarily unknown. The western district, though nowhere mountainous or wildly upland, has a considerable extent of hill and moor; and presents a much larger aggregate of waste land than might be anticipated from the comparative softness of its features. The wastes, though now like the rest of the island, quite bare of wood, bear decided indications of having once been covered by a forest of dwarf trees; and they seem also, from numerous instances of horns found in their peat-bogs, to have been once tenanted by herds of the now extinct stag. They possess not—nor indeed do any of the Orkney moors or lands—either foxes, or hares, or partridges; but they greatly abound in plovers, snipes, and red grouse. In the central and eastern parts of the W district, or within the parochial limits of Harray and Rendal, live most of the scanty remains of the ancient *udallers*, the once independent allodial proprietors of the soil. Attached to the clusters of small arable farms provincially called 'towns,' there exist everywhere throughout P., as in the other Orkney islands, large commons for the pasturing of sheep, and the maintenance of large herds of swine. P. possesses both of the only towns of Orkney,—Kirkwall, in its E division, and Stromness at the SW corner of its western. The island is divided into 13 parishes, 8 of which are asserted in pairs into united parishes. Pop. in 1801, 13,929; in 1831, 15,787; in 1851, 16,757.

POMORZANY, a town of Galicia, in the circle and 12 m. S of Zloczow, on the l. bank of the Zlota-Lipa—which here forms several small lakes—in a fertile plain. Pop. 2,850, of whom a large proportion are Jews. It has several Catholic and United Greek churches, and an ancient castle.

POMOTOU, a name by which the groups of islands, constituting the Low archipelago, in the South Pacific, are sometimes designated.

POMPADOUR. See ARNAC-POMPADOUR.

POMPAIN (SAINT), a village of France, in the

dep. of the Deux-Sevres, cant. and 3 m. S of Coulon-  
ges-les-Royaux, in a valley near the l. bank of the  
Autise. Pop. 1,000.

POMPANOOSUC, a village of Windsor co., in  
the state of Vermont, U. S., on Connecticut river,  
and on the Connecticut and Passumpsic River's rail-  
road, 10 m. N of North river Junction, and 39 m.  
SE of Montpelier.

POMPARIPPO, a river of Ceylon, which has its  
source towards the central part of the island, runs  
WNW, and throws itself into the gulf of Calpentin,  
by 5 branches, opposite the N extremity of the  
peninsula of Nave-Karre, and after a course of 75  
m. Near its mouth is a village and a fort of the  
same name.

POMPLAMP, a commune of Belgium, in the  
prov. of Hainault and dep. of Siraunt. Pop. 175.

POMPEII, an ancient city of Italy, about 14 m. SE of Naples,  
and 5 m. S of Vesuvius, formerly celebrated for its commerce,  
which was partly destroyed by an earthquake, A. D. 63, and to-  
gether with Herculaneum, was buried by a stream of lava, or  
rather by a shower of ashes, A. D. 79, but was re-discovered in  
1748. P. is said to have been founded by the Opici, and, at  
a later period, was in the possession of the Samnites, who, hav-  
ing revolted, were replaced by Roman colonists. Although a  
less considerable city than Herculaneum, it contained many fine  
works of art, a large theatre, and many handsome buildings.  
The bed of ashes under which it was buried, was about 18 ft. in  
depth. It is estimated that the town was  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. in length, by  
nearly a  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. in breadth. The walls are from 18 to 20 ft. high,  
and 12 ft. thick, and contained several main gates, of which six  
have been uncovered. Upwards of 20 streets, 15 ft. wide, paved  
with lava, and having foot-ways of 3 ft. broad, have also been  
excavated. The houses are joined together, and are generally of  
only two stories, with terraces for roofs. The fronts are often  
shops, with inscriptions, frescoes and ornaments of every kind.  
The principal rooms are in the rear. In the centre is a court,  
which not unfrequently contains a marble fountain. In some  
houses the rooms have been very richly ornamented. A forum,  
surrounded with handsome buildings, two theatres, an arena,  
temples, baths, fountains, statues, urns, and utensils of all sorts,  
have been discovered. Most of the objects of curiosity have been  
deposited in the museums of Naples and Portici; among them  
are a number of manuscripts. It is probable that most of the in-  
habitants escaped, as few skeletons have been found. For fur-  
ther information, see *Gell and Gandy's Pompeiana*, London,  
1817-19.—*Pompeiana*, London, 1831.—*Wilkins's Views of Pom-  
peii*.—*Cook's Descriptions*, London, 1827, 2 vols., fol.—The ac-  
count of P. in the *Library of Entertaining Knowledge*, 1823.—and  
*Goro's Wanderungen durch L'ompeji*, Vienna, 1825.

POMPEIOPOLIS. See MEZETLU.

POMPEO, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of  
Minas-Geraes and district of Pilangui, between the  
rivers Paraupeba and Para, affluents of the São-  
Francisco.—Also a village of the same prov., in the  
district of Sabara.

POMPEY, a township of Onondaga co., in the  
state of New York, U. S., 109 m. W by N of Al-  
bany, drained by Limestone and Butternut creeks.  
The surface is hilly, but the soil is fertile and highly  
cultivated. Pop. in 1853, 4,006. It contains a vil-  
lage named Pompey hill, with 500 inhabitants.

POMPIANO, a village of Austria, in Lombardy,  
in the prov. and 15 m. SW of Brescia, district and 4  
m. NE of Orzi-Novì.

POMPIANY, a town of Russia in Europe, in the  
gov. of Vilna, district and 15 m. N of Poneviej.

POMPIDOU (Le), a commune of France, in the  
dep. of the Lozere, cant. and 4 m. S of Barre, on an  
elevated plateau. Pop. 1,170.

POMPIGNAN, a commune of France, in the dep.  
of the Gard, cant. and 5 m. S of St. Hippolyte, on a  
mountain, near the Dartigue. Pop. 1,216.

POMPIGNAN-LEFRANC, a village of France,  
in the dep. of the Tarn-et-Garonne, cant. and 1 m.  
SE of Grizolles, and 20 m. SE of Castel-Sarrasin, in  
a plain at the foot of a hill, on the summit of which  
is a castle of the same name. Pop. 800.

POMPOENSTRAET, a commune of Belgium, in  
the prov. of Antwerp and dep. of Wiekevorst.  
Pop. 140.

POMPON (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep.  
of the Dordogne, cant. and 7 m. SW of Domme,  
and 13 m. SSW of Sarlat. Pop. 1,200.

POMPONESCO, a village of Austria, in Lom-  
bardy, in the prov. and 18 m. SSW of Mantua, dis-  
trict and 5 m. E of Viadana, on the l. bank of the  
Po. Pop. 1,900. It has a tannery and several dye-  
works; and carries on a considerable trade in flour  
and linen.

POMPONNE, a village of France, in the dep. of  
the Seine-et-Marne, cant. and 1 m. NW of Lagny,  
and 11 m. SW of Meaux, on the r. bank of the  
Marne. Pop. 300. It has a castle and fine park.  
The territory of P. formerly constituted a marquisate.

POMPORT, a commune of France, in the dep. of  
the Dordogne, cant. and  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. N of Sigoules, and 7  
m. SSW of Bergerac, near the r. bank of the Gar-  
donnette. Pop. 1,400.

POMPTON, a township and village of Passaic  
co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., 59 m. NNE  
of Trenton, drained by Peguannock, Ringwood,  
and Ramapo rivers, which at their confluence take  
the name of Pompton, an affluent of Passaic river.  
The surface is hilly, but the soil is fertile. Pop. of  
township in 1853, 1,720; of village, 250.

• POMSORT-LOYEND-EN-BERG, a commune of  
Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp and dep. of Bethy.  
Pop. 293.

POMYKOW, a town of Poland, in the woiwodie  
of Sandomir and obwod of Opoczno, near Konskie  
Pop. 100. It has manufactories of arms.

PONA-MOLUQUE. See DIEGO-RAYS.

PONANY, a town of Hindostan, in the presidency  
of Madras and prov. of Malabar, on the sea of  
Oman, on the l. bank of the embouchure of a river  
of the same name, and 39 m. SSE of Calicut. It  
contains about 1,000 houses, and 40 mosques and  
temples. Its inhabitants are chiefly Mahomedans.  
It contains a Dutch factory, and carries on a con-  
siderable trade in staves, pepper, rice, iron, and  
cocoa nuts. It was taken by the English in 1782,  
fell soon after into the hands of Tippu-said, and  
was finally regained by the English in 1792.—The  
river P. has its source in the SW of Coimbatour;  
traverses the defile of Palghat, in the Western  
Ghats; intersects the S part of Malabar; and after a  
course in a generally W direction of 120 m. falls in-  
to the sea of Oman, at the town of the same name.  
Its entrance is obstructed by a bar, but it is navi-  
gable to small vessels for a distance of about 36 m.

PONCHE-VERDE, a lake of Brazil, in the prov.  
of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande and district of Alegrete,  
which discharges its waters, by a river of the same  
name, into the Ibicui.

PONCE, a commune of France, in the dep. of  
the Sarthe, cant. and 5 m. SW of La Chartre, on the r.  
bank of the Loir. Pop. 627. It has manufactories  
of linen and a paper-mill.

PONCE (SAINT), a hamlet of France, in the dep.  
of the Ardennes, cant. and 2 m. S of Mezières and  
com. of Francheville. Pop. 40. It has a govern-  
ment powder-mill.

PONCEL, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of  
Luxembourg and dep. of Tintigny. Pop. 189.

PONCES. See PONZA.

PONCEY, a village of France, in the dep. of the  
Cote-d'Or, cant. and 5 m. NNW of St. Seine, and 20  
m. NW of Dijon, on the Ignon. Pop. 503. It has  
a manufactory of paper.

PONCHAU, a commune of Belgium, in the prov.  
of Hainault and dep. of Arbrès. Pop. 290.—Also a  
com. in the same prov., in the dep. of Ogy. Pop. 128.

PONCHIM, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of  
Sergipe, an affluent of the Aracaju.

PONCIN, a canton, commune, and town of



France, in the dep. of the Ain and arrond. of Nantua. The cant. comprises 8 coms. Pop. in 1831, 9,279; in 1846, 9,671.—The town is 12 m. SW of Nantua, on the l. bank of the Ain, at the foot of a mountain, on which is an ancient castle. Pop. in 1846, 2,042. It has manufactories of fancy goods.

PONCINS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Loire, cant. and 8 m. E of Boen, and 10 m. NE of Montbrison, near the r. bank of the Lignon, a little below the confluence of the Vizezy. Pop. 600.

PONCY (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of Cantal, cant. and 7 m. S of Massaie, on the Gazane. Pop. 1,196.

PONDA, a town and fortress of Hindostan, in the Portuguese territory of Goa, 9 m. SE of the town of that name. It sustained two sieges in the latter part of the 17th cent.

PONDICHERRY, a town on the Coromandel coast of Hindostan, 93 m. road distance S by W of Madras, in N lat. 11° 55', E long. 79° 51'. The European quarter is well laid out. The town contains a large bazaar, two churches, several public schools, and a college. The chief exports are fine blue cottons and cotton yarn. The present pop. of the town is estimated at about 40,000; and of the territory annexed to it, which is about 5 m. in length, by 4 m. in breadth, about 80,000.—This place, while yet a village, with a slip of land about 5 m. in length, was purchased by the French from the king of Bejapore, in 1672, and soon became populous. In 1693 it was taken by the Dutch, who improved the town, and enlarged the fortifications, but restored it at the peace of Ryswick. Half-a-century of tranquillity enabled the French to construct a handsome and regular town; and during this period P. became, what it still is, the capital of the French establishments in India. Having no harbour, and the adjoining district producing little but rice and vegetables, its yearly revenue did not much exceed £10,000, but the number of its inhabitants was estimated at 25,000, the most industrious of whom were weavers of delicate cotton fabrics; fishermen were also numerous, and the native Christians reared a quantity of poultry and some goats. In 1748, the British, under Admiral Boscawen, laid siege to P.; but as the place was well fortified, and had a garrison of 1,800 European and 3,000 native troops, no impression was then made on it; in 1761, however, it was taken, after a tedious siege and blockade, by Colonel Coote, and, in retaliation for the destruction of Fort St. David, orders were given for levelling the ramparts and filling up the ditch. At the peace of 1763 the fortress was restored to the French, who lost no time in repairing and adding to the fortifications. In 1778 it was again surrendered to the British under Sir H. Munro, and was again restored in 1783.

PONDICO-NISI, a small island of the Archipelago, 1½ m. E of the N extremity of the island of Negropont. It was to a great extent submerged in 1758.

PONDROME, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, and arrond. of Dinant. Pop. of dep. 550; of com. 401.

PONDY, a small island of the Sunda archipelago, near the E coast of the island of Madura, in S lat. 6° 53', E long. 114° 8'. It is about 3 m. in circumf., is well-cultivated, and is noted for its breed of horses. Cattle, sheep, and poultry, are also reared in considerable numbers.

PONEDELY, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vilna, district and 60 m. NNE of Wilkomirz.

PONEMOUNI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vilna, district and 63 m. NNE of Wilkomirz.

PONENCHE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, and dep. of Baugnies. Pop. 300.

PONEVIEJ, or PONEWESCH, a town of Russia in Europe, cap. of a district, in the gov. and 93 m. NNW of Vilna, on the Peveja. Pop. 3,580, of whom a large proportion are Jews. It formerly had a Piarist college.

PONFERRADA, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in the prov. of Leon. The partido comprises 166 pueblos. The town is 12 m. ESE of Villafranca, and 15 m. SW of Toreno, on a height, at the confluence of the Sil and Baeza, which are here crossed by two bridges. Pop. 2,520. It has three parish-churches, two convents, an hospital, a foundling asylum, and a public granary. It has manufactories of cotton and linen. The trade consists chiefly in articles of local produce. Trout and eels abound in the rivers. P. was formerly fortified. It still possesses the ruins of the fortress which commanded the Fuen-Sevalon.

PONG. See BONG.

PONGA, a town of Lower Siam, in the district of Salang, 5 m. N of the island of that name, on the strait of Malacca.

PONGAN, a valley of the archduchy of Austria, in the circle of Salzburg, and to the E of Pinzgau. It gives rise to the Enns, and is intersected by the Salza and several of its affluents. Radstadt is its chief town.

PONGO, a river of Senegambia, which throws itself by several embouchures into the Atlantic, 30 m. SE of Cape Verga. Its principal entrance, Mudbar, is in N lat. 10° 8'. On its upper delta are several settlements.

PONGOS, or PARROT ISLANDS, a group of islands of Upper Guinea, on the Gabon coast, in the bay formed by the embouchure of the river of that name.

PONGOU. See PESCADORES.

PONGYELOCK, or PONDELEH, a village of Hungary, in the comitat and 23 m. W of Gomor, and 13 m. NNE of Fulek, in a valley, on the Szecha. It has a manufactory of earthenware.

PONI, or POMPEI, a Dutch colony of Upper Guinea, in Ashantee, in the district of Inkran, 39 m. WSW of the mouth of the Volta.

PONICKAU, a village of Saxony, in the circle of Meissen, bail. and 12 m. ENE of Grossenhayn, and 24 m. N of Dresden. Pop. 370. It has a considerable trade in flax and hardware.

PONIEMON, a town of Poland, in the woiwodie of Augustowo, obved. and 35 m. NE of Marienpol, and 17 m. N of Prenn, on the l. bank of the Niemen. Pop., chiefly Jews, 480.

PONIEWIEZ, PONEVEJ, or UPITA, a town of Russia, cap. of a district, in the gov. and 150 m. NNW of Vilna, on the Neveja. Pop. 4,000.

PONINGRE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, and dep. of Thulin. Pop. 315.

PONITZ, a village of the duchy of Saxe-Altenburg, to the SE of Schmolln. Pop. 290.

PONKA, a town of Chinese Turkestan, in the prov. of Kansu, a little to the W of Tourfan, and 200 m. W of Khamil, on a small lake of the same name.

PONORE, a town of Bosnia, in the sanj, and 32 m. N of Novi-Bazar, and 28 m. WNW of Kusiuk, near an affluent of the Ibar.

PONOVKA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Poltava, district and 12 m. N of Mirgorod.

PONS, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Charente-Inférieure, and arrond. of Saintes. The cant. comprises 18 com. Pop. in 1831, 15,995; in 1846, 16,501. The town is 14 m. SSE of Saintes, on the l. bank of the Seugne, which is here crossed by a bridge. Pop. in 1846, 4,661. It is divided into an upper and lower town, and is commanded by an old castle. It has an establishment

for behoof of orphans, and has manufactories of woollen fabrics, a tannery, and a dye-work. It has a considerable trade in wine and brandy. This town was taken by the Huguenots, and in 1621 its fortifications were dismantled by Louis XIII.

PONS, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 42 m. NE of Lerida, and partido of Solsona, at the foot of a sterile mountain, on the l. bank of the Segre. Pop. 740. It has a collegiate church, a convent, a custom-house, and a public granary. Its industry consists chiefly in the manufacture of cotton fabrics, and of brandy.

PONS (SAINT), a village of France, in the dep. of the Ardeche, cant. and 5 m. NE of Villeneuve-de-Berg, near the r. bank of the Vernet. Pop. 600.

PONS-DE-THOMIERES, or PONS-DE-TOMMIERES (SAINT), an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Herault. The arrond. comprises an area of 120,330 hect., and contains 5 cants. Pop. in 1831, 46,598; in 1846, 49,466. The cant. comprises 6 coms. Pop. in 1831, 10,983; in 1846, 12,136. The town is 27 m. NW of Narbonne, and 62 m. WSW of Montpellier, on the Jeur, an affluent of the Orb, and at an alt. of 496 yds. above sea-level. Pop. in 1789, 2,990; in 1821, 4,566; in 1831, 6,267; in 1846, 7,271. It is to a great extent built of marble, and has an ancient cathedral, a small seminary, a savings' bank, and two printing establishments. It has manufactories of light cloth for the Levant market, blankets, cutlery, wax-work, and turnery, several wool spinning-mills, tanneries, dye-works, foundries, and lime-kilns. The trade consists chiefly in marble, quarried in the environs, and cloth. In the vicinity are mines of iron. This town was originally a Benedictine abbey, founded by Pons, count of Toulouse, in the 10th cent. It was erected by Pope John XXII. into a bishopric, which subsisted until 1611.

PONSONBY, a parish of Cumberland, 4 m. SE of Egremont. Area 2,265 acres. Pop. in 1851, 190.

PONSONBY, a parish of New South Wales, in the co. of Bathurst.

PONSONBY AND NEWTON, a parish in Cumberland, 4½ m. SE of Egremont, watered by the river Calder. Area 2,245 acres. Pop. in 1851, 190.

PONSUL, a river of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, and comarca of Castello-Branca, which has its source in the mountains to the NE of Penamacor; runs in a generally SW direction; and joins the Tagus, on the r. bank, opposite Montalvão, and after a course of about 51 m. The Taveiro is its chief affluent.

PONT, or PONTE, a town of Sardinia, in the div. and 27 m. N of Turin, prov. and 15 m. WSW of Ivrea, in a valley surrounded by mountains, at the confluence of the Oreo and Soana. Pop. 4,138. It consists chiefly of one long narrow street, and has a large cotton-mill, the works and manufactures connected with it employing 2,000 hands. In its vicinity are copper-mines, and extensive quarries of fine statuary marble.

PONT (LE), a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Vaud, and district of the Vallee-de-Joux, 20 m. NW of Lausanne, at one of the extremities of the causeway which crosses the Orbe, and divides Lakes Joux and Brenets.

PONT-L'ABBE', a commune of France, in the dep. of the Lower Charente, cant. and 5 m. W of St. Porchaire, and 15 m. WNW of Saintes, on the r. bank of the Arnoul. Pop. 1,186.

PONT-L'ABBE', or PONT-L'ABBE'-LAMBOUR, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Finistere, and arrond. of Quimper. The cant. comprises 11 coms. Pop. in 1831, 13,821; in 1846, 16,526. The town is 11 m. SSW of Quimper, and

42 m. SSE of Brest, on a river of the same name, about 4 m. above its entrance into the bay of Penodet. Pop. in 1846, 3,626. It has a castle, a large square, a custom-house, and an hospital. Agriculture, the rearing of bees, the manufacture of sail-cloth, cordage, blankets, starch, and vermicelli. The port is small, but possesses a considerable trade in grain.

PONT-L'ABBE', or PONT-L'ABBE'-PICAUVILLE, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Manche, and cant. of Sainte-Mere-Eglise, 12 m. SE of Valogne, on the l. bank of the Douve. Pop. 800. It was formerly a market town.

PONT-D'AIN, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Ain, and arrond. of Bourg. The cant. comprises 12 coms. Pop. in 1831, 9,452; in 1846, 10,368. The town is 13 m. SE of Bourg, on the r. bank of the Ain. Pop. 1,192. It has a fine castle, on a height, commanding the Ain and Suran, built by the Coligny family, and noted as the birth-place of Louisa of Savoy, mother of Francis I. Boat-building is the chief branch of local industry. The bridge from which the town derived its name is not now in existence.

PONT-DE-L'ARCHE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Eure, and arrond. of Louviers. The cant. comprises 20 coms. Pop. in 1831, 12,265; in 1846, 12,786. The town is 7 m. N of Louviers, and 21 m. N of Evreux, on the slope of a hill, on the l. bank of the Seine, a little below the confluence of the Eure. Pop. 1,483. The river here forms numerous islands, and is traversed by an ancient stone bridge, consisting of 22 arches. The town is ill-built, but occupies an important situation, and is defended by a square castle, flanked with towers. It has manufactories of fine cloth and cotton coverlets. The trade consists chiefly in timber, fruit, horses, and cattle. This town, with its castle, was built by Charles the Bald in 854, and was the first town which submitted to Henry IV.

PONT-D'ARMENTERA, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 23 m. NNE of Tarragona, and partido of Valls, in a bleak locality, on the r. bank of the Gaya. Pop. 1,400. It has a parish-church and a custom-house, and possesses manufactories of cloth, and two fulling-mills.

PONT-DE-L'ARN, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Tarn, and cant. of Mazamet, 12 m. SE of Castres, on the r. bank of the Arn. Pop. 1,592.

PONT-AUDEMER, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Eure.—The arrond. comprises an area of 91,371 hect., and contains 8 cants. Pop. in 1831, 89,744; in 1846, 87,059.—The cant. comprises 17 coms. Pop. in 1831, 14,297; in 1846, 15,565.—The town is 29 m. W of Rouen, and 40 m. NW of Evreux, on an island of the Rille, which is here navigable, and at the foot of a mountain. Pop. in 1789, 3,016; in 1821, 5,426; in 1831, 5,305; in 1846, 6,733. It is enclosed with walls and ditches, and has four gates, two suburbs, several handsome streets, four public squares lined with well-built houses, a small hospital, a theatre, a custom-house, a public library, a museum, and a savings' bank. It has manufactories of hosiery, saddlery, glue, cordage, &c., several tanneries, cotton spinning-mills, and bleacheries, and a salt-refinery. The trade, which is considerable, consists chiefly in flax, grain, cider, cattle, hides, and tanned leather. Since the obstruction of the canal between P. and Colombiers, the port, formed by Louis XIV., has lost much of its importance. The town derived its name from Aldemar, a French nobleman, to whom it owed important improvements. It was several times taken by the English.

PONT-AUTHOU, a town of France, in the dep.

of the Eure, cant. and 3 m. ESE of Montfort-sur-Rille, and 12 m. SE of Pont-Audemer, on the r. bank of the Rille. Pop. 637. It has manufactories of cloth, and a considerable trade in cattle.

**PONT-AVEN**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Finistere, and arrond. of Quimperlé. The cant. comprises 6 coms. Pop. in 1831, 9,994; in 1846, 11,706. The town is 10 m. W of Quimperlé, and 20 m. SE of Quimper, on a river of the same name, 3 m. above its entrance into the Atlantic. Pop. 833. It has a port and a custom-house. The embouchure of the river abounds with salmon.

**PONT-DE-BARRET**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Drome, cant. and 7 m. NW of Dieu-le-Fit, and 15 m. ENE of Montelimart, at the foot of a woody mountain, on the l. bank of the Roubion, which here divides into two arms, and forms a long island. Pop. 550.

**PONT-DE-BEAUVOISIN (Le)**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Isere, and arrond. of La Tour-du-Pin. The cant. comprises 15 coms. Pop. in 1831, 18,026; in 1846, 18,936. The town is 12 m. E of La Tour-du-Pin, on the l. bank of the Guiers, by which it is separated from a Sardinian town of the same name, and on the route by Mont Cenis from Lyons to Turin. Pop. in 1846, 2,214. It is fortified, and has a custom-house and a communal college. The river is crossed by a single-arched bridge, the central line of which forms the boundary between France and Sardinia.—Also a town of Sardinia, in the dio. of Savoy, cap. of a mandemento, in the prov. of Savoy Proper, on the r. bank of the Guiers, opposite the French town of the same name, 5 m. SSE of St. Genex, and 14 m. WSW of Chambéry, at an alt. of 251 yds. above sea-level. Pop. 1,350. It is fortified, and has a custom-house and college. The spinning of flax, and cultivation of silk, form the chief branches of local industry.

**PONT-DU-BOIS**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Upper Saone, cant. and 4 m. NNE of Vauvillers. Pop. 645.

**PONT-DE-BORDES**, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of Lot-et-Garonne, cant. and com. of Lavardac, and 15 m. NW of Nérac. It has extensive distilleries of brandy, and carries on an active trade in brandy and cork.

**PONT-BRÛLE**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant, and dep. of Grimbergen. Pop. 187.

**PONT-DE-BUIS**, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of Finistere, cant. and 5 m. NE of Chateaulin, on a river of the same name, an affluent of the Chateaulin. Pop. 1,104. It is divided by the Buis into two parts, connected by a bridge. That on the r. bank of the river belongs to the com. of Quimperlé, and that on the l. to the com. of St. Segal.

**PONT-DE-CAMARES**, a town of France, in the dep. of the Aveyron, 11 m. S of St. Affrique, at the foot of a mountain, on the r. bank of the Dourdon, by which it is separated from the faubourg of Cloque. Pop. 1,700. It has manufactories of woollen fabrics, and is noted for its mineral springs.

**PONT-DE-CANTELEN (Le)**, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Nord, cant. and 1 m. W of Lille, and com. of Lambersart, on the canal from Douay to Lille. It is protected from the inundations of the Lille by a redoubt. It has a manufactory of printed muslin, and a saw-mill.

**PONT-A-CELLES**, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, watered by the Pieton and Rumppe. Pop. of dep. 1,743; of com. 1,382. It has manufactories of nails and of bricks.

**PONT-CHALLIER**. See **PONT-L'ÉVÊQUE**.

**PONT-CHATEAU**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Lower Loire, and

arrond. of Savenay. The cant. comprises 5 coms. Pop. in 1831, 9,511; in 1846, 10,599. The town is 8 m. NW of Savenay, and 31 m. NW of Nantes, on the Brive. Pop. in 1846, 3,548.

**PONT-DU-CHATEAU**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dôme, and arrond. of Clermont-Ferrand. The cant. comprises 6 coms. Pop. in 1831, 11,019; in 1846, 11,322. The town is on the summit and slope of a hill, on the l. bank of the Allier, which is here crossed by a fine bridge. Pop. in 1846, 3,654. It has a castle, commanding a magnificent view, and possessing a fine park. It contains few handsome buildings, but has some fine squares and promenades. It possesses an active trade in wine, hemp, grain, coal, Volvic stone, animal black, forage, mill-stone, &c. This town was formerly fortified, and has sustained several sieges, the most memorable of which was that under Louis-le-Gros, in 1127.

**PONT-DE-CIRON**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Tarn, cant. and 4 m. WNW of Pampe-lona, on the l. bank of the Viàur. Pop. 290.

**PONT-CROIX**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Finistere, and arrond. of Quimper. The cant. comprises 12 coms. Pop. in 1831, 17,049; in 1846, 19,644. The town is 23 m. WNW of Quimper, on a height, on the r. bank of the Goyen, which here takes the name of the town. Pop. in 1846, 10,599. It is ill-built, ill-paved, and dirty, but has several fine gardens. It has a small port.

**PONT-DEAU**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault, and dep. of Epelechin. Pop. 150.

**PONT-L'ÉVÊQUE**, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Calvados.—The arrond. comprises an area of 74,806 hect., and contains 5 cants. Pop. in 1831, 57,326; in 1846, 58,289.—The cant. comprises 23 coms. Pop. in 1831, 12,695; in 1846, 13,792.—The town is 28 m. ENE of Caen, on the Touques, at the confluence of the Calonne. Pop. in 1789, 1,378; in 1821, 2,182; in 1831, 2,118; in 1846, 2,193. It has an hospital, and a prison, a handsome edifice, and possesses manufactories of linen, lace, and vinegar. The trade consists chiefly in cattle, wood, cider, brandy, cheese, and butter. This town was formerly one of importance. It is noted as the place in which the Estates assembled by William the Conqueror determined upon the invasion of England.

**PONT-FARCY**, a commune of France, in the dep. of Calvados, cant. and 7 m. N of St. Sever, on the l. bank of the Vire. Pop. 909. It is much frequented by mariners.

**PONT-FAVERGER**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Marne, cant. and 6 m. NE of Beine, on the l. bank of the Suippe. Pop. in 1841, 1,519. It has some worsted mills.

**PONT-DE-GENNES (Le)**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Sarthe, cant. and 1 m. SE of Montfort, on the r. bank of the Huine. Pop. 760.

**PONT-GIBAUD**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dôme and arrond. of Riom. The cant. comprises 8 coms. Pop. in 1831, 10,944; in 1846, 11,955.—The town is 15 m. WSW of Riom, near the r. bank of the E branch of the Sioul. Pop. in 1841, 937. It has a large flour-mill, a saw-mill, ferruginous springs, and several intermitting artesian wells. In the vicinity are mines of silver and argentiferous lead.

**PONT-GOUIN**, or **PONT-GOUIN**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Eure-et-Loir, cant. and 5 m. NW of Courville, on the l. bank of the Eure, at the extremity of the aqueduct of Maintenon. Pop. 1,337. It has a manufactory of serge.

**PONT-LOURAT**, a village of France, in the dep.



of the Lower Pyrenees, cant. and com. and 1 m. SE of Laruns, and 18 m. SSE of Oleron, on the l. bank of the Gave-d'Ossau, and in a valley of that name. In the environs are quarries of marble and a copper mine.

**PONT-DE-JORT**, a town of France, in the dep. of the Calvados, cant. and 3 m. N of Coulbœuf, on the l. bank of the Dives. Pop. 100.

**PONT-A-LAYE**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault and dep. of Escanaffles. Pop. 250.

**PONT-DE-LOUP**, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault and arrond. of Charleroi, watered by the Sambre. Pop. 680. It has coal mines.

**PONT-A-MARQ**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Nord and arrond. of Lille. The cant. comprises 15 coms. Pop. in 1831, 16,447; in 1846, 17,408.—The town, also called Marq-en-Pewell, is 9 m. SE of Lille, and 11 m. N of Douay, on the Marq. Pop. 714. It has a custom-house, and a manufactory of beet-root sugar.

**PONT-DE-METZ**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Somme, cant. and 2 m. SW of Amiens, on a height. It has manufactories of silk velvet, and of dyes, and a cotton mill.

**PONT-A-MIGNELOUX**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault and dep. of Mellet. Pop. 342.

**PONT-DE-MOERKIRKE**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders and dep. of Moerkirke. Pop. 170.

**PONT-AUX-MOINES**, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Loiret, cant. of Orleans and com. of Mardie. Pop. 219.

**PONT-DE-MONTVERT**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Lozere and arrond. of Florac. The cant. comprises 6 coms. Pop. in 1831, 5,925; in 1846, 5,645.—The town is 9 m. ENE of Florac, on the Tarn. Pop. 1,442.

**PONT-LES-MOULINS**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Doubs, cant. and 2 m. S of Baumeles-Dames, on the l. bank of the Cusançon. It has several forges and manufactories of iron-ware.

**PONT-A-MOUSSON**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Meurthe and arrond. of Nancy. The cant. comprises 27 coms. Pop. in 1831, 20,462; in 1846, 21,464.—The town is 16 m. NNW of Nancy, pleasantly situated in a valley, on the Moselle, which here divides into two parts, of which that on the l. bank is the oldest and most populous. The other was founded in 1230.—The town derives its name from the bridge which here crosses the river, and forms the route from Nancy to an ancient fortress in the vicinity. Pop. in 1846, 8,025. It has a fine town-house, extensive barracks, several fountains, an hospital, several churches, of which one is a fine Gothic structure of the 13th cent., a communal college, and, in the ancient abbey of St. Marie, a seminary. It has manufactories of brocade, hosiery, common cloth, mirrors, pottery, pipes, beet-root sugar, vinegar, and oil; and has also a printing establishment, several tanneries, dye-works, wax-works, and distilleries. The trade, which is considerable, consists chiefly in timber, faggots, charcoal, iron, grain, wine, and brandy. The environs are fertile, and contain several ferruginous springs, and tile and lime-kilns. This town is of great antiquity. Its oldest portion was erected by Thiebault II., and received from him important privileges. It was erected into a marquise in 1354, and became in 1572 the seat of a university. It was burnt in 1240, by Mathieu II.; in 1475, was taken by the duke of Burgundy; and again, in 1632, by Louis XIII.

**PONT-AU-MUR**, a canton, commune, and town

of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dome and arrond. of Riom. The cant. comprises 15 coms. Pop. in 1831, 15,864; in 1846, 15,405.—The town is 23 m. W of Riom, near the r. bank of the W branch of the Sioul, and at the foot of a mountain. Pop. 2,085.

**PONT-DU-NAVOY (Le)**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Jura, cant. and 6 m. WSW of Champagnole, on the l. bank of the Ain. Pop. 150.

**PONT-SUR-L'OIGNON**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Upper Saone, cant. and 3 m. SW of Villers-Sexel, on the l. bank of the Oignon. Pop. 130.

**PONT-D'OUILLY**, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of Calvados, cant. and 12 m. W of Falaise, and com. of Ouilly-le-Basset, on the r. bank of the Orne.

**PONT-DE-PLANCHE (Le)**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Upper Saone, cant. and 3 m. ESE of Frene-St.-Mamet, on the Romaine. Pop. 400. It has a blast-furnace.

**PONT-AU-REZ**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur and dep. of Metlet. Pop. 596.

**PONT-AU-RIEN**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur and dep. of Sombreffe. Pop. 190.

**PONT-DE-REMY**, a town of France, in the dep. of the Somme, cant. and 4 m. SW of Ailly-le-Haut-Clocher, on the r. bank of the Somme, which is here traversed by a stone bridge. Pop. 900.

**PONT-DE-ROIDE**, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Doubs and arrond. of Montbéliard. The cant. comprises 25 coms. Pop. in 1831, 7,207; in 1841, 7,825.—The village is 10 m. S of Montbéliard, on the l. bank of the Doubs. Pop. 624. It has a blast-furnace, several dye-works, and tanneries.

**PONT-EN-ROYANS (Le)**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Isere and arrond. of St. Marcellin. The cant. comprises 12 coms. Pop. in 1831, 7,431; in 1846, 8,321.—The town is 8 m. S of St. Marcellin, on the r. bank of the Bourne. Pop. 1,234. It has manufactories of coarse cloth, and of paper.

**PONT-SAINT-ESPRIT**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Gard and arrond. of Uzes. The cant. comprises 16 coms. Pop. in 1831, 14,647; in 1846, 15,897.—The town is 23 m. NE of Uzes, and 35 m. NNE of Nîmes, on the r. bank of the Rhone, which is here crossed by a stone bridge of 26 arches, 874 yds. in length, and 16 ft. in breadth. This bridge, which was commenced in 1255, and finished in 1309, is thrown across the widest, deepest, and most rapid part of the river. Pop. in 1846, 5,375.—The town derives its name from the church built at the head of the bridge, on the site of the ancient oratory of St. Esprit, and comprising a kind of citadel, flanked with four bastions, an hospital, and barracks. It has manufactories of cordage, and of pottery, silk-mills and tanneries, and carries on an active trade in grain, wine, oil, and silk. In the vicinity is a remarkable mass of grey marble. P. originally bore the name of Le Port. In 1418 it submitted to the duke of Burgundy, was taken by Charles the dauphin in 1420, and, between 1562 and 1629, was alternately in the hands of the Protestant and Catholic parties.

**PONT-SAINT-MARIE**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Aube, cant. and 1½ m. NE of Troyes, pleasantly situated on the r. bank of an arm of the Seine. Pop. 950. It has manufactories of hosiery.

**PONT-SAINT-MARTIN**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Lower Loire, cant. and 7 m. SSW of Nantes, on the r. bank of the Ognon. Pop. 1,478.—Also a town of Sardinia, in the dio. and prov. of Aosta, mande. and 6 m. SE of Donnaz, on the l. bank of the Doire-Balte. Pop. 2,000.

**PONT-SAINT-MAXENCE**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Oise and arrond. of Senlis. The cant. comprises 13 coms. Pop. in 1831, 9,304; in 1846, 9,150.—The town is 8 m. N of Senlis, pleasantly situated on the side of a mountain, on the l. bank of the Oise, which is here crossed by a fine bridge, and communicates with the suburb du-Nord. Pop. in 1846, 2,450. It is well built, and has an hospital, and numerous tanneries, and carries on an active trade in grain, leather, and wool. In the vicinity are the ruins of a Roman bridge, several quarries of free-stone, and lime-kilns.

**PONT-SAINT-PIERRE**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Eure, cant. and 4 m. WSW of Grainville, in the fine valley of the Andelle, and near the l. bank of that river. It has manufactories of cloth, and several worsted and fulling-mills.

**PONT-SAINT-OWERS**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Nièvre, cant. and 3 m. from Nevers.

**PONT-DE-SALARS**, or **SALARS**, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Aveyron and arrond. of Rhodéz. The cant. comprises 8 coms. Pop. in 1831, 6,274; in 1846, 7,161.—The village is 10 m. SE of Rhodéz, on the l. bank of the Vieur. Pop. 300. It has manufactories of serge.

**PONT-SUR-SAMBRE**, a town of France, in the dep. of the Nord, cant. and 2 m. NE of Berlaimont, near the l. bank of the Sambre. Pop. 960.

**PONT-SUR-SAONE**. See **PORT-SUR-SAONE**.

**PONT-SCORF**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of Morbihan and arrond. of Lorient. The cant. comprises 6 coms. Pop. in 1831, 13,372; in 1846, 13,775.—The town is 7 m. NNW of Lorient, on a height, near the l. bank of the Scorf. Pop. 1,668. It has manufactories of lace, and of leather.

**PONT-SAINT-VINCENT**, a town of France, in the dep. of the Eure, cant. and 8 m. SW of Nancy, on the l. bank of the Moselle, which is here crossed by a fine bridge. Pop. 932. It is partly enclosed by old walls, and has tan and oil mills, and several tanneries. Rye bread forms an important article of local trade.

**PONT-SUR-SEINE**, or **PONT-LE-ROI**, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Aube, cant. and 7 m. ESE of Nogent-sur-Seine, on the r. bank of the Seine. Pop. 872.

**PONT-DE-SORGUES**. See **SORGUES**.

**PONT-DE-SUERT**, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 63 m. N of Lerida, on the l. bank of the Noguera-Ribargorzana. Pop. 153. It has a Benedictine monastery.

**PONT-DE-VAUX**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Ain, and arrond. of Bourg-en-Bresse. The cant. comprises 11 coms. Pop. in 1831, 13,236; in 1846, 13,282. The town is 23 m. NW of Bourg, on the r. bank of the Reyssouse. Pop. in 1846, 3,109. It is pleasantly situated, and well-built, and has a fine town-house, an hospital, a public hall, and a church containing some fine paintings. It has a tannery and a pottery, and carries on an active trade in grain, hemp, millet, wine, maize, game, poultry, pigs, cattle, horses, and mules. It owes its name to an ancient village named Vaux, and to the bridge which crosses the Reyssouse.

**PONT-DE-VEYLE**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Ain, and arrond. of Bourg-en-Bresse. The cant. comprises 13 coms. Pop. in 1831, 9,952; in 1846, 10,282. The town is 18 m. W of Bourg, on the l. bank of the Veyle, which is here crossed by a bridge. Pop. 1,329. It has an hospital, and some spinning-mills and dye-works. The surrounding district is low and unhealthy.

**PONT-LE-VOY**, a town of France, in the dep. of the Loir-et-Cher, cant. and 5 m. NE of Montrichard. Pop. 1,200.

**PONT-SUR-YONNE**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Yonne, and arrond. of Sens. The cant. comprises 15 coms. Pop. in 1831, 11,295; in 1846, 12,244. The town is 8 m. NNW of Sens, on the l. bank of the Yonne, which is here crossed by a fine bridge. It has a fine promenade, and possesses manufactories of coarse cloth and leather, and some tile-kilns. It carries on an active trade in wine. Navigation and fishing form also important branches of local industry.

**PONTA**, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Matto-Grosso, an affluent of the Araguaia.

**PONT-ALTA**, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Goyaz, which has its source in the district of São-João-da-Palma; runs S; and falls into the Corumbo.

**PONTA-D'ARCA**, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, near Nitherohi.

**PONTA-BRAVA**, a headland of Brazil, on the SE coast of the island of Santa-Catharina.

**PONTA-DO-CAJU**, a headland of Brazil, in the bay of Nitherohi, 4 m. NW of Rio-de-Janeiro. On it is an imperis' palace, remarkable for the simple beauty of its architecture.

**PONTA-DA-FRUTA**, a headland of Brazil, in the prov. of Espirito-Santo, about 12 m. S of the bay of that name, in S lat. 20° 32'.

**PONTA-DEL-GADA**, or **PONTA-DELGADA**, a district and town of the Azores, on the SW coast of the island of San-Miguel, and to the E of the point which gives its name. Pop. 20,000. It is built amphitheatrically, and has a citadel, an ancient cathedral, and several churches and convents. The streets are all ill-paved and dirty, and, with the exception of that of Dos-Mercadores, which runs along the shore, are extremely narrow. The houses are built of lava, and generally three stories in height. The environs are fertile, and afford large quantities of oranges. The roadstead and harbour are the best that the island affords, but are very insecure. The chief trade is with England in fruit.

**PONTA-GROSSA**, a parish of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Paulo, and district of Castro. Pop. in 1842, 3,200, chiefly agriculturists.—Also a cape to the NW of the island of Santa-Catharina, and at the N entrance of the bay of that name. On it is a fortress.

**PONTA-DOS-LIMITES**, a mountain of Brazil, in the W part of the prov. of Matto-Grosso, near Lakes Ponta, Uberava, Gahiba, and Mandiore.

**PONTA-DOS-MANGUES**, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Alagoas, and district of Porto-Calvo.

**PONTA-NEGRA**, a mountain, cape, and port of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro. The latter is 6 m. E of the cap. The cape is in S lat. 22° 57' 10".

**PONTA-NOVA**, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and district of Marianna. Pop. 1,000.

**PONTA-DOS-PEDRAS**, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Pernambuco, and p. of Jecupabo, on the shore of the Atlantic, in S lat. 7° 35' 9".

**PONTA-DA-PIPA**, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-Grande-do-Norte, and district of Goyaninha, on a promontory of the same name.

**PONTA-VERDE**, or **DE-JARAGUA**, a headland of Brazil, in the prov. of Alagoas, on the Atlantic, to the N of Port Pajussera, in S lat. 9° 9'.

**PONTAC**, or **PONTACQ**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Lower Pyrenees, and arrond. of Pau. The cant. comprises 12 coms. Pop. in 1831, 9,563; in 1846, 10,055. The town is 21 m. SE of Pau. Pop. in 1846, 3,296. It has manufactories of blankets, hoods, vinegar, and a tannery; and carries on an active trade in leather, wool, and salted provisions.

**PONTAILLER-SUR-SAONE**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Cote-d'Or, and arrond. of Dijon. The cant. comprises 20 coms. Pop. in 1831, 10,823; in 1846, 10,700. The town is 20 m. E of Dijon, at the foot of a hill, partly on the r. bank of the Saone, and partly on an island formed by that river. Pop. 1,238. It has a small port, the trade of which consists chiefly in articles of local produce. The situation of this town rendered it in former times a place of great importance. A castle was erected here by Robert, 2d duke of Burgundy. It was destroyed in 1301; and another, built subsequently by Philip the Bold, has also fallen to ruins. The kings of France of the second dynasty often made this place their residence.

**PONTAIX**, a town of France, in the dep. of the Drome, cant. and 6 m. W of Die, on the r. bank of the Drome. Pop. 490. It has manufactories of coarse woollen fabrics. A sanguinary engagement between the Catholics and Protestants took place here in 1575.

**PONTAL**, a parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Goyaz, 9 m. from the l. bank of the Tocantins, and 450 m. N of Goyaz. The surrounding district is fertile, and the streams auriferous.

**PONTAL-DE-NAZARETH**, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Pernambuco. It had a fortress, which was destroyed by the Portuguese in 1645.

**PONTAPL**, a village of Illyria, in the gov. of Laibach, circle and 32 m. WSW of Villach, at the foot of a mountain of the same name, on the l. bank of the Fella, by which it is here separated from the town of Ponteba, in Lombardy.

**PONTARCY**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Aisne, cant. and 6 m. ESE of Vailly, on the l. bank of the Aisne. Pop. 300. It has the ruins of a fortress, fortifications, and bridge.

**PONTARION**, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Creuse, and arrond. of Bourgneuf. The cant. comprises 10 coms. Pop. in 1831, 8,701; in 1846, 10,270. The town is 6 m. NE of Bourgneuf, near the r. bank of the Thorion. Pop. 304.

**PONTARLIER**, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Doubs. The arrond. comprises an area of 129,739 hect., and contains 5 cant. Pop. in 1831, 48,977; in 1846, 51,588. The cant. comprises 26 coms. Pop. in 1831, 14,785; in 1846, 15,644. The town is 30 m. SSE of Besançon, and 24 m. E of Salins, on the Doubs, at the extremity of a fine plain, at an alt. of 886 yds. above sea-level, and at the entrance of one of the gorges of the Jura, which forms the most frequented pass into Switzerland. Pop. in 1789, 3,042; in 1821, 3,740; in 1831, 4,707; in 1846, 5,136. It is defended by an old wall, and by the castle of Joux, situated on an almost inaccessible rock, at the entrance of the pass. It is well-built, and has some handsome streets, a communal college, a library, a savings' bank, and fine barracks. It has manufactories of turnery, clocks, copper cylinders, paper, leather, steel, needles, files and other tools, extract of absinthia, beet-root sugar, and liqueurs. The trade, which is considerable, consists chiefly in grain, wine, kirschenwasser, extract of absinthia, cheese, horses, wood, turnery, and clocks. This town is one of great antiquity, and is supposed to be the *Ariarica* of the itinerary of Antoninus. It has borne the appellations of *Pons-Elavarii*, *Pons-Aelii*, *Pons-Arleti*, *Pontalia*, and *Pons-Ariac*. Until the 14th cent. it consisted of two parts, distinguished as Pontarlier and Morieux. It was pillaged in 1639, and has repeatedly suffered from conflagration.

**PONTASSIEVE**, or **PONT-A-SIEVE**, a small town of Tuscany, on the r. bank of the Sieve, a little above its junction with the Arno, 8 m. E of Flo-

rence, and 3 m. W by N of Pelago. It has some trade in oil and silk. Pop. in 1840, 1,780.

**PONTCEY**, or **PONCEY**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Upper Saone, cant. and 4 m. SE of Seey-sur-Saone, on the l. bank of the Druegon. Pop. 500.

**PONTCHARRES**, a town of France, in the dep. of the Isere, cant. and 7 m. NNE of Goncelin, on the Ozeins. Pop. 2,760.

**PONTCHARTRAIN**, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Oise, com. of Jouars-Pontchartrain, cant. and 10 m. NW of Chevreuse. Pop. 1,000. It is well-built, and has a fine castle.

**PONTCHARTRAIN**, a lake of the fluvial district of the state of Louisiana, U. S., communicating with Lake Maurepas on the W by the Manchac pass, and with Lake Borgue on the E by the Rigolite; and on the S with New Orleans by St. John's bayou and a canal. It is 40 m. in length, and 25 m. broad, but has only from 10 to 18 ft. water, and near the shore not above 9 ft. Vessels drawing 8 ft. go up to Madisonville, and the mouth of Bayou St. John.

**PONTE**, a district and town of Lombardy, in the prov. of the Valteline. The district contains 10 coms. Pop. 11,072. The town is 8 m. ENE of Sondrio, near the Adda. Pop. 2,625. See also **PONT**.

**PONTE-ALBAROLA**, a town of Parma, in the duchy and 12 m. S of Piacenza, on the r. bank of the Nura.

**PONTE-DA-BARCA**, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Minho, comarca and 20 m. E of Vianna, and 11 m. N of Braga, on the l. bank of the Lima, which is here crossed by a bridge. Pop. 750. It has an hospital and an alms-house. This locality was formerly called *Tierra-de-Nobrega*, from a castle of that name in the vicinity.

**PONTE-CORVO**, a district and town of the Papal states, in the deleg. and 23 m. SE of Frosinone, in a small territory enclosed in the Neapolitan prov. of the Terra-di-Lavoro, and on the l. bank of the Garigliano. Pop. 6,506. It is the seat of a bishopric, and has a cathedral, six churches, and a castle. It was erected by Napoleon into a principality, in favour of Bernadotte king of Sweden. It is supposed to be the *Fregellæ* of the ancients.

**PONTE-CURONE**, a village of Sardinia, in the dio. of Alexandria, prov. and 6 m. NE of Tortona, near the l. bank of the Curone, which is here crossed by a bridge. Pop. 1,700.

**PONTE-D'ERA**, a town of Tuscany, in the prov. and 12 m. ESE of Pisa, vicariat and 5 m. SSE of Vicopisano, on the l. bank of the Era, which is here crossed by a bridge, and near its confluence with the Arno. Pop. 3,000. It has extensive manufactories of coarse cotton fabrics.

**PONTE-LAGOSCURO**, a town of the Papal states, in the legation and 3 m. N of Ferrara, on the r. bank of the Po-di-Maestra, at the junction of the canal Panfilio.

**PONTE-DE-LIMA**, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Minho, comarca and 10 m. ENE of Vianna, on the l. bank of the Lima, which is here crossed by a fine bridge of Gothic structure, and consisting of 24 arches. Pop. 1,678. It is beautifully situated, and the houses are tastefully built. It has a fine parish-church, two convents, five hospitals, and an alms-house. The spinning of yarn and manufacture of linen form its chief branches of industry. This town is the *Lima* of the Romans. Its walls were built by Don Pedro I., for defence against the incursions of the Galicians.

**PONTE-DI-MASSINESSO**, a town of Parma, in the duchy of Parma, 18 m. SW of Borgo-S.-Donino, near the Chiavenna.



**PONTE-NOVA**, a parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes and comarca of Ouro-Preto.—Also a parish and town in the same prov. and district of Marianna.

**PONTE-DE-PEDRA**, a parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Para and island of Marajo.

**PONTE-DE-PIAVE**, a village of Lombardy, in the prov. and 12 m. NE of Treviso, district and 6 m. S of Oderzo.

**PONTE-DE-PINHEIRO**, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, on the l. bank of the Macacu, 6 m. WNW of Santo-Antonio-di-Sa. It has an important trade in timber.

**PONTE-DO-RIO-VERDE**, a parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, 12 m. NE of Campanha. It has a parish-church and an elementary school.

**PONTE-SAN-PIETRO**, a district and village of Lombardy, in the prov. and 3 m. W of Bergamo, on the Brembo. Pop. 1,050. The district contains 24 coms.

**PONTE-DE-SOO**, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, comarca and 33 m. SE of Thomar, and 18 m. SSE of Abrantes, in a diversified locality, on the r. bank of the Souro. Pop. 1,460. The streets are spacious and well-built. It has two churches. This town is supposed to occupy the site of the ancient *Matusarum*.

**PONTE-STURA**, a village of Sardinia, in the dio. and 26 m. NW of Alexandria, prov. and 6 m. WNW of Casale, on the r. bank of the Po, at the confluence of the Stura. Pop. 1,400. It has a castle.

**PONTE-TERRA**, a village of Lombardy, in the prov. and 20 m. SW of Mantua, district and 1 m. W of Sabbionetta. Pop. 1,016. It has a tannery.

**PONTE-TRESA**, a village of Lombardy, in the prov. and 17 m. NW of Como, at the Wextremity of Lake Lugano. It has mines of silver, iron, copper, and lead.

**PONTEAU**, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Bouches-de-Rhone, cant. and com. of Martigues. It has a small port.

**PONTEBA**, or **PONTAFEL**, a village of Lombardy, in the gov. of Venice, del. and 46 m. N of Udino, on the Tella, opposite a village of the same name. It possesses an active transit trade.

**PONTEBADGERY**, a fine and fertile plain of New South Wales, in the district of the Murrumbidgee, and bounded on the S by that river. It is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. in length, and about 2 m. in breadth, and is completely enclosed by hills.

**PONTEFRACT**, a parish and parliamentary borough in the W. R. of Yorkshire, 21 m. SSW of York, and 177 m. NNW of London, near the confluence of the rivers Aire and Calder. The river Wente takes its rise about 1 m. W of the town, and the Wakefield and Goole railway connects it with the Manchester and Leeds line. The parish, which comprises the chapelry of Knottingley, and the townships of Carleton, East Hardwick, Monkhill, and Tanshelf, has an area of 4,598 acres. Pop. in 1801, 6,189; in 1831, 9,254; in 1851, 10,675. Area of the borough and township, 1,860 acres. Pop. in 1801, 3,097; in 1831, 4,832; in 1851, 5,106. The streets are spacious and clean, and the houses large and well-built. The principal buildings are the town-hall, the court-house, the parish-church, and several dissenting chapels. The vicinity is famed for its garden and nursery-grounds, which are very extensive, and for the cultivation of liquorice which is largely manufactured in the town. The other manufactures are brick, pottery-ware, hats, and cast-iron-ware. A considerable trade is carried on in malt, and the corn market is considerable. The income of the borough in 1840, amounted to £447; in 1849-50, to £342. The borough returns two members to

parliament. The boundaries include the old borough and township of P., Pontefract-park district, the castle-precincts, and also the several townships of Tanshelf, Monkhill, Knottingley, Ferrybridge, and Carleton. Pop. in 1851, 11,515. The number of electors registered in 1837 was 795; in 1848, 665. The castle, now in ruins, was the scene of various tragical events in English history.

**PONTELAND**, a parish in Northumberland,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  m. NW by N of Newcastle, comprising the townships of Berwick-hill, High and Little Callerton, Coldcoats, Darras-Hall, Higham-Dykes, Kinkley, Milburn, Milburn-Grange, and P. Area 10,073 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,034; in 1851, 1,137.

**PONTELANDOLFO**, a village of Naples, in the prov. of Sannio, district and 21 m. S of Campobasso, and 42 m. NE of Naples. Pop. 3,100. It is enclosed by walls, and has four churches, one of which is a collegiate, and an hospital.

**PONTELUNGO**, a town of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and 6 m. NNE of Pavia, district and 3 m. SW of Landriano, in the midst of rice-fields. Pop. 3,000.

**PONTENX**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Landes, cant. and 7 m. ENE of Minizan. Pop. 1,406.

**PONTESBURY**, a parish in Salop,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. SW of Shrewsbury, including the quarters of Cruckton, Edge, Longdon, and P., and also Little Hanwood. Area 10,667 acres. Pop. in 1851, 3,363.

**PONTEVEDRA**, a province, judicial partido, and town of Spain, in Galicia. The prov. is bounded on the NE by that of Lugo; on the E by the prov. of Orense; on the S by Portugal, the most populous in Galicia, from which its separated by the Minho; on the W by the ocean; and on the NW by the prov. of Coruna, and comprises a superficies of 2,800 sq. m. It is divided into 11 partidos, and contains 658 pueblos. Pop. in 1834, 360,002. It is extremely fertile, producing in great abundance wine, fruit, grain, timber, and affording pasture to large numbers of cattle. The waters of the Lerez abound with lampreys, salmon, and other fish. The partido comprises 43 parishes.—The town is 15 m. NNE of Vigo, and 36 m. SSW of Santiago, near the l. bank of the Vedra or Lerez, which is here crossed by a fine bridge, and about  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile from its entrance into the Bay of Pontevedra. Pop. 4,549. It is situated on an eminence, commanding a magnificent view of the sea, and of the surrounding vine-covered hills, and is well-built. It has two parish-churches, three convents, an hospital, and barracks; and possesses manufactories of silk-velvet, cloth, cotton fabrics, hats, and leather. The harbour affords safe accommodation to small vessels, the larger are obliged to anchor at the distance of  $\frac{3}{4}$  of a mile from the coast. The trade consists chiefly in flax, hemp, timber, hops, iron, &c. The adjacent sardine fisheries form also an important branch of industry.

**PONTEVICO**, a market-town of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and 21 m. SSE of Brescia, district and 5 m. SSE of Verola-Nuova, on the Oglio, which here becomes navigable for large vessels. Pop. 4,700. It has a fortress, and carries on a considerable trade in grain.

**PONTFAEN**, a parish in Pembrokeshire, 5 m. SE of Fishguard. Area 695 acres. Pop. in 1851, 41.

**PONTHERRY**, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Marne and cant. of Pringy, 6 m. W of Melun, on the Ecole, at its confluence with the Marne. Pop. 95.

**PONTHIEU**, formerly a district of France, in the ancient prov. of Picardy, now comprised in the dep. of the Pas-de-Calais, and of the Somme. It com-

prised an area of 207,783 hect. Pop. 166,500. Its capital was Abbeville.

**PONTHON (Le)**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Finistere, 9 m. E of Morlaix, on the r. bank of the Douron. Pop. 409. It was formerly capital of a canton.

**PONTIAC**, a village of Livingston co., in the state of Illinois, U. S., on Vermillion river, 93 m. NE by N of Springfield.—Also a village of Huron co., in the state of Ohio, on the Sandusky, Mansfield, and Newark railroad, and 20 m. S of Sandusky.—Also a township and village of Oakland co., in the state of Michigan, 67 m. E by S of Lansing, drained by Clinton river and its branches. It is hilly, but generally productive. Pop. in 1853, 2,819. The village is on the S. at the terminus of the Detroit and Pontiac railroad. Pop. 2,819.

**PONTIAMO**. See CANCAO.

**PONTIANAK**, or **PONTIANA**, a native state, Dutch residency, river, and town, on the W side of the island of Borneo, 400 m. from Batavia, and 300 m. from Singapore. The native state was founded in 1770. In 1776, the Dutch established themselves at the mouth of the river; but about 1790 withdrew their factories, and this part of the coast became a resort of English traders, and likewise of Portuguese vessels from Macao, and Arab vessels from Muscat and Mocha. After the formation of the English settlement of Pulo-Penang, this intercourse gradually lessened; and latterly, the Dutch have renewed sway in this quarter of Borneo. The division of P. comprises the coast-territory, from the mouth of the Sungai-Durie river to that of the Kutto-Waringin. On the E it is bounded by the watershed of the streams flowing to the Brunei coast, and the high frontier-mountains of Bern. The districts of Sambas, Mampawa, P., Landak, Kubu, Simpang, Sukadana, and Matan, are claimed directly by the Dutch. The country is intersected by several rivers; and is in some quarters highly cultivated. Rice cultivation and the working of gold mines, employ a considerable proportion of the pop. The mouth of the Lewa or Pontiana river, lies about 3 or 4 m. N of the equator. The bar at its entrance has only from 11 to 12 ft. at high spring tides, but above this, the river is very deep to an immense distance, and the strength of the current seldom exceeds from 3 to 3½ m. an hour. The anchorage in the roads is safe and free from shoals; the weather, even in October which is the worst month, is never so bad as to interrupt the regular intercourse between the ships and the shore. About 7 m. from the mouth of the river, at Batu-Layang, there is a fort on each side of the river.—The town of P. is about 12 m. from the mouth of the river. Here is likewise a fort, and some armed vessels are generally stationed. In the town and bounds of P., while under the sway of the late sultan, in 1810, there were settled about 3,000 Malays, 1,000 Bugis, 100 Arabs, and 10,000 Chinese; and besides these, who were the free inhabitants, there were a considerable number of slaves, also a few runaway Lascars from different vessels. The character of the Malays was nearly the same at P. as in other eastern towns,—phlegmatic, indolent, and proud; few of them possessed much wealth. The Arabs lived by trade, and were generally respected on account of their religious character by the Malays. They were, however, neither such economists as the Bugis, nor so expert as the Chinese in trade. The Chinese followed the occupations of merchants, mechanics, and labourers, cultivated the ground, distilled arrack, made sugar, searched for gold-dust, and traded to the interior as well as along the coast. The Chinese of Monterado and Salakan, two places near

VJ.

each other, and situated a short way to the N of Mampawa, and who were estimated at 30,000, received from P. all their supplies of opium, piece-goods, iron, and China articles. The Bugis at P. chiefly applied themselves to trade, the manufacture of Bugis cloth, and the working of raw silk into cloths. The trade of P. had greatly declined in 1810. Formerly it had been annually visited by from 8 to 15 Chinese junks; at that date they never exceeded 5. Two or three small junks came annually from Siam, but the value of their cargoes was only about 7,000 or 8,000 dollars each. In 1810, the imports at P. in English ships amounted to 210,000 d., of which there were 95 chests of opium which averaged 1,000 d. per chest. The quantity of opium and piece-goods imported by the Bugis was probably much greater. The ports in the straits of Macassar, especially those on the Borneo side, as Coti and Passir, were chiefly supplied with opium, piece-goods, iron, and steel, from P. and Sambas; a small quantity being supplied by Java and Rhio. The returns, consisting chiefly of gold, wax, and birds' nests, found their way into P. The China junks come to P. in February, with China articles, and sail about the end of June, taking in return gold, birds' nests, sea-slug, fine camphor, wax, rattans, black wood for making furniture, red wood for dyeing, and sometimes opium, tin, and a large amount in gold. The soil in the vicinity of the town of P. is low and marshy, but the climate is healthy. There is abundance of sea and river fish, and the Chinese raise great quantities of stock, especially hogs, which are both cheap and excellent in quality.

**PONTICELLI**, a village of Naples, in the prov. and district and 4½ m. E of Naples, in a well-cultivated plain. Pop. 4,356. Vegetables are extensively cultivated in the environs.

**PONTICOUSA**, or **TRAGONISI**, a small island of the Archipelago, in the S. Cyclades, 2 m. E of Stampalia, in N lat. 36° 31', E long. 26° 16' 48".

**PONTIFICAL STATES**. See **PAPAL STATES**.

**PONTIGNY**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Moselle, cant. and 5 m. SW of Boulay, and 11 m. NE of Metz, on the l. bank of the Nied-Francaise, which is here crossed by a fine stone-bridge. Pop. 180.—Also a village in the dep. of the Yonne, cant. and 2 m. NW of Ligny-le-Chatel, on the l. bank of the Serein. Pop. 400.

**PONTILLAS**, a departement and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Namur. Pop. 344.

**PONTISBRIGHT**, or **CHAPEL**, a parish in Essex, 6½ m. WNW of Colchester, on the river Colne. Area 1,146 acres. Pop. in 1831, 390; in 1851, 454.

**PONTITA**, a village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and 8 m. NW of Bergamo, district and 1½ m. SE of Caprino, on the road from Lecco to Bergamo.

**PONTIVY**, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Morbihan. The arrond. comprises an area of 170,475 hect., and contains 7 cants. Pop. in 1831, 98,976; in 1846, 100,433. The cant. contains 5 coms. Pop. in 1831, 18,528; in 1846, 20,363. The town is 33 m. NNW of Vannes, on the l. bank of the Blavet. Pop. in 1789, 2,172; in 1821, 4,980; in 1831, 5,956; in 1846, 2,929. It has a communal college and library, a savings' bank, an old castle belonging to the dukes of Rohan, and cavalry barracks, said to be amongst the finest in France. It has extensive manufactories of linen, and tanneries; and carries on an active trade in grain, horses, cattle, butter, linen and thread. This town was formerly enclosed by walls, —of which the traces only now exist,—and was the

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cap. of the duchy of Rohan. It bore under Napoleon Buonaparte the name of Napoléonville.

PONTLIEUE, a commune and town of France, in the cant. and 1½ m. SSE of Le Mans, on the r. bank of the Huisne, which is here crossed by a fine bridge. Pop. of com. in 1846, 3,339; of town 1,976. It has a calico manufactory, and several bleacheries.

PONTOGLIO, a village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and 18 m. E of Brescia, district and 5 m. WNW of Chiari, on the l. bank of the Oglio. Pop. 1,318.

PONTOISE, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Seine-et-Oise.—The arrond. comprises an area of 111,310 hect., and contains 7 cants. Pop. in 1831, 92,577; in 1846, 94,105. The cant. comprises 17 coms. Pop. in 1831, 15,834; in 1846, 15,677.—The town is 23 m. N of Versailles, and 24 m. NW of Paris, on the r. bank of the Oise, at the confluence of the Voisine. Pop. in 1789, 5,512; in 1821, 5,339; in 1831, 5,458; in 1846, 5,488. It is situated on the summit and slope and at the base of a high rocky hill. The houses are well-built, but the streets are generally narrow and tortuous, and those which connect the upper and lower town so steep, as in some places to necessitate the formation of stairs. In the lower town they are tolerably spacious and well-paved. The principal buildings are the churches of St. Maclou and Notre-Dame, in squares of the same names,—the former a fine old Gothic edifice, surmounted with a fine tower,—and an hospital of recent construction. It has also a Carmelite convent, a theatre, and several educational establishments. The river is here crossed by an old stone-bridge, and connects the suburb of Aumône. It possesses manufactories of chemical substances, steel-ware, clocks, and hosiery, a cotton spinning-mill, a copper-foundry, several tanneries, and numerous flour-mills. The trade, which is considerable, consists chiefly in grain, flour, cattle, leather, and gypsum. This town anciently bore the name of *Briva Isaræ*. A fortress was erected here in 885, and it subsequently became the capital of the Vexin-Français. In 1097 it was ceded to William, duke of Normandy, but was soon afterwards restored to France. It suffered severely during the wars with England.

PONTOLOC, a county in the NE part of the state of Mississippi, U. S., comprising an area of 902 sq. m., drained by Tallahatchie river and its branches, and by the branches of the W fork of Tombigbee river. It has a level surface, and is generally fertile. Pop. in 1853, 17,112. The cap., which bears the same name, is 143 m. NE by N of Jackson. Pop. in 1851, 800.

PONTON (GREAT), a parish in Lincolnshire, 4 m. NW of Colsterworth. Area 2,930 acres. Pop. in 1831, 446; in 1851, 680.

PONTON (LITTLE), a parish in Lincolnshire, 2½ m. SE of Grantham. Area 1,490 acres. Pop. 180.

PONTONE, a village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and 11 m. NW of Verona, district and 3 m. W of San Pietro-Incariano, on the l. bank of the Ariano.—Also a town of the duchy of Modena, district and 21 m. SSW of Reggio, near the l. bank of the Secchia.

PONTONS, a town of France, in the dep. of the Landes, cant. and 7 m. SW of Tartas, on a height, near the r. bank of the Adour. Pop. 835.

PONTOOSAC, a village of Hancock co., in the state of Illinois, U. S., on the Mississippi, 85 m. NW of Springfield.

PONTORSON, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Manche, and arrond. of Avranches. The cant. comprises 15 coms. Pop. in

1831, 10,571; in 1846, 11,426. The town is 13 m. SW of Avranches, on the r. bank of the Couesnon, by which it is here separated from the dep. of the Ille-et-Vilaine, and near the entrance of that river into the bay of Cancale. Pop. 1,661. It has a small port and a custom-house, and possesses manufactories of blonde, brocade, and locks, and a wax-work. The trade consists in planks, slate, furniture, and pack-sheet. It was formerly fortified.

PONTÔY, a village of France, in the dep. of the Moselle, cant. and 4 m. ENE of Vervy, on a height. Pop. 520. It has an old fortress.

PONTREMOLI, a town of Tuscany, cap. of a vicariat, in the prov. and 93 m. WNW of Florence, and emp. of Pisa, on the l. bank of the Magra, at the confluence of the Verde. Pop. in 1840, 4,088. It is fortified and has a citadel, is well built, and possesses a fine cathedral, several palaces, an episcopal seminary, &c. It has several powder-mills and manufactories of linen.—The vicariat forms, with that of Bagnone, an enclave, situated on the S side of the Pyrenees, enclosed by the duchies of Parma and Modena on the NE and S, and on the W by the Sardinian div. of Genoa.

PONTRESINA, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of the Grisons, 27 m. SE of Coire. Pop. 290. It has an important entrepot trade.

PONTRIEUX, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord and arrond. of Guingamp. The cant. comprises 8 coms. Pop. in 1831, 13,850; in 1846, 14,521.—The town is 11 m. N of Guingamp, on the r. bank of the Trieux. Pop. in 1841, 1,750. It has a port and a custom-house, and carries on an active trade in corn.

PONTS-DE-CE' (LES), or PONT-DE-SE', a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Maine-et-Loire and arrond. of Angers. The cant. comprises 18 coms. Pop. in 1831, 23,212; in 1846, 23,777.—The town is 5 m. SSE of Angers, on the r. bank, and on several islands of the Loire—connected with one another with stone bridges and causeways—whence its name, at the confluence of the Authion, and a little above that of the Maine, at an alt. of 38 yds. above sea-level. Pop. in 1846, 3,924. It comprises the two parishes of St. Aubin and St. Maurille, and has a castle. A little to the W are the remains of a Roman camp. The locality is noted for the defeat of the forces of Mary of Medicis, by Marshal Creque, in 1620; and for a sanguinary engagement between the Republicans and Vendéans, in 1793.

PONTUVAL, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Finistere, cant. of Lesnevin and com. of Ploneour-Trez. Pop. 80. It has a small port.

PONTVALLAIN, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Sarthe and arrond. of La Fleche. The cant. comprises 9 coms. Pop. in 1831, 13,598; in 1846, 31,889.—The village is 14 m. ENE of La Fleche, on the r. bank of the Lone, an affluent of the Loire. Pop. in 1846, 2,005. It has a considerable trade in cattle and pigs.

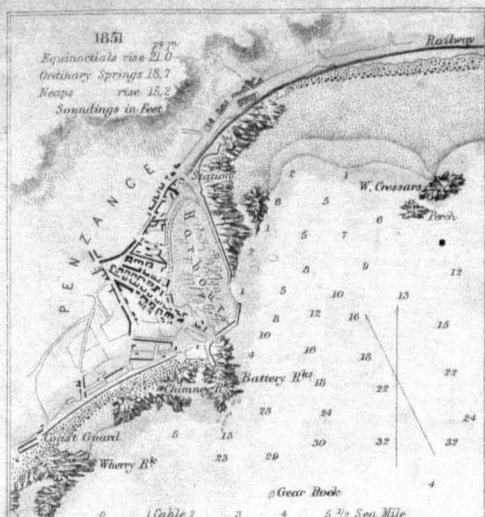
PONTYPOOL, a market-town and township in Trevelthyn p., Monmouthshire, 6½ m. W of Usk, in the line of the Monmouthshire canal, and connected by a branch railway with the South Wales line. It is a large but irregularly built town. Its prosperity arises chiefly from the mines and iron-works in the neighbourhood. Pop. in 1851, 3,708.

PONY, or POINCY, a river of Hindostan, in the presidency of Madras, which has its source in the SE part of the district of Balaghaut; intersects the Eastern Ghauts; enters the Carnatic; and joins the Palaur on the l. bank, about 7 m. WNW of Arcot, and after a course in a generally S direction of 120 m.

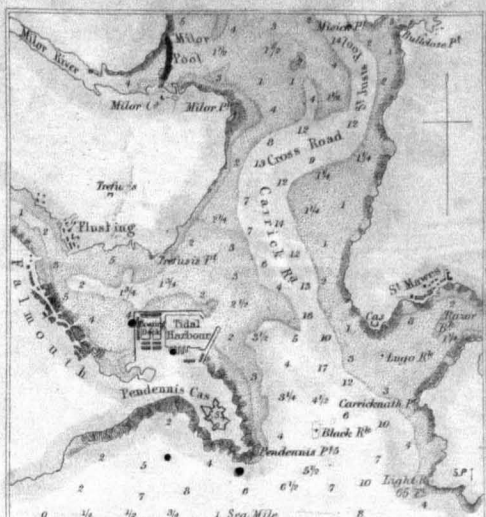
PONZA, a group of islands, 6 in number, in the



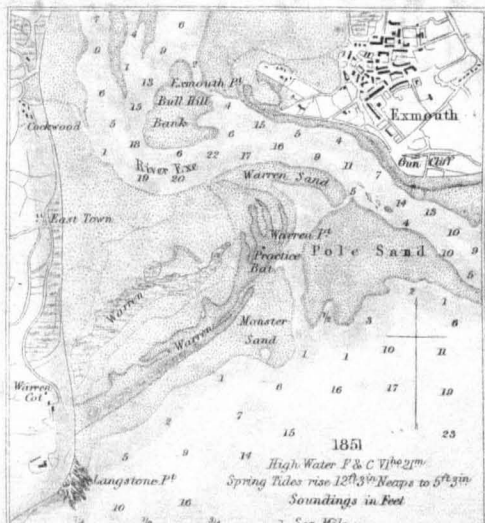
## PENZANCE



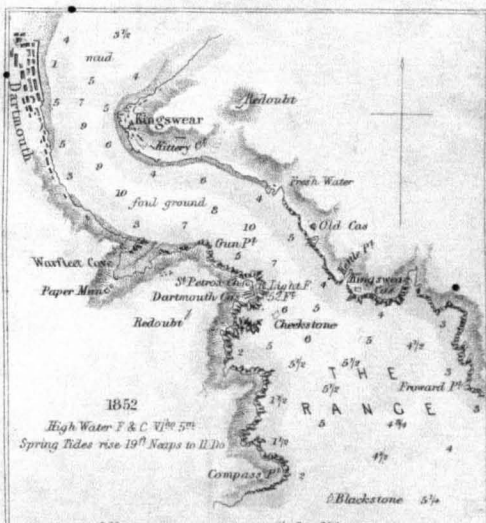
FALMOUTH



## EXMOUTH



## DARTMOUTH



POOLE



Constructed & Engraved from the Admiralty Charts by G.H. Swanston Jun<sup>r</sup> Edin<sup>g</sup>

Tyrrhenian sea, forming a canton of Naples, in the prov. of the Terra-di-Lavoro, district and 41 m. SW of Gaeta, and to the SSW of Terracina. The principal are Ponza, Palmarola, Ventolienne, and Zannone. The first three only are inhabited, the others are covered with rocks and brushwood. They are supposed to be of volcanic origin. Ponza, the chief of the group, is 39 m. SW of Gaeta, in N lat.  $40^{\circ} 54'$ , and E long.  $12^{\circ} 57'$ . It is  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. in length from N to S, and about  $\frac{2}{3}$  of a mile in breadth. It has a safe commodious harbour, defended by a fort and battery. It has also a small fortress, a governor's house, and several magazines. Its principal productions are wine, figs, and salt. The adjacent fisheries form also an important branch of industry. This island was used by the Romans as a place of exile. Here, Nero, son of Germanicus, suffered banishment under Tiberius; and here, Flavia Domitilla, one of the early Christians, was put to death by order of Domitian. It was taken by the English in 1813, and held until the following year.

PONZA (SANTA), a fort of Spain, in the prov. of Baleares, on the SW coast of the island of Majorca, and 14 m. WSW of Palma. It defends a bay of the same name.

PONZONE, a town of Sardinia, capital of a mandamento, in the prov. and 11 m. S of Acqui, and 23 m. NW of Genoa. Pop. 2,200. It has a convent.

POOL, a township in Acton p., co.-palatine of Chester,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. NNW of Nantwich. Area 770 acres. Pop. in 1831, 188; in 1851, 167.

POOL (SOUTH), a parish in Devon,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. SE of Kingsbridge. Area 2,289 acres. Pop. in 1851, 486.

POOLE, a borough, sea-port, and county of itself, in Dorsetshire, 123 m. by railway WSW of London, and 22 m. by railway from Dorchester. Area of the p., 700 acres. Pop. in 1831, 6,459; in 1851, 6,718. A lagune, picturesquely studded with islets, bears the name of Poole harbour, and washes three sides of the peninsula. The town measures about 5 m. in circumf.; and consists of several chief streets running nearly parallel to one another, and numerous minor streets and intersecting lanes. Its older parts have a mean and poor appearance; and its newer streets, though edified with good and comfortable houses, are irregular and inornate. The guildhall, jail, town-house, custom-house, a public library, and one or two of the places of worship, are the principal public buildings. Spacious and convenient quays extend round the lip of the greater part of the town's peninsula. The harbour has an average depth of about 14 ft., brings vessels of 400 tons to the quays, and is quite landlocked and singularly safe. The principal foreign trade was formerly with Newfoundland, but this now employs only about 70 vessels, averaging 100 tons each. A more general foreign trade has increased as the former declined; including imports from the British American colonies, skins, furs, fish, and oil, and from other parts, provisions for ships, timber, flax, tar, hides, wine, and fruit. The chief exports are articles of British manufacture. The coasting trade is extensive and prosperous; and consists partly in the transfer of corn to London and other markets, but principally in the supply of about 120,000 tons a-year of Purbeck clay to the potteries of the northern counties. The number of vessels sailing from the port in 1836, was 144; the number that entered in the foreign trade in 1836, was 91 = 10,568 tons, and the number coastwise was 728 = 46,308 tons; the number that cleared out in the foreign trade, in the same year, was 103 = 7,196 tons, and the number coastwise, 896 = 58,149 tons. In 1851, 46,938 tons of shipping entered coastwise, and 10,930 tons

from foreign ports and the colonies. The amount of custom dues levied in 1836, was £11,898; in 1850, £8,438. Oyster fisheries, which a few years ago employed, in spring, about 40 sloops, have greatly decreased. Sailcloth, nets, and cordage, are the chief articles of manufacture. About 150 hands are employed in ship-building. A steam-mill for grinding corn and making biscuits employs several hands, and about 100 families are engaged in fishing. The borough, both municipal and parliamentary, comprehends in addition to the old county of the town, the hamlets of Parkstone and Longfleet, and the parish of Hamworthy. Its pop. in 1851 was 9,255. Income of the borough in 1840, £1,987; in 1849-50, £2,242. The borough sends two members to parliament. Constituency in 1837, 624; in 1848, 522.

POOLE, a chapelry and township in Otley p., W. R. of Yorkshire, 3 m. E by S of Otley, and  $8\frac{1}{2}$  m. NW by N of Leeds, on the S bank of the Warfe. Area 810 acres. Pop. in 1831, 315; in 1851, 361.

POOLE-KEYNES, a parish in Wilts, 7 m. NE of Malmesbury, in the line of the Great Western railway. Area 1,110 acres. Pop. in 1851, 192.

POOLNASHERRY BAY, a small islet on the coast of co. Clare,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. W of Kilmish.

POOR-HEAD, a promontory on the coast of co. Cork, 3 m. E of Cork harbour.

POOR-KNIGHTS, or TAWITE-VALE, a group of islets, 4 in number, in the S. Pacific, near the E coast of Eaheino-Manuwe, the northern of the two great islands of New Zealand, in S lat.  $35^{\circ} 27'$ , and E long.  $174^{\circ} 43'$ .

POORSTOCK, a parish in Dorsetshire, 5 m. NE of Bridport, on a branch of the Bret, containing the tythings of West Milton, Nettlecombe, and South Poortown. Area 4,078 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,044.

POORTON (NORTH), a parish in Dorsetshire, 3 m. SE of Beaminster. Area 664 acres. Pop. 109.

POPA (NUESTRA-SEÑORA-DE- LA), an Augustine convent in New Grenada, in the dep. of the Magdalena, prov. and  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. E of Cartagena, on the summit of a lofty hill, from the supposed resemblance of which to the poop of a vessel, the convent takes its name. It is visible from a great distance, and forms an important land-mark to navigators.

POPAYAN, a province and town of New Granada, in the dep. of the Cauca, bounded on the N by the prov. of Antioquia; on the E by those of Mariquita, Santa-Fé-de-Bogotá, and Neiva, from which it is separated by the Sierras Guanacas and Quindiu; on the S by the prov. of Pasto; and on the W by those of Buenaventura and Choco. It is intersected from S to N by the Cauca. Pop. in 1836, 48,236. It returns to congress a senator and two deputies, and has a provincial assembly consisting of 9 deputies.—Its chief town, of the same name, the capital also of the dep., is 240 m. SW of Santa-Fé-de-Bogotá, and 255 m. NNE of Quito, at an alt. of 2,187 yds. above sea-level, in N lat.  $2^{\circ} 26' 18''$ , and W long.  $36^{\circ} 39' 45''$ , in a vast and fertile plain, commanded on the E by the volcanoes of Sitara and Purace, and watered by the Cauca, which passes a little to the N and W of the town, and frequently occasions disastrous inundations. Pop. about 8,000. The streets, which are spacious and regular, cut one another at right angles, and have good pavements. The houses are built of brick, and are for the most part only a single story in height. They are adorned with balconies, and are bathed by the Malina, a rapid stream which descends from an adjacent mountain, and which is here crossed by two bridges. P. possesses few fine edifices, but it contains several handsome squares. Its principal buildings are the churches, of which it has several, and the college. It has also three con

vents, an hospital, and an elementary school. This town was formerly the entrepot of the trade of Santa-Fé-de-Bogotá and Quito, and was a place of great magnificence. It still carries on a considerable trade in woollen fabrics, salt, flour, cacao, and sugar. The environs are extremely fertile, producing fruit, grain, potatoes, maize, sugar, plantains, cacao, &c. The adjacent gold mines are now nearly exhausted. The town was founded in 1537, by Benalcazar, and is the oldest of European foundation in this region of America. It was to a great extent destroyed by an earthquake in 1827.

POPE, a county in the NW part of the state of Arkansas, U. S., comprising an area of 825 sq. m., drained by Great Pine river, and Illinois creek and its branches, affluents of the Arkansas, by which the co. is bordered on the S. It has a diversified surface, but is generally fertile. Pop. in 1853, 4,710. Its cap. is Morrilton.—Also a co. in the S part of the state of Illinois, comprising an area of 425 sq. m., drained by Rock, Great Pierre, Big bay, and Lusk creeks, affluents of the Ohio, by which the co. is bounded on the SE. It has a fertile soil, and is well-timbered. Pop. 3,975. Its cap. is Golconda.

POPER. See POPRAD.

POPERINGHE, or POPERINGEN, a town of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, on the Schipvaert canal, 30 m. SW of Bruges. Pop. in 1838, 10,381. It contains several well-built churches and a handsome town-house; and has considerable manufactures of coarse woollens, thread, leather, soap, tobacco, and rape-oil. Hops are cultivated to a large extent in the neighbourhood, and form one of the chief branches of trade.

POPHAM, a parish in Southamptonsire,  $7\frac{1}{2}$  m. SW of Basingstoke, in the line of the South-western railway. Area 1,387 acres. Pop. in 1851, 104.

POPIGLIO, a town of Tuscany, in the prov. and 30 m. NW of Florence.

PO-PIH-HEEN, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Kwan-se, div. and 216 m. SSW of Yuh-lin-chu, in N lat.  $22^{\circ} 23'$ , and E long.  $109^{\circ} 36'$ .

POPILIAN, a town of Russia, in the gov. of Vilna, 27 m. NW of Chavli.

PO-PING, a district and town of China, in the prov. of Shantung and div. of Tung-chang-fu, in N lat.  $36^{\circ} 43'$ , and E long.  $116^{\circ} 18'$ .

POPLAR CHAPEL AND BLACKWALL, a parish in Middlesex, 4 m. E by S of St. Paul's, at the terminus of the Blackwall railway. Area 1,490 acres. Pop. in 1831, 16,849; in 1851, 28,384. In the Isle-of-Dogs are the West India docks and city canal. See article LONDON for an account of the East India docks at Blackwall, and for other miscellaneous information regarding Blackwall and Poplar. Besides the docks already named, there are here also extensive private docks and yards for ship-building and other establishments connected with navigation and foreign commerce.

POPLAR ISLAND, an island of the United States, in Chesapeake bay, in N lat.  $43^{\circ} 22'$ , and W long.  $70^{\circ} 28'$ . It is 10 m. in circumf.

POPLIN, a township of Rockingham co., in the state of New Hampshire, U. S., 28 m. SE of Concord, drained by Swamscot river. Pop. in 1853, 509.

POPO, a district on the Slave coast of Africa, about 24 m. in extent. The capital, known as Great Popo, is situated in N lat.  $6^{\circ} 13'$ , and E long.  $1^{\circ} 36'$ , at the back of a sand ridge which conceals it from the view of the offing, on an island at the mouth of a considerable river, which, however, is barred, and can only be passed by canoes. Little P. is situated about a  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. from the shore, 13 m. to the W of Great P., and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. E by S of Porto-Se-

guro. The coast between Great and Little P. presents a rocky surface with scattered palm-trees.

POPO, a cluster of islands in the Eastern seas, in the Molucca archipelago, in S lat.  $1^{\circ} 25'$ . They are distant 5 leagues from the islands of Bo, and exceed them in height. They are inhabited, and afford a supply of nuts and dried fish. The largest of the group is about 50 m. in circuit.

POPOCATEPETL, an active volcano of Mexico, in the state and 34 m. SW of La Puebla. It is a truncated cone of porphyritic obsidian, having an alt. above sea-level of 17,898 ft., according to Messrs. Glennie. Its lower part is clothed with dense forests to the height of 12,700 ft. Above this height, the sides are covered with pumice-stone and ashes, and generally concealed under snow. On the summit is a very deep crater, with nearly perpendicular sides, and about a league in circumf. A party who succeeded in ascending this mountain in 1850, found at the bottom of the crater, a boiling-pond of sulphur of a bright yellow colour, and emitting a great volume of smoke.

POPOLI, a town of Naples, in Abruzzo-Ultra ima, 9 m. NNW of Salmona. Pop. 3,400.

POPOVA, a river of Asiatic Russia, in the district of Yeniseisk, which joins the Nishnaia-Tunguska, after a NW course of 150 m.

POPPELALU, a village of Prussian Silesia, in the reg. and 13 m. NW of Oppeln, on the r. bank of the Brinitza. Pop. 2,200. The canal of P. commences near Gross-Doborn, in a small affluent of the Oder, and joins the Stober, opposite Stoberau, after a course of 12 m.

POPPELIDORF, a village of Rhenish Prussia, 1 m. SW of Bonn, on the Mühlbach. Pop. 760. It has a porcelain manufactory and a fine chateau.

POPPENBUTTEL, a large village of Denmark, in the duchy of Holstein, on the Alster, 8 m. NE of Hamburg.

POPPENHAUSEN, a village of Bavaria, 6 m. NW of Schwernfurt. Pop. 1,180.

POPPENLAUER, a village of Bavaria, 4 m. ESE of Mannerstadt. Pop. 1,250.

POPPI, a town of Tuscany, on the r. bank of the Arno, 25 m. ESE of Florence. It has 3 churches, a public library, a theatre, a handsome palace, and an abbey. Pop. of the com. 5,000.

POPPLETON (NETHER), a parish in the ainsty of the city of York, 4 m. NW by N of York, on the river Ure, over which an elegant bridge has recently been here erected. Area 1,150 acres. Pop. in 1831, 259; in 1851, 344.

POPPLETON (UPPER), a chapelry and township in the p. of St. Mary Bishop's-hill, ainsty of the city of York,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. WNW of York. Area 1,340 acres. Pop. in 1831, 319; in 1851, 415.

POPRAD, POPPART, or POPER, a river of Austria, which rises in the Carpathian mountains, in Mount Krivan; runs S; passes Kaysmark and Deutchenstorf, in Hungary; enters Galicia; and falls into the Dunajetz, on the r. bank, 3 m. SSW of Novi-Sandec, after a course of 98 m. It is a large stream, and might be rendered navigable for barges.

POPRAD. See DEUTSCHENDORF.

POQUE-CHOUDIE, a low flat point on the coast of Nova Scotia, between the gut of Chepagan and the village of Caragnet, on the S side of Chaleur-bay, about 4 leagues SW of the gut.

PORAH, SI-PORAH, or PULO-PORAH, a large island, in S lat.  $2^{\circ} 20'$ , E long.  $98^{\circ} 40'$ ; 65 m. distant from the Indrapura coast of Sumatra; separated on the N by Seaflower channel from Sai-Berut, and on the S by Nassau channel from North Pagai. It is high, and covered with wood; about 40 m. in length, and from 12 to 18 m. in breadth.



**PORAM**, a town of Hindostan, in the Northern Circars, 38 m. N of Vizagapatam.

**PORCA**, a seaport of Travancore, in N lat. 9° 30', E long. 76° 34', 9 leagues S by E of Cochin. It carries on a considerable trade in the export of coir, ship-building timber, pepper, and rice. The adjoining country is very productive in rice. The coast between this port and Cochin is low, and is first discerned by the trees.

**PORCE** (Rio), a river of New Grenada, which rises under the parallel of 6° N, 21 m. S of Medellin; runs NNW; and joins the Nechi, on the l. bank, 30 m. ESE of Caceres, after a course of 150 m. Its banks are fertile, and in many places well-cultivated. Its sands are auriferous.

**PORCELETTE**, a village of France, in the dep. of Moselle, cant. and 9 m. SSE of Bouzonville. Pop. 700.

**PORCHAIRE** (SAINT), a town of France, in the dep. of Charente-Inferieure, 15 m. SE of Rochefort. Pop. 1,000.

**PORCHERIE** (LA), a village of France, in the dep. of Haute-Vienne, cant. and 4 m. SE of St. Germain-les-Belles-Filles. Pop. 1,260.

**PORCIEUX**, a commune and village of France, in the dep. of Vosges, cant. and 4 m. ESE of Charmes. Pop. 1,200.

**PORCO**, a town of Bolivia, 24 m. NE of Potosi, in S lat. 19° 40'. The surrounding district, owing to its elevated situation, is unproductive; but flocks of vicunas and guanacos are reared. The mines of this district still produce considerable quantities of gold.—The Cerro-de-P., in N lat. 19° 45', has an alt. of 15,913 ft. above sea-level.

**PORCOS**, some small islands at the mouth of the river Amazon, close to the coast of the fort and town of Macappa, to the W of the great island of Marajo.

**PORCOS** (ILHA DOS), an island on the coast of Brazil, in S lat. 23° 33'. It is about 6 m. in length, and has a fine bold shore, with good anchorage.

**PORCUNA**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 20 m. W of Jaen, on the river Salado. It contains a church, 3 convents, several hospitals, and a public granary. Pop. 5,262. It was the ancient *Obulco*.

**PORCUPINE RIVER**, so called by Captains Lewis and Clarke, from the number of porcupines found near it, a river of North America, which falls into the Missouri, on the l. bank, after a SSE course of 180 m. It is a bold and beautiful stream, 112 yds. wide, though only 40 yds. wide at the point of confluence.—Also a river which runs into Lake Superior, in N lat. 46° 14'.

**PORDENONE**, or **PORTENAA**, a town of Austrian Italy, in the gov. and 40 m. NNE of Venice. Pop. 4,000. It is a well-built place, and carries on a traffic in the wine and grain raised in the neighbourhood.

**PORDIC**, a town of France, in the dep. of Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 4 m. NW of St. Briene. Pop. 3,500.

**POR-DOMOLK**, a village of Hungary, in the com. of Eisenburg, 12 m. S of Papocz.

**PORE**, a town of New Granada, in the prov. and 30 m. S of Casanare, in N lat. 5° 40'.

**PORETSHEN**, a village of Bohemia, 24 m. NE of Klattau, on an affluent of the Uslawa.

**PORETSKY**, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 42 m. NNW of Smolensk, on the Kasplia. It forms an entrepot in the traffic between Riga and Smolensk.

**PORINGLAND** (GREAT), a parish in Norfolk, 5½ m. SSE of Norwich. Area 1,740 acres. Pop., including Little P., in 1831, 543; in 1851, 605.

**PORKA**, an island of Russia, in the gov. of St.

Petersburg, in the S part of Lake Peipus. It is 3 m. in length, and has two or three villages upon it.

**PORKHOV**, or **Porchow**, a town of Russia, in the gov. and 43 m. E of Pskov, on the river Shelon. It has some trade in grain and flax. Pop. 1,400.

**PORLEZZA**, a town of Austrian Italy, in the prov. and 15 m. N of Como, at the NE extremity of Lago-Lugano. Pop. 1,100.

**PORLOCK**, or **PORTLOCK**, a parish and seaport in the co. of Somerset, 6 m. W of Minehead, on the Bristol channel. Area 6,019 acres. Pop. in 1831, 830; in 1851, 853. The town, which is almost surrounded with steep and lofty hills, consists only of a few houses, and its trade is very inconsiderable, chiefly consisting in the importation of coal and lime from Wales. The herring and salmon fisheries also afford employment to the inhabitants.

**PORNIC**, a port of France, in the dep. of Loire-Inferieure, 27 m. W by S of Nantes, on the bay of Bourgneuf. Pop. 1,090.

**PORO**, a small island among the Philippines, near the W coast of Leyta, in N lat. 10° 35'.

**PORO**. See **PORAH**.

**POROMUSHIR**, one of the Kurile islands, in the N. Pacific, about 44 m. in length, and 12 m. in breadth, and having its S point in N lat. 50° 0', E long. 155° 23'. The N part is mountainous; the S less so, but diversified by hills and valleys. There is a chain of mountains on the island, which are probably never free of snow. Wolves and red foxes abound upon it.

**PORONGOS** (LAGUNAS DE LOS), an extensive saline marsh in the La Plata prov. of Cordova, intersected by the parallel of 30° 25' S, and the meridian of 62° W. The Rio Dulce terminates in it.

**POROS**, a small granitic island of Greece, on the W side of the gulf of Egina, 5 m. N of Cape Skylo, and separated from the coast of Argolis by a narrow channel, with only from 14 to 18 ft. water. It is about 6 m. in circuit. It was anciently called *Sphacteria*, and has a considerable maritime trade. At its S extremity is a village of the same name. Its SW side forms a fine harbour. Lemons, olives, and grapes, are reared upon it.—The islet of Calaria is joined to Poros by a sand-bank.

**POROSZLO**, a town of Hungary, in the com. and 18 m. ENE of Heves, on the r. bank of the Cserö, an affluent of the Theiss.

**PORPESE** (POINT). See **NEGRO** (POINT).

**PORPOISE** (CAPE), a cape on the coast of York co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 7 leagues N by E of Cape Neddock, in N lat. 43° 21'.

**PORQUEROLLES**, one of the Hyeres group, in the Mediterranean, 15 m. ESE of Toulon. It is 5 m. in length from NE to SW, and is strongly fortified.

**PORQUIER** (SAINT), a town of France, in the dep. of Tarn-et-Garonne, 30 m. NW of Toulouse, on the Songuine. Pop. 1,200.

**PORRENTUAY**, or **PRUNTRUT**, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 39 m. NW of Berne, near the l. bank of the Halle. Pop. in 1851, 2,880, of whom 228 were Protestants. It is well-built, and has a large town-hall, an ancient Jesuit college, now converted into an establishment for general education, and a chateau inhabited by the bishop of Basle. Its manufactures consist chiefly of cloth, fire-arms, and leather.

**PORRERA**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 24 m. NW of Tarragona. Pop. 1,200. Tin is wrought in the vicinity.

**PORRERAS**, a town of the island of Majorca, 22 m. ESE of Palma. Pop. 3,800. It has flour-mills, oil-mills, and brandy distilleries.

**PORRINO**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 12

m. SE of Vego, on the l. bank of the Louro, an affluent of the Mino.

**PORRUDOS (Rio)**, or **SAN LOURENÇO**, a river of Brazil, which has its source in the Serra-Chapada, in S lat. 15°, 40 leagues E of the town of Cuiaba, and falls into the Paraguay, in S lat. 17° 20', 26 leagues below the Cuiaba.

**PORSELOON**, or **PORSELUK**, a town of Siam, situated in N lat. 17° 48', on the Meinam.

**PORSGRUND**, a port of Norway, at the embouchure of the Skeen, in N lat. 59° 7'. Pop. 1,500.

**PORSITSCHA**, a town of Bohemia, 14 m. SSE of Pilsen. Pop. 800.

\*. \* **PORT**. Several articles beginning with this term are to be found under the word that follows.

**PORT**, a parish and village of co. Louth, 4½ m. E by N of Dunleer. Area of p. 1,803 acres. Pop. in 1831, 809; in 1851, 694.—Also a village in the p. of Inver, in co. Donegal, 7½ m. WSW of Donegal. Pop. in 1851, 89.

**PORT-ADDI**. See **PORTENDIK**.

**PORT-ALLAN**, a creek and landing-place at the mouth of a rill which divides the parishes of Sorbie and Whithorn, Wigtonshire.

**PORT-ALLEN**, or **POW-OF-ERROL**, a small harbour in the frith of Tay, 1½ m. S of the v. of Errol, Perthshire.

**PORT-ALTHORP**, a harbour on the NW coast of King George the Third's archipelago, between Point Lucan and Point Lavinia, in N lat. 58° 11'.

**PORT-AMHERST**, a harbour on the S coast of Nova Scotia, in N lat. 43° 32'.

**PORT-ANNA-MARIA**, a bay or harbour on the S coast of Sir Henry Martin's island, in the Pacific, in S lat. 8° 30'.

**PORT-ANTONIO**, a harbour on the NE coast of Jamaica, in N lat. 18° 5'.

**PORT-ARTHUR**, a maritime town of Van Diemen's Land, in the co. of Pembroke, and Tasman's peninsula, on Maingon bay, 49 m. SE of Hobart Town.

**PORT-ASHLEY**, a bay on the N coast of Banks's peninsula, in the Middle island of New Zealand. It is about 1 m. wide, and 6 m. long, and has a common entrance with Port-Cooper.

**PORT-ASKAIG**, a small harbour on the NE coast of Islay, on the sound of Islay, opposite Feoline in Jura, and 10 m. NNE of Bowmore.

**PORT-AU-PRINCE**, or **PORT REPUBLICAN**, the capital of the island of Hayti, situated on the W coast, in N lat. 18° 33', W long. 72° 21'. It has a handsome appearance from the sea. The principal edifices are the senate-house, the emperor's palace, the custom-house, college, mint, and some of the churches. It has suffered severely from earthquakes in 1784, 1820, and 1850. Its pop. has been estimated at 30,000.

**PORT-BANNATYNE**, a beautiful village 2½ m. NNW of Rothesay, in the island of Bute. Pop. 300.

**PORT-BARWELL**, a harbour on the W coast of North America, in N lat. 59° 40'.

**PORT-BODEGA**. See **BODEGA**.

**PORT-BRUCE**, a newly formed village and port on the N shore of Lake Erie, at the mouth of the Catfish river, 11 m. E of Port Stanly, and 10 m. W of Port-Burwell.

**PORT-BURWELL**, a village of Upper Canada, in the township of Bayham, on the N shore of Lake Erie, at the mouth of Otter creek. Pop. in 1842, 200. It appears by a statement recently published in the Canadian papers, that the value of exports from Port-B. in 1851 amounted to 142,724 d. This amount, however, gives but an imperfect idea of the extent of the commerce of this place, consisting almost wholly of the bulky articles of lumber and timber.

The country round Port-B. is new, and abounds with the products of the forest. Its exports in 1851 consisted of 17,306,747 ft. sawed lumber, 2,467,500 shingles, 694 cords of shinglewood, 13,603 logs, 137 spars, and 6,000 bushels of wheat. The exports employed 315 vessels and steamers, and nearly the whole were to the United States, most of the lumber coming to Oswego by the Welland canal. Of the lumber, only 332,127 ft., and 83,000 shingles, went to Canadian ports; 119 spars went to Quebec.

**PORT-BYRON**, a village of Rock Island co., in the state of Illinois, U. S., on the Mississippi, 131 m. N by W of Springfield.—Also a village of Cayuga co., in the state of New York, on the Erie canal, 28 m. W of Syracuse. Pop. 1,200.

**PORT-CADDO**, a village of Harrison co., in the state of Texas, U. S., near the W extremity of Lake Caddo, and 272 m. NE of Austin city.

**PORT-CARBON**, a village of Schuylkill co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., on Schuylkill river, 108 m. NW of Philadelphia. Pop. in 1853, 2,142.

**PORT-CASTRIES**. See **CARENAGE**.

**PORT-CHALMERS**. See **CHALMERS (PORT)**.

**PORT-CHARLOTTE**, a village on the W coast of Lochindaal, opposite Laggan-point, and 16 m. SW of Port-Askaig, Islay. Pop. about 400.

**PORT-CHESTER**, a village of Westchester co., in the state of New York, U. S., 108 m. S of Albany, on the W side of Byram river, and on the New York and New Haven railway. Pop. in 1853, 1,000.

**PORT-CLINTON**, a village of Ottawa co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., on the S side of Portage river, at its entrance into Lake Erie, and 115 m. N of Columbus. Pop. in 1853, 249. It is intersected by Sandusky city and Fort Wayne railroad, and has a good harbour.—Also a village of Schuylkill co., in the state of Pennsylvania, 51 m. ENE of Harrisburg, at the confluence of the Little Schuylkill and Schuylkill rivers, and on the Schuylkill canal and Reading railway. It is one of the great anthracite depots.

**PORT-COLBORNE**, a village of Upper Canada, in the township of Humberstone, on Lake Erie. Pop. 150. It has a small port.

**PORT-CONWAY**, a village of King George co., in the state of Virginia, U. S., on the l. bank of Rappahannock river, and 48 m. N by E of Richmond.

**PORT-CREDIT**, a village of Upper Canada, on Lake Ontario, at the mouth of Credit river, and 14 m. W of Toronto. Pop. 150.

**PORT-CURTIS**, an inlet of the NE coast of Australia, to the NW of Hervey bay. It is enclosed on the E by Facing and Kepping islands; runs in a NW direction; and communicates with a channel, dry at low-water, with Keppel bay. Its principal entrance, extending between Bald bay on the S and Catacomb-head, is in S lat., between 23° 50' and 23° 55'. Between Curtis and Facing islands on the N, is another entrance, navigable only by small vessels.

**PORT-CYGNET**. See **SWAN (PORT)**.

**PORT-DALHOUSIE**, a village and harbour of Upper Canada, in the township of Grantham, on Lake Ontario, at the entrance of the Welland canal. Pop. of village 200.

**PORT-DALRYMPLE**, an extensive indentation of the N coast of Van Diemen's Land, at the mouth of the Tamar, between the cos. of Devon and Dorset, in S lat. 41° 5', and extending between 146° 43' and 146° 51'. Its entrance is marked by two beacons, one of which, on Heves reef, is in S lat. 41° 3', E long. 146° 44' 30", and the other on Low point, in S lat. 41° 4', E long. 146° 47' 30". The estuary of the Tamar is navigable for vessels of 300 tons to Launceston.

**PORT-DANIEL**, a seignory of Lower Canada,



in the co. of Gaspie. It has a bay and village of the same name, on Chaleurs bay, about 12 m. SW of Pabos harbour.

**PORT-DAVEY**, an extensive inlet of Van Diemen's Land, on the SW coast, in S lat.  $43^{\circ} 20'$ , and E long.  $146^{\circ}$ . It opens between Ram or North head on the N, and South-east head on the S, and runs N. Davey river runs into it at the N extremity, and on its W side is Cockburn cove. Branching E from its entrance is another extensive inlet named Bathurst harbour.

**PORT-D'ENVAUX**, a village of France, in the dep. of Charente-Inferieure, cant. and 4 m. ENE of St. Porchaire, on the l. bank of the Charente.

**PORT-DEPOSITE**, a village of Cecil co., in the state of Maryland, U. S., on the E side of Susquehanna river, 7 m. from its mouth, and 51 m. NE by N of Annapolis. Pop. in 1853, 500.

**PORT-DIANA**, a village in co. Londonderry, in the p. of Agherton.

**PORT-DOUGLAS**, a harbour of Essex co., in the state of New York, U. S., on the W side of Champlain lake.

**PORT-DOVER**, a village of Upper Canada, in the township of Woodhouse, on Lake Erie, at the mouth of the river Lynn. Pop. 400.

**PORT-DUNDAS**, a suburb of Glasgow, about 1 m. from the city, where the Union canal terminates. Here are a spacious basin, and large warehouses and granaries.

**PORT-D'URBAN**. See NATAL.

**PORT-EASY**, an improving fishing-village, 2 m. from Buckie, in the p. of Rathven, Banffshire. Pop. in 1837, 420.

**PORT-EDGAR**, a small harbour on the frith of Forth, in the p. of Dalmeny, Linlithgowshire,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. W of Queensferry.

**PORT-ELIZABETH**, a village of Cumberland co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., on Manamuskinn creek, near its confluence with Maurice river, 15 m. from Delaware bay, and 61 m. S by W of Trenton. Pop. in 1853, 600.

**PORT-ELLEN**, or **PORT-ELLINOR**, a village on the SE coast of Islay, 11 m. SE of Bowmore, directly opposite the island of Gigha. The harbour has the important benefit of a lighthouse; and is visited by the steamers which maintain a communication between Islay and Glasgow. The inhabitants are employed chiefly in fishing and agriculture.

**PORT-ESSINGTON**. See article AUSTRALIA, p. 459.

**PORT-FAIRY**, a small whaling harbour of Australia Felix, in Portland bay, 150 m. W of Port-Phillip, in S lat.  $38^{\circ} 23'$ , and E long.  $142^{\circ} 16'$ .

**PORT-FRANKLIN**, a bay and roadstead in King's island, in Bass straits.

**PORT-FREDERICK**, an inlet of Tasmania, on the N coast, in the co. of Devon, to the W of Port Sorell, in S lat.  $41^{\circ} 12'$ , and E long.  $146^{\circ} 25'$ . The Mersey flows into the SE extremity of this inlet.

**PORT-GIBSON**, a village of Claiborne co., in the state of Mississippi, U. S., on Bayou-Pierre, 28 m. from its entrance into the Mississippi, and 52 m. WSW of Jackson. Pop. in 1853, 500.

**PORT-GLASGOW**, a parish, port, and borough in Renfrewshire. The p. is of small extent, containing only 844 acres. The pop. of the parish in 1801, was 3,865; in 1831, 5,192; in 1851, 7,017.—The parl. burgh and sea-port is situated on the S side of the frith of Clyde, 2 m. E of Greenock, and 20 m. NW of Glasgow. It occupies a level tract on the shore, and is so much overshadowed by the heights behind, that the rays of the sun do not reach it for nearly six weeks in winter. As the name indicates, this place was originally intended as the sea-port of

Glasgow, of which it was long regarded as a mere dependency. Soon after the Restoration, the magistrates of that city, experiencing great inconvenience from the shallowness of the Clyde, the deepening of which was not, till long afterwards, thought of, resolved to erect a harbour nearer the mouth of the river. They first pitched upon Dumbarton; next turned their attention to Troon; but at length, in 1668, succeeded in purchasing about 22 English acres of ground, on the bay of Newark, with the right of forming a harbour. The name of New-Port-G. was given to the place; but now that the port is no longer a novelty, the prefix has become obsolete. In 1710, Port-G. was constituted the principal custom-house port of the Clyde, and for a time it took the lead of Greenock. The town was, by the reform act of 1832, elevated to the rank of a parl. burgh, and united with Kilmarnock, Rutherglen, Dumbarton, and Renfrew, in electing a member of the legislature. Constituency in 1842, 200; in 1848, 166. According to the census of 1841, the pop. within the parl. boundaries was 6,938; in 1851, 6,986. The town presents an aspect of neatness and regularity. In the vicinity are some elegant villas with pleasure-grounds. Attached to the port are two capacious harbours, substantially built, and completely sheltered from the storm. They are furnished with ample quay and shed room, together with a graving-dock. To the E of these, the bay of Newark, which is naturally adapted to the purpose, has been converted into a spacious wet-dock, where vessels of the largest class may lie securely afloat in every state of the tide. It was commenced in 1834, extends over a space of 12 acres, and has cost about £40,000. Formerly the trade of this place was almost entirely carried on in ships belonging to merchants resident in Glasgow; of late years, however, the people of Port-G. have themselves become ship-owners, and at present about one-fourth part of the tonnage belonging to the place is owned by persons resident here. For several years back the tonnage belonging to the port, engaged in foreign trade, has ranged from 21,000 to 32,000 tons. The customs' revenue has very materially decreased, in consequence of a large proportion of the goods formerly warehoused here, being now carried direct to Glasgow. More than half the trade of the port is with the British North American possessions; about a fourth is with the West Indies; and the remainder with the United States, the Mediterranean, and the East Indies. This is the principal place on the Clyde for the importation of North American timber, the quantity varying from 16,000 to 30,000 tons annually. Port-G. had once an extensive coasting trade, but in consequence of the improvements on the river, nearly the whole of it has been transferred to Glasgow. Ship-building is carried on here to a considerable extent, and ropes and sail-cloth are manufactured. There are two sugar-refining houses. The numerous steam-boats navigating the Clyde touch here; and the railway from Glasgow and Paisley to Greenock passes close on the W of the town.

**PORT-GORDON**, a fishing-village of Banffshire,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. SW of Buckie, and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. ESE of the mouth of the Spey. A small brook divides it into two parts, —Port-Gordon Proper on the E, and Port-Tannachie on the W. Pop. in 1836, 460.

**PORT-GOWER**, a fishing-village on the E coast of Sutherlandshire,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. SW of Helmsdale.

**PORT-HENRY**, a village of Essex co., in the state of New York, U. S., on the W shore of Lake Champlain, opposite Crown point, and 91 m. N by E of Albany. Pop. in 1853, 500.

**PORT-HOPE**, a township of Columbia co., in the



state of Wisconsin, U. S., 53 m. N of Madison, drained by Neenah river. Pop. in 1853, 603.—Also a town of Upper Canada, in the township of Hope, on Lake Ontario. Pop. 1,200. It has a good harbour.

**PORT-HOPETOUN**, a basin at the E end of the Union canal, and a modern suburb on the SW side of EDINBURGH: which see.

**PORT-HUDSON**, a village of E. Feliciana p., in the state of Louisiana, U. S., on the Mississippi, at the mouth of Thompson's creek, and on the Clinton and Port-Hudson railroad.

**PORT-HURON**, a township and village of St. Clair co., in the state of Michigan, U. S., 113 m. E by N of Lansing, drained by Black river, an affluent of St. Clair river, by which it is bounded on the E. Pop. in 1853, 2,302. The village is at the confluence of Black and St. Clair rivers. Pop. 1,584.

**PORT-JACKSON**. See JACKSON (PORT).

**PORT-JACKSON**, a village of Montgomery co., in the state of New York, U. S., on the Erie canal, and S side of Mohawk river, 28 m. NW of Albany.

**PORT-JEFFERSON**, a village of Suffolk co., in the state of New York, U. S., on the N side of Long island, at the head of Drowned Meadow harbour, and 118 m. SSE of Albany.

**PORT-JERVIS**, a village of Orange co., in the state of New York, U. S., on the E bank of Delaware river, at the confluence of Neversink river, which is here crossed by a bridge, on the Delaware and Hudson canal, and on the Erie railway,  $9\frac{1}{2}$  m. SSW of Albany. Pop. in 1853, 600.

**PORT-JOLI**, a river of Lower Canada, which runs NW through the seignories of Beaune and St. Jean-Port-Joli, and falls into the St. Lawrence.

**PORT-KENDALL**, a village of Essex co., in the state of New York, U. S., on the W shore of Lake Champlain, and N side of Peron bay, 116 m. N by E of Albany.

**PORT-KENNEDY**, a village of Montgomery co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., on the E bank of Schuylkill river, and on the Philadelphia railway, 21 m. NW of Philadelphia.

**PORT-KENT**, a village of Essex co., in the state of New York, U. S., on Lake Champlain, 12 m. S of Plattsburg, and 122 m. N by E of Albany. Pop. in 1853, 800.

**PORT-KINNEGOW**, a small bay in the p. of Lower Moville, co. Donegal, 3 m. WNW of Imishowen-head.

**PORT-KNOCKIE**, a fishing-village of Banffshire,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. WNW of Cullen, and  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. NE of Buckie. Pop. in 1837, 750.

**PORT-LAVORA**, a village of Calhoun co., in the state of Texas, U. S., on the W side of Lavacca bay, 134 m. SE by S of Austin city. It has a good harbour.

**PORT-LETHEN**, a fishing-village in Kincardineshire,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. SSW of Findon. Pop. in 1836, 220.

**PORT-LLOYD**, a port on the W side of Peel island, in the middle cluster of the Bonin archipelago, in the Japan sea, in N lat.  $27^{\circ} 05'$ , E long.  $137^{\circ} 45'$ . It is easy of ingress and egress, and may be considered a safe and commodious harbour, though of deep anchorage, ships usually anchoring in from 18 to 22 fath. Wood and water can be obtained in abundance. The few settlers still remaining on Peel island—the other islands being uninhabited—raise considerable quantities of sweet potatoes, Indian corn, onions, taro, and a few fruits, the most abundant of which are water-melons, bananas, and pine-apples; a few pigs and some poultry are also raised.

**PORT-LOGAN**, a village and harbour at the head of Portnessock bay, on the W coast of Wigtonshire, 14 m. S of Stranraer.

**PORT-LOUIS**. See MAURITIUS.

**PORT-MACQUARIE**, or WOROORO, a town of New South Wales, in the co. of Macquarie, at the mouth of the river Hastings, 200 m. NNE of Sydney. Pop. 819.

**PORT-MAHOLMACK**, a village and small port within Tarbet-ness, in Ross-shire, on the N side of the long narrow peninsula which forms the S screen of the outer part of the Dornoch frith, 11 m. ENE of Tain.

**PORT-MAHON**. See MAHON.

**PORT-MAITLAND**, a settlement of Upper Canada, on Lake Erie, at the mouth of Grand river. Pop. 50.

**PORT-NELSON**, a village of Upper Canada, in the township of Nelson. Pop. 60.

**PORT-NESSOCK**, a bay on the W coast of Wigtonshire, 9 m. from the Mull of Galloway.

**PORT-NICHOLSON**. See NICHOLSON (PORT).

**PORT-NOCKIE**. See PORT-KNOCKIE.

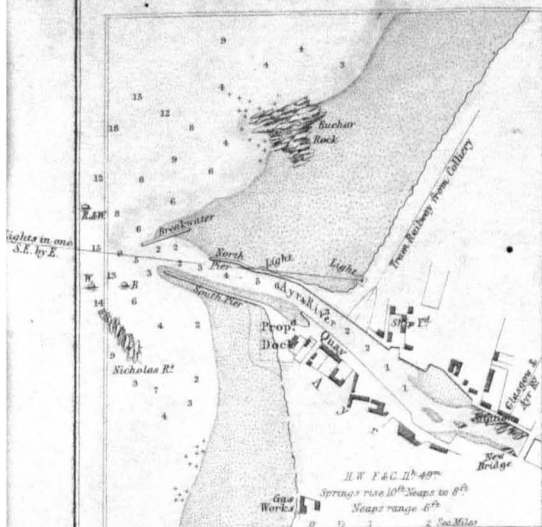
**PORT-NOO**, a small fishing-harbour on the coast of co. Donegal, between Inniscid and the mouth of the Guibara.

**PORT-ONTARIO**, a village of Oswego co., in the state of New York, U. S., on the E shore of Lake Ontario, at the mouth of Salmon river, 136 m. WNW of Albany. Pop. in 1853, 300. It has a good harbour.

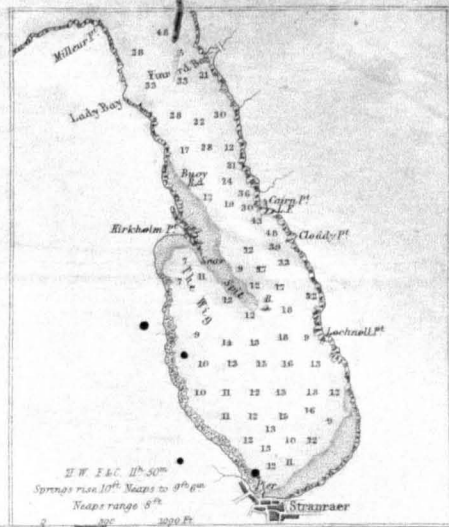
**PORT-OXFORD**, a village of Umpqua co., Oregon Territory, U. S., on the coast of the Pacific, 160 m. SSW of Salem. It is a military state.

**PORT-PATRICK**, a parish near the middle of the Rhinns of Galloway, and on the W coast of Wigtonshire. Its area is about 16 sq. m. The coast,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. in extent, is bold, rocky, and dangerous to navigation. The whole line of rampart is cloven down by only four little bays or creeks; and, except at these points, forbids the existence of a beach. Killantringan bay touches, or partly forms the N boundary; Portkale and Portmurray, the next bay and a twin one, is  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. to the S; and Port-Patrick and Castle bays are respectively  $1\frac{1}{2}$  and 1 m. from the S boundary. The prevailing rocks are greywacke, greywacke slate, and alum slate. The soil is almost everywhere moorish or mossy. Pop. in 1801, 1,090; in 1831, 2,239; in 1851, 1,963.—The town of P. stands on the coast just described,  $6\frac{1}{2}$  m. SW of Stranraer,  $34\frac{1}{2}$  m. W of Wigton,  $90\frac{1}{2}$  m. SSW of Glasgow. It stands directly opposite the Irish port of Donaghadee, on the coast of co. Down, at the distance from it of only 21 m.; and, occupying the spot of British ground which is nearest to Ireland, and whence a passage can at any time be made without obstruction, it has acquired importance as a great international ferry-station between the two great insular sections of the United Kingdom.—The harbour of Port-Patrick, till a comparatively recent date, was a mere natural inlet between the two rocky ridges which project into the sea. As there is a prodigious swell from without when the wind blows upon the shore, while naturally no elbow or recess existed where there was either smooth water or shelter, vessels which entered the harbour had to be run aground, and dragged up the beach, to be in a similar manner laboriously relaunched on occasion of their next trip to sea. Not till 1662, and then only once a-week, was a regular post established through P. between Scotland and Ireland; but long after that date, the flat-bottomed boats and rude natural harbour continued to be in use. Eventually, in 1774, a fine pier, one of the best in Britain, was built, and before 1790 it was provided with a reflecting lighthouse, to correspond with one which had long previously existed on the opposite coast at Donaghadee. But greatly better harbourage being

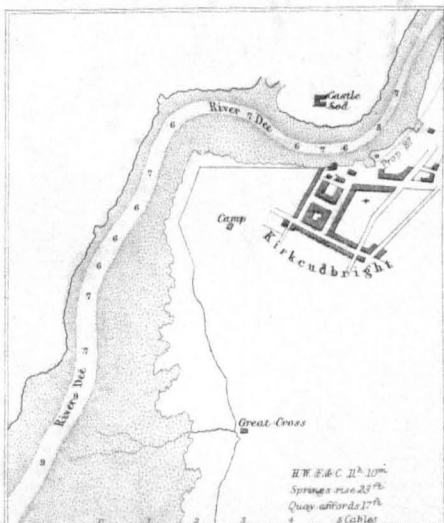
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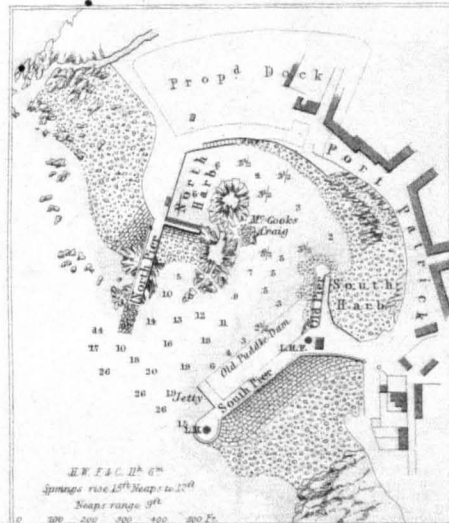
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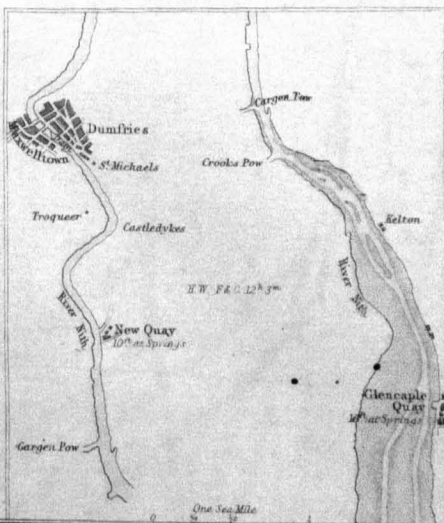
KIRKCUDBRIGHT



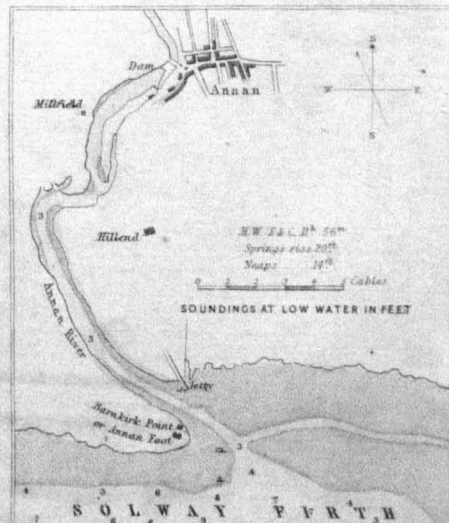
PORT PATRICK



DUMFRIES



ANNAN



Constructed & Eng by

G. H. Swanston, Esq.

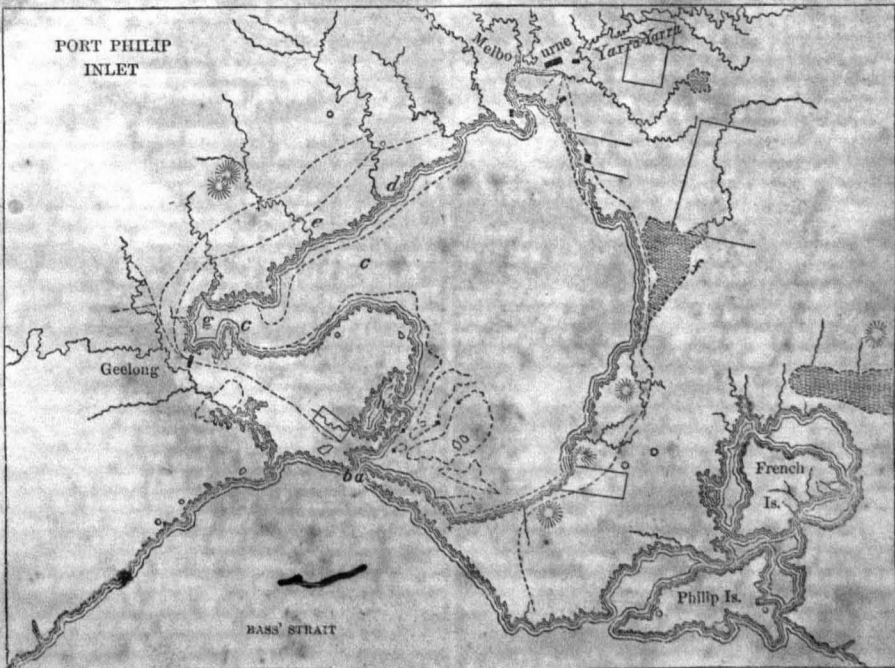
required, a project for new works on a magnificent scale was brought before parliament in 1820, and begun to be executed in the spring of next year under the superintendence of a board of commissioners. The new works have the form of a horse-shoe; the sides running out into piers, which are furnished near their extremities with jetties, and are slightly curved toward each other, and at the jetties contract the entrance to 180 ft. On one side of the enclosed basin a large rock looks up from the surface, and partially protects the interior from the wind and swell at the entrance; and on the other side the old pier of 1774 projects inward on a line nearer the land than the centre of the basin. The parapets of the new piers are formed of large blocks of grey limestone from Wales; and that of the southern one terminates in a semicircular sweep, within which rises a handsome lighthouse of the same material, and 46 ft. high, the geog. situation of which is N lat. 54° 50', W long. 5° 7'. But by far the costliest parts of the works are concealed from the eye by the tide, and were constructed chiefly with the aid of the diving-bell. Neap-tides rise in the harbour from 7 to 7 ft. 6 in.; spring-tides, from 12 to 14 ft.—The magnetic telegraph company's submarine cable crosses to Donaghadee from this point of the Scottish coast. Commencing at London, the wires pursue a subterranean course as far as Manchester, passing through Birmingham. From Manchester the wires proceed on poles along the Manchester and Liverpool railway, until they arrive at the Liverpool terminus. From Liverpool the wires are again carried underground to Preston, from Preston to Carlisle, and from Carlisle to Port-Patrick. Here the submarine connection commences, and the wires are carried in gutta percha tubing under the sea to Donaghadee. From Donaghadee the telegraph proceeds to Belfast, and thence it traverses the course of the railway through Portadown to the principal station at Dublin. Here the wires branch-off in two directions, westward to Galway, through Mul-

lingar, Athlone, and Ballinasloe, and southward through Thurles to Cork. The wires again branch-off to Carlow, the main line of wires following the track of the Great Southern and Western railway. From Cork the wires proceed underground to Queenstown, where the line terminates for the present. In consequence of the intermediate stations on the line, which are eight or ten in number, the communication between Queenstown and London will occupy nearly an hour, caused by the necessity of reading every message at the stations, and re-sending it through the instruments.—The traffic and the connexional importance of P. are pigmy affairs compared with the greatness of the place as a ferry-station, and with the sumptuousness of its harbour. It has all but ceased to be an entrepot of any sort of produce from Ireland. Lime from Ireland and coals from Ayrshire are imported for the use of the parish, and occasionally the agricultural produce of the district is exported; but rarely, as the greater part is sold at Stranraer, either for consumption there, or for exportation. The only manufacture is weaving on some half-score of looms, and the embroidering of muslin by a few women. A fishery of cod employs 10 or 11 boats, and about 50 fishermen. A herring-fishery annually employed for eight years about 100 men; but since 1821 it has been extinct. A few families resort to the town in summer for sea-bathing.

PORT-PATERSON, an inlet of the NW coast of Australia. It is 7 m. wide at the entrance, and runs inland to the distance of several miles.

PORT-PEESTON, a village of Refugio co., in the state of Texas, U. S., at the entrance of Mission river into Arkansas bay, and 20 m. below Refugio.

PORT-PHILLIP, a magnificent inlet on the S coast of Australia Felix, or of the colony of Victoria, as it is now named. It was first discovered by Lieut. Murray, in 1802, and was soon afterwards surveyed by Captain Flinders. The entrance to this noble land-locked bay is between Point Nepean (a)





on the E, and Point Lonsdale (*b*) on the W, and measures only  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. across. Immediately beyond the entrance, it expands in an irregularly shaped basin, measuring upwards of 30 m. across in all directions, and having a depth of 40 m. from the Heads to the innermost anchorage. On its W side, it throws off a large navigable arm, called Geelong (*c c*). The sailing distance from the Lizard-point to Port-P., *via* the Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena, is 12,297 naut. m.; but as usually performed by sailing vessels, 16,000 m. From the Lizard-point, *via* Alexandria and Suez, the distance is 10,573 naut. m.; or touching at Marseilles, 10,951 naut. m.; *via* Trieste, it is 11,735 naut. m. The distance from Panama to Port-P. is 8,095 naut. m. The chief rivers which flow into this bay are the Yarra-yarra, on which Melbourne is situated; the Werribee (*d*); and the Little (*e*). A large swamp (*f*) extends along its E coast. Corio bay (*g*) terminates Geelong harbour; and Swan bay (*h*) lies on the W side within the entrance. The first settlement in this quarter of Australia was made in 1835. Settlers rapidly poured in, and within 17 years it had acquired a pop. of 77,000. It remained attached to New South Wales till 1850, when it was erected into a separate province, under the name of VICTORIA; see that article, and articles GEELONG and MELBOURNE.

**PORT-REPUBLIC**, a village of Rockingham co., in the state of Virginia, U. S., on Shenandoah river, at the confluence of South river, 88 m. NW by W of Richmond. Pop. in 1853, 300.

**PORT-RICHMOND**, a village of Philadelphia co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., on the Delaware, opposite Petty's island, 2 m. above Philadelphia, on the Philadelphia and Reading railroad.—Also a village of Richmond co., in the state of New York, on the N side of Staten island, 9 m. SW of New York. Pop. in 1853, 500.

**PORT-ROBINSON**, a village of Upper Canada, in the township of Thorold, on the Welland canal. Pop. 300.

**PORT-ROWAN**, a village of Upper Canada, on Lake Erie. Pop. 50.

**PORT-ROYAL**. See JAMAICA.

**PORT-ROYAL**, a settlement of Upper Canada, in the township of Walsingham, at the mouth of Big creek. Pop. 50.

**PORT-ROYAL**, a village of Montgomery co., in the state of Tennessee, U. S., on Red river, 33 m. NW of Nashville. Pop. in 1853, 250.—Also a village of Caroline co., in the state of Virginia, on the r. bank of Rappahannock river, and 44 m. NNE of Richmond. Pop. 470.

**PORT-RYERSE**, a settlement of Upper Canada, in the township of Woodhouse, at the mouth of Ryerse creek, 6 m. from Simcoe.

**PORT-SEATON**, a fishing-village and small harbour on the frith of Forth, in Haddingtonshire, about 1 m. E of Prestonpans. It stands contiguously with Cockenzie, the latter on the W, and Port-Seaton on the E; the two forming one village.

**PORT-SKERRY**, a small bay on the N coast of Sutherlandshire, 15 m. W of Thurso.

**PORT-SORELL**, an extensive inlet of Tasmania, on the N coast, in the co. of Devon, to the W of Port-Dalrymple. It receives the Rubicon at its S extremity.

**PORT-OF-SPAIN**, or PUERTE-D'ESPAÑA, capital of the island of Trinidad, on the W coast, in N lat.  $10^{\circ} 38'$ , and W long.  $61^{\circ} 34'$ . It is well built, in the Spanish style, with wide and straight streets, and is strongly fortified. There are two fine churches. Its pop. in 1852 was 17,563, of whom 10,929 were Creoles. See article TRINIDAD.

**PORT-STANLEY**, a village of Upper Canada,

partly in the township of Southwold, and partly in Yarmouth, beautifully situated on Lake Erie, at the mouth of Kettle creek, and 26 m. from London. Pop. 500.

**PORT-STEPHENS**, a harbour of New South Wales, in the co. of Gloucester, in S lat.  $32^{\circ} 42' 30''$ . It is about 15 m. in length, and varies from 1 m. to 4 m. in width. Its entrance between North Head on the N, and Port-Stephen's point is about 2 m. in width. It is considerably impeded by sand-banks. It receives the Karuah river on the NW, and Myall river. On its N bank is Carrington, the capital of the co.

**PORT-STEWART**, a village on the coast of co. Londonderry, 2 m. ENE of the mouth of the Bann. Pop. in 1841, 603.

**PORT-TOBACCO**, a village of Charles co., in the state of Maryland, U. S., at the head of Tobacco river, 8 m. from the Potomac, and 42 m. SW of Annapolis. Pop. in 1853, 500.

**PORT-VENDRES**, a commune and port of France, in the dep. of Pyrenees Orientales, cant. of Argelès, on the W side of the gulf of Lyons, a little to the N of Cape Bearn. Pop. in 1841, 1,305. It is a place of considerable commerce and coasting-trade. The chief exports are the wines of Masdeu, oil, and grain.

**PORT-WALTHALL**, a village of Chesterfield co., in the state of Virginia, U. S., on the Appomattox river, and on the Richmond and Petersburg railroad, 19 m. SSE of Richmond.

**PORT-WASHINGTON**, a village of Tuscarawas co., in the state of Ohio, U. S., on the Ohio canal and r. bank of Tuscarawas river, 78 m. E by N of Columbus. Pop. in 1853, 269.

**PORT-WILLIAM**, a thriving village and sea port, on the E coast of Luce bay, Wigtonshire, 24 m. SE of Stranraer. The harbour, though small, is safe, and on all sides but the S it is well-sheltered by the land. Pop. of the village in 1792, 210; in 1836, between 400 and 500.

**PORT-YARROCK**, a small bay  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. N of the village and port of Isle-of-Whithorn, Wigtonshire.

**PORTACAMARO**, a town of the Sardinian states, in the prov. and 4 m. NE of Asti. Pop. 1,000.

**PORTACELI**, a chain of mountains in Spain, in the NW of Valentia, stretching from Liria to the Segorbe chain.

**PORTACHUELO** (CERRO DEL), a mountain ridge of New Granada, in the dep. of Cundinamarca, across which the road from Bogota to Ibaque passes. It attains an alt. of 2,035 yds.

**PORTACHUILLA**, or PORTACCOLIA, a fishing-village and harbour in the middle of the S coast of Clare island, co. Mayo.

**PORTACLOY**, a harbour on the N coast of co. Mayo. It consists of a rocky southward creek or narrow bay,  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. in length, and situated  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. E of Benwee-head.

**PORTA D'AMPUGNANI**, a village of Corsica, 21 m. SSW of Bastia. Pop. 600.

**PORTADOWN**, a post and market-town in co. Armagh, on the river Bann and the Ulster railway,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. NW by N of Guilford, and 21 m. SW by W of Belfast. The Bann is here navigable for vessels of 60 tons burden; and it is joined about a mile above the town by the Newry canal; so that it navigably connects the town with both Lough-Neagh on the N, and the bay of Carlingford on the S. A large proportion of the pop. both in and around the town are employed in the linen and cotton manufactures. Pop. in 1851, 3,091.

**PORTAFERRY**, a sea-port town in the p. of Ballyphilip, co. Down, on the E shore of the strait or entrance-channel of Lough Strangford, 23 m. SE

by S of Belfast, and 80 m. NNE of Dublin. The town consists of a small square, three streets, and a range of houses along the quay. Pop. in 1851, 2,074.

**PORTAFRANKA**, a marine inlet in co. Mayo, on the W coast of the Mullet peninsula,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. SSW of Erris-head.

**PORTAGE**, a county in the NE part of the state of Ohio, U. S., containing a superficies of 648 sq. m., drained by head branches of Mahoniny river, and by branches of Cuyahoga river, and is intersected by the Cleveland and Pittsburg, Cleveland and Mahoniny railways, and by the Pennsylvania and Ohio canal. It has an undulating surface, but is generally fertile, and affords excellent timber. Pop. in 1853, 24,419. Its capital is Ravenna.—Also a central county of the state of Wisconsin, containing a superficies of 1,548 sq. m., generally hilly, intersected by Wisconsin river and its branches. It has a fertile soil, and contains extensive tracts of prairie and of wood. Pop. 1,250. Its capital is Plover.—Also a township of Kalamazoo co., in the state of Michigan, 68 m. SW of Lansing, drained by Portage river of the Kalamazoo, and containing in the SE several lakes. Pop. 726.—Also a township of Livingston co., in the state of New York, on the E side of Genessee river, and 202 m. W of Albany. It has an undulating surface, is drained by Cushequa river, and on its W frontier are the Genessee falls. The Genessee Valley canal, and Buffalo and New York city railroad pass through the township. Pop. 2,478.—Also a township of Wood co., in the state of Ohio, 83 m. NNW of Columbus, drained by Portage river and its branches. Pop. 405.—Also a township of Ottawa co., in the same state, consisting of a narrow neck of land between Sandusky bay and Lake Erie, and intersected by the Sandusky and Fort Wayne railway. Pop. 377.—Also a township of Hancock co., in the same state, drained by the head waters of Portage river. Pop. 614.—Also a township of Summit co., in the same state, at the Portage, between the Cuyahoga and Tuscarawas rivers, and intersected by the Ohio canal, and by the Cleveland, Tanesville, and Cincinnati railroad. Pop. 4,386.—Also a lake of Houghton co., in the same state, on Keweenaw peninsula, and which empties itself into a bay of that name, an arm of Lake Superior. It has an irregular outline, and contains two arms named Houghton and Torch lakes.—Also a river of the state of Ohio, an affluent of Lake Erie, which it enters at Port-Clinton.

**PORTALEGRE**, a town of Portugal, capital of a comarca, in the prov. of Alemtejo, 57 m. NE of Evora, and 15 m. ESE of Crato, on a hill, in a picturesque and fertile locality. Pop. 6,138. It is enclosed by an old wall, and possesses from its situation considerable strength. The streets are narrow, tortuous, and steep, but the houses are built with tolerable regularity, and are supplied with good water. The principal edifices are the cathedral, a handsome Gothic structure, the parish-churches, of which there are four, and the episcopal palace. It has also several convents, two hospitals, a college, and two seminaries. It has extensive manufactories of cloth and druggets. The trade consists chiefly in the produce in timber and fruit of the chesnut-trees, which are grown in great numbers in the environs. Pop. of comarca 30,000.—See also Porto-Algre.

**PORTALORE**, a canal of the Papal states, in the delegation of Frosinone, extending a distance of about 2 m. from the canal Pie to the canal Fiume-delle-Volte, 3 m. W of Terracina. It was cut for the purpose of draining the Pontine marshes.

**PORTALRUBIO**, a town of Spain, in New Cas-

tile, in the prov. and 27 m. NW of Cuenca, partido and 9 m. NE of Huete, in a fertile plain. Pop. 400. It has manufactories of linen and of Spanish broom.

**PORTANDIK**, **PORTENDIK**, **PORTO - D'ADDY**, or **MARZA-GIOURA**, a port and old French settlement on the W coast of Africa, in the Sahara, 180 m. N of St. Louis, in N lat.  $18^{\circ} 19'$ , and W long.  $16^{\circ} 10'$ . The entrance to the harbour is obstructed by sand-banks, and the interior is unequal in depth, and exposed to a violent swell from the ocean. It abounds with fish, especially turtles and cod. A fort was constructed here by the French East India company, in 1724, but from the disadvantages of its situation, was speedily abandoned. It is now visited only during the gum season.—A little to the S of P. is another French settlement, distinguished as Little Portandik.

**PORTARIA**, a village of Turkey in Europe, in the sanj. and 66 m. ESE of Tokala, and 3 m. NNW of Volo, finely situated near the gulf of that name. It is well-built.

**PORTARLINGTON**, a parliamentary borough, partly in the p. of Cloneyhurk, King's co., and partly in the p. of Lea, Queen's co., on the river Barrow, and the Mountmellick branch of the Grand canal,  $35\frac{1}{2}$  m. WSW of Dublin. Pop. in 1831, 3,091; in 1851, 2,728. The town, in the regularity and cleanliness of its streets, the pleasant and urban character of a large proportion of its houses, ranks above the majority of the inland towns of the kingdom. The public buildings are not numerous, but are of an eligible description. Yet, in spite of its advantageous position on the Grand canal, and in the midst of a considerable extent of populous, agricultural country, it possesses little trade and commerce; but acquires and maintains the greater portion of its prosperity by means of the simple circumstance of having a larger number of resident gentry than almost any other town of its size in Ireland. The principal of the few appliances of manufacture are a tanyard, and tobacco, soap, and candle works. The upper bridge over the Barrow, or that which directly connects the two sections of the town, now occupies the locality of the quondam pass of Bellatride. The new limits of the parliamentary borough extend, in some points, beyond the old; but, upon the whole, they are more circumscribed; yet they include the entire town as built upon, and a small surrounding district. The borough sends one member to the imperial parliament. Constituency in 1842, 200.

**PORTBAIL**, a town of France, in the dep. of the Manche, cant. and 5 m. SSE of Barneville, and 17 m. SW of Valognes, on the English channel, on which it has a small port. Pop. 2,580. In the environs are a fort and salt-works of the same name.

**PORTBURY**, a parish in Somersetshire, 6 m. W by N of Bristol. Area 3,849 acres. Pop. 648.

**PORTCHESTER**, or **PORCHESTER**, a parish in Southamptonshire,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. ESE of Fareham, on the N side of Portsmouth harbour. Area 2,949 acres. Pop. in 1831, 739; in 1851, 728.

**PORTCOON**, a magnificent cave and a curious inlet of the sea, in the immediate vicinity of the Giant's Causeway, co. Antrim, Ulster. The cave possesses so great capacity upon an aqueous platform, that row-boats may penetrate it to the extent of 100 yds. The interior is of extraordinary formation, and replete with mineralogical interest. The roof and sides are composed of a sort of trap conglomerate, consisting of rounded stones, in an extremely hard basaltic cement; and the roof, as seen from the innermost recess, seems somewhat like a series of pointed arches, and occasions the whole cave to resemble the side-aisle of the nave of



a Gothic cathedral. The cave is celebrated also for a repeating or reverberating echo, similar to that of Fingal's cave, in Staffa.—The marine inlet, or little bay of P. adjoins the cave, and is formed by a remarkable whin-dyke.

**PORTCROS**, an island of the Mediterranean, in the group of the Hyères, about 5 m. from the coast of the French dep. of the Var, 25 m. ESE of Toulon, cant. and 16 m. SE of Hyères, to the S of a roadstead of that name, and to the W of the island of Titan, from which it is separated by a channel about  $\frac{2}{3}$  of a mile in width, and 6 m. E of the island of Porquerolles. It is nearly circular in form, but is irregular in outline. Its length from NE to SW is about 3 m., and its breadth  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. It is defended by several forts, and possesses on the NE and W two good ports. The latter is defended by the island of Bagueau. This island was comprised in the group known to the ancients as the Iles d'Or.

**PORTEILLE**, a col or pass of the Pyrenees, between the French dep. of the Eastern Pyrenees and Catalonia, a little to the SW of Bellegarde.

**PORTEIRA**, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, on the r. bank of the Rio-São-Francisco. It has two churches.—Also a village in the prov. of Pará and district of Aquiras.

**PORTEL**, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Alentejo, comarca and 24 m. SE of Évora, on a height, near the l. bank of the Adejebe, an affluent of the Guadiana. Pop. 1,758. It has a fortress, enclosing a palace, formerly the residence of the dukes of Bragança, two convents, an hospital, a Latin school, &c. The environs are fertile.

**PORTEL**, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Pará, on the E bank of Lake Anapu, and near an outlet of Lake Pacajós, 6 m. SSW of Melgaço, and 96 m. SW of Belem. It has a parish-church and a school. It is inhabited by Indians who find their chief subsistence in fishing and the chase.

**PORTELL**, a town of Spain, in Valencia, in the prov. and 45 m. SSW of Castellón-de-la-Plana, partido and 15 m. SW of Morella, in a mountainous locality. Pop. 680. It has manufactories of woolen fabrics.

**PORTELLADA**, a town of Spain, in Aragon, in the prov. of Teruel and partido of Vadderobres, or Valderrobles, 11 m. S of Alcaniz, in a fertile locality, near the l. bank of the Tastavins, an affluent of the Nonaspe, which here forms a fine cascade. Pop. 733.

**PORTENDIK**. See **PORTANDIK**.

**PORTE-PLATE**, a town and port of Hayti, in the dep. of the East, 120 m. NNW of St. Domingo, and 15 m. NE of Port-Republican.

**PORTER**, a county in the NW part of the state of Indiana, comprising an area of 396 sq. m., bordered on the S by Kankakee river, and drained by a branch of that river, and by Calumia river and its affluents. It is level in the S, but elevated towards the N, and contains several small lakes. It is intersected by the Michigan Central Extension, Indiana Northern, Michigan City Branch, Fort Wayne, and Chicago, and Logans port and Chicago railways. Pop. in 1850, 5,234. Its capital is Valparaiso. It contains also a village of the same name, 2 m. W of Michigan city, with a station on the Michigan Central railway.—Also a township of Van-Buren co., in the same state, 82 m. SW of Lansing. It is level and generally fertile. Pop. 444.—Also a township of Delaware co., in the state of Ohio, 25 m. NNE of Columbus, drained by Walnut creek, and intersected by the Springfield, Mount Vernon, and Pittsburgh railway.—Also a township of Niagara co., in the state of New York, on Lake Ontario and the Niagara, and intersected by several creeks. The surface is level, and the soil chiefly argillaceous

loam. In its NW part is Old Fort Niagara. Pop. 2,455. It has a village named Youngstown.—Also a township and village of Oxford co., in the state of Maine, on the N side of Ossipee river, and 71 m. SW by W of Augusta. It has a somewhat hilly surface, but is generally fertile. Pop. 1,208.

**PORTERIN**, or **PORTRAN**, a parish in co. Roscommon, 5 m. ESE of Roscommon. Area 1,133 acres.

**PORTES**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Gard, cant. and 8 m. SE of Genolhac, and 11 m. NNW of Alais. Pop. 939.

**PORTES (LES)**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Lower Charente, cant. and 3 m. N of Ars-en-Ré, on the N coast of the island of Re. Pop. 1,106. It has a port, consisting of a bay to the l. of the bay of Pier-d'Ars, with two artificial banks, and capable of receiving vessels of 60 tons burthen. It has extensive salt-works.

**PORTET**, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Gironde, cant. and 6 m. NW of Podensac, and 13 m. SE of Bordeaux, on the l. bank of the Garonne. Pop. 1,830. It has a small port.—Also a village in the dep. of the Upper Garonne, cant. and 6 m. WNW of Bagnères-de-Luchon. Pop. 170.

**PORTEVAD**, a small fishing-harbour in the p. of Dromard, co. Sligo, on the W side of Ballysadere bay,  $\frac{1}{4}$  m. NW of the town of Ballysadere.

**PORTEZUOLO**, a town of Spain, in Estremadura, in the prov. and 27 m. N of Cáceres, and partido of Garrobillas, on a small affluent of the Tagus. Pop. 662. It has manufactories of coarse woollen stuffs and of linen.

**PORTGLENONE**, a small town, partly in the p. of Tamlaghtoreilly, co. Londonderry, but chiefly in the p. of Ahoghill, co. Antrim. It stands on the river Bann, 4 m. WNW of Ahoghill. It has a little trade in conveying grain, slates, timber, and other articles by lighters on the Bann. Pop. in 1851, 842.

**PORTH-CERI**, or **PERTH-KERRY**, a port and parish in Glamorganshire, 10 m. SW of Cardiff. Area 1,131 acres. Pop. in 1831, 109; in 1851, 146.

**PORTH-EINION**, or **PORT-EYNON**, a parish in Glamorganshire,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. SW by S of Penrhy. Area 1,136 acres. Pop. in 1831, 368; in 1851, 351.

**PORTHLEVEN**, a small port on the coast of Cornwall,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. from Helston. It has a solid granite pier built upon a rock at the entrance of the harbour, and a basin or reservoir within two jetties, with wharfage on each side of the basin, and is capable of receiving vessels of 200 tons.

**PORTICI**, a town of Naples, in the prov. and district and 5 m. SE of Naples, on the gulf of Naples, at the W base of Vesuvius. Pop. 5,500. It occupies a magnificent situation, and has in its vicinity numerous villas, and a royal castle, with parks and gardens adorned with the finest productions of art. The castle, which is 3 stories in height, and of great extent, was commenced by Charles-de-Bourbon in 1738. It contains some fine frescoes, taken from the walls of Pompeii, numerous paintings, and a museum of antiquities recovered from the ruins of Pompeii and Herculaneum. P. possesses also several fine churches, a Franciscan convent of great beauty, barracks, and a magnificent ribbon manufactory, erected by Ferdinand IV. On the gulf are a fine square, a mole, and a fortress. It has extensive fisheries. The environs afford excellent fruit and wine.

**PORTICO**, a town of Tuscany, in the prov. and 45 m. ENE of Florence, vicariat and 4 m. SSW of Rocca-St. Casciano, on the Montoppe.

**PORTIEUX**, or **PORTIEUX**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Vosges and cant. of Charnes, 15 m. W of Mirecourt, on the r. bank of the Moselle. Pop. 1,132. It has several glass-works.

**PORTILLA**, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in



the prov. and partido and 15 m. NNE of Cuenca, at the foot of the serra of that name, to the l. of an affluent of the Xucar. Pop. 223.—Also a town in the prov. and 48 m. NE of Leon and partido of Riano-y-la-Reina, at the foot of the Cantabrian mountains. Pop. 217.—Also a town in the prov. of Alava and partido of Salinas-de-Anana, 18 m. SW of Vittoria, amidst lofty mountains. Pop. 80. It had formerly two forts.—Also a town in the prov. of Burgos, partido and 9 m. NW of Miranda-de-Ebro, at the foot of Mount Besantes. Pop. 72.

PORTILLO, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 20 m. NW of Toledo, and partido of Torrijos, in a fertile plain. Pop. 1,324. It has extensive manufactories of coarse woollen fabrics.

PORTILLO-Y-SU-ARRABAL, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 15 m. SE of Valladolid and partido of Penafiel, on the summit of a hill. Pop. 1,465. It has an ancient castle by which it is commanded, the remains of old walls and of several gates, and contains five parish-churches, a convent, a custom-house, and a public granary. Madder is extensively cultivated in the vicinity.

PORTILLON, a col or pass of the Pyrenees, between the valley of the Pique, in the French dep. of the Upper Garonne, and the Val-d'Arran, in Spain, and to the SE of Bagnères-de-Luchon.

PORTIMAO, a river of Portugal, in the prov. of Algarve and comarca of Lagos. It has its source in the Serra-de-Monchique, runs SW, passes Silves, where it is joined by a river of that name; and becomes navigable to Villanova and Portimão; and a little below the latter town, throws itself by a wide embouchure into the Atlantic. It has a total course of about 27 m.

PORTISHAM, a parish in Dorsetshire, 6½ m. SW by W of Dorchester. Area 4,540 acres. Pop. in 1841, 746; in 1851, 767. These returns include the hamlets of Corfegate, Shilvington, and Waddon.

PORTISHEAD, or PORTSHEAD, a parish in Somersetshire, 8½ m. WNW of Bristol, on the coast. Area, including the hamlet of North Weston, 2,388 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,084. The village of P. is much frequented as a watering-place in summer.

PORTLAND, a township and village of Middlesex co., in the state of Connecticut, U. S., on the E side of the river of that name, and 13 m. S by E of Hartford. It has a level surface, and is noted for its quarries of building-stone. Pop. in 1850, 2,905.—Also a village of Fountain co., in the state of Indiana, on the E side of Wabash river, and on the Wabash and Erie canal, 66 m. WNW of Indianapolis. Pop. 786.—Also a village of Jefferson co., in the state of Kentucky, on the Ohio, 3 m. below Louisville, and 52 m. W by N of Frankfort. Pop. 1,000.—Also a village and port of Washington co., in Oregon, on the l. bank of Willamette river, near its junction with the Columbia, and 47 m. N by E of Salem. Pop. 6,000.—Also a town and port of Cumberland co., in the state of Maine, on an elevated peninsula, at the W extremity of Casco bay, 54 m. SSW of Augusta, in N lat. 43° 39' 52", W long. 70° 13' 34". It is well-built, and contains several handsome edifices. Four railroads centre in the town, viz., the Portland, Saco, and Portsmouth, with its extension the Portland and Kennebec, the York and Cumberland, and the Atlantic and St. Lawrence railways. Pop. in 1820, 12,598; in 1850, 20,815.—Also a township and village of Ionia co., in the state of Michigan, 22 m. WNW of Lansing, intersected by Grand river, here joined by Looking-glass river. It has a level surface, and is very fertile. Pop. in 1850, 763.—Also a village of Callaway co., in the state of Missouri, on the N bank of the river of that name, 27 m. NE of Jefferson city.—Also a township

of Chautauque co., in the state of New York, on Lake Erie, 283 m. W by S of Albany, drained by affluents of Lake Erie, and crossed by the Buffalo and State railway. Pop. 1,905.

PORTLAND, a town of Australia Felix, in the co. of Normanby, on the E side of Portland bay, 50 m. W of Warnambool, and 200 m. WSW of Melbourne, in S lat. 38° 20' 45", E long. 9° 36' 22". It is rapidly rising in importance.

PORTLAND, TEA-HOURA, or WAI-KOUA, an island of New Zealand, to the S of Tera-kako peninsula, by which Hawk bay is enclosed on the NE, in S lat. 39° 25', E long. 178° 12'.

PORTLAND BAY, an extensive maritime district of Australia Felix, bounded on the E by the Western Port district and the cos. of Bourke and Grant, from the latter of which it is separated by the Leigh, and on the W by the co. of Normanby and the frontier-line of South Australia, comprising an area of 10,000,000 acres, and containing about 3,000 inhabitants. It is generally hilly and is watered by numerous streams, of which the principal are the Glenelg, Wannon, Pooringhyjalla, and Hopkins' and Taylor's rivers. The chief ranges of mountains are the Grampians, with Victoria range and the Sarra, of which Mount William, the highest summit, has an alt. of 4,500 ft. above sea-level, and the Pyrenees. It contains numerous lakes, all remarkable for the picturesque character of their scenery. The largest is Lake Carangamite. Cape Otway, the S extremity of the district, is distinguished by a lighthouse.—Also an extensive indentation of the coast between the district of the same name and the co. of Normanby, and extending from Belfast point on the E, in S lat. 38° 20', E long. 142° 10', to Sir W. Grant's point, in S lat. 38° 22' 30", E long. 141° 32'. At its entrance are Lawrence and Lady Percy's islands. It receives the waters of Fitzroy, Shaw, and Surrey rivers, and Darlot's creek. On its W shore is the township of Portland, and on the SE that of Belfast. It was discovered by Lieutenant Grant.

PORTLAND (CAVE), a headland of Van Diemen's Land, at the N extremity of the co. of Dorset, on Banks's strait, in S lat. 40° 44', E long. 147° 55'. Fronting it is a group of islets. It has been proposed to connect Launceston in Van Diemen's Land with Melbourne and Sydney in Australia, by a submarine telegraph led across Bass' straits, between this cape and Mount Wilson in Australia. The distance from Launceston to Cape P. would be 100 m.; to Melbourne, 300 m.; to Sydney, 950 m.

PORTLAND CANAL, an inlet on the coast of NW. America, about 70 m. from its entrance, in N lat. 54° 42', to its termination. Its direction is NW, and it is generally not above 3 or 4 m. broad.

PORTLAND CREEK, a small bay on the W coast of Newfoundland, 25 m. S of Port-Rich.

PORTLAND ISLE, a parish in Dorsetshire, 15 m. S of Dorchester. Area 3,555 acres. Pop. in 1801, 1,619; in 1831, 2,670; in 1841, 2,852; in 1851, 5,195. These returns include the hamlet of Mal-lams, and the villages of Chiswell, Easton, Fortuneswell, Reform, Wakeham, and Weston. This isle—or more properly peninsula—situated opposite to Weymouth, about 4½ m. long, and 2 m. broad, is connected with the mainland by the Chesil-bank, a ridge of shingle 10 m. in length, and about 12 ft. high. At the S end, in N lat. 50° 21' 24", W long. 2° 26' 45", are two lighthouses, and near to them a remarkable cave, from which a column of water rises like a fountain. There are numerous springs of good water throughout the island. P. castle was erected by Henry VIII. Here are celebrated stone-quarries, which employ about 500 hands, and from

which St. Paul's, Westminster abbey, Westminster bridge, and many other public edifices have been built. A railway runs from the priory lands to the stone-piers. A breakwater is now in process of construction in P. bay to shelter an area of nearly 1,800 acres. The breakwater will run out from the E point of the island 1,500 ft. in an E direction, and then going off at an angle will be carried 6,000 ft. to the NE. At the angle there will be an opening of from 400 to 500 ft. for the use of steamers and small craft; but the whole work will be 7,900 ft., or 1 m. 4 furl. in length. Of this, more than 7,000 ft. will be built in from 5 to 8½ fath. depth at low water. Of the whole area there will be 1,544 acres having not less than 5 fath. average depth, and 1,072 acres with 6½ fath. average depth; thus making accommodation of the most ample kind for the largest channel-fleets and convoys known during the late war. From the extraordinary facilities which the stone quarries on the island afford for the work, and the intended employment of convict labour for quarrying the stone and loading the waggons, the estimated cost is only £560,000. A naval station at P. will protect, in conjunction with Dartmouth, all the intermediary points. These two stations, along with Plymouth, will complete the chain of communication, co-operation, and protection from Dover to Falmouth, a distance of 300 nautical miles. Very great benefit has already been derived from it by the coasters and vessels loading stone, 40,000 or 50,000 tons of which are annually exported. The breakwater protects them from S to SSE. In from 4 to 5 fath. good holding-ground, and with SW gales, much less roll is experienced.

**PORTLAND POINT**, a cape on the S coast of the island of Jamaica, in N lat. 17° 44'.—Also a cape in Hudson's bay, in N lat. 58° 50'.

**PORTLANDVILLE**, a village of Otsego co., in the state of New York, U. S., on the Susquehanna, 62 m. W by S of Albany. Pop. in 1850, 300.

**PORTLAW**, a small manufacturing town in the p. of Clonagan, co. Waterford, on the rivulet Clodagh, 1½ m. W of the river Suir, and 7 m. SE of Carrick-on-Suir. It is now a clean and prosperous town, and owes its happy change of condition wholly to its having been made the scene of Messrs. Malcomson's great experiment as to whether cotton-factories will flourish in Ireland. Pop. 4,351.

**PORTLEMOUTH (EAST)**, a parish in Devonshire, 4½ m. S by E of Kingsbridge. Area 2,143 acres. Pop. in 1831, 427; in 1851, 461.

**PORTLOCK'S HARBOUR**, an inlet on the W side of King George the Third's archipelago, in N lat. 57° 44'.

**PORTLOGO**, a port of Western Africa, in the Timmani country of Sierra-Leone, on the northern branch of the Sierra-Leone river, in N lat. 8° 40'.

**PORTLOMAN**, a parish in co. Westmeath, 3½ m. NW of Mullingar. Area 2,617 acres, of which 707 acres are in Lough Owel. Pop. in 1831, 417; in 1851, 334. The hill of Frewin, on the W border of the lough, has an alt. of 568 ft. above sea-level.

**PORTMAGEE**, a fishing-village and small harbour in the p. of Killemlagh, co. Kerry, on the S side of the S end of Valentia harbour, 1½ m. E of Bray Head.

**PORTMARNOCK**, a parish on the coast of co. Dublin, 2 m. SSE of Malahide. Area 2,084 acres. Pop. in 1831, 482; in 1851, 602. P. estuary commences at the village of Baldoyle, and penetrates the land 1½ m. N by W, with a main breadth of less than ½ m.; but it is nearly all dry at low-water.

**PORTMOAK**, a parish in Kinross-shire, on the E side of Loch-Leven. Area 6,404 Scottish acres. West Lomond-hill, occupying a large part of the

area in the NE, extends in a ridge whose summit-line is from 1½ m. to 2½ m. distant from the E side of Loch-Leven; and attains an extreme alt. of about 1,030 ft. above sea-level. Excepting three hamlets, the only other village besides that which gives name to the p. is Kinnesswood. Both villages are about 5 or 6 furl. from the E side of Loch-Leven, and mutually distant about a mile. They contain respectively 500 and 315 inhabitants. Pop. of the p. 1,550.

**PORTMORE**, or **Beg (Lough)**, a lake in co. Antrim. It lies a ½ m. S and E of the nearest parts of Lough-Neagh, 2½ m. SW of the village of Glenavy. It is nearly circular in outline; and covers an area of 283 acres within the p. of Ballinderry, and 342 acres within the p. of Glenavy. It is stored with pike, bream, trout, perch, roach, and eels, and is frequented by a variety of wild fowl. On the flat shores of this lake are the prostrate ruins of P. castle, erected in 1664 by Lord Conway; either within the walls of this castle, or on a sequestered spot in the lake called Sally island, the learned and pious Jeremy Taylor, chaplain to Charles I., and bishop of Down, and of Down and Connor, found a retreat during the protectorate of Cromwell, and composed some of his celebrated and justly admired works.—Also a small fishery-harbour in the p. of Cloncha, co. Donegal, near Malin-head, the N extremity of Ireland.

**PORTMUCK**, a small harbour in the p. of Island-Magee, co. Antrim, situated under cover of the little island of Muck, 2½ m. ESE of the entrance to Lough Lame.

**PORTNACROSS**, a small fishing-harbour in the p. of Glencollumbkill, co. Donegal, near Teilen-head.

**PORTNAHALLA**. See **BALLYCASTLE**, co. Mayo.

**PORTNAHAVEN**, a fishing-village at the SW extremity of Islay, picturesquely situated in a sheltered and rocky nook of a tempestuous bay at the point of the peninsula of the Kinns, 24 m. SW of Port-Askaig. It consists of about 60 slated houses; and is protected by an island across the entrance of the bay, on which a lighthouse stands in N lat. 55° 24', and W long. 6° 29'; elevated 150 ft. above high water.

**PORTNASON**, a village in the p. of Innismac-saint, co. Donegal, between Ballyshannon and Bundoran.

**PORTNESCULLY**, a parish in co. Kilkenny, upon the river Suir, 5½ m. W by N of the city of Waterford. Area 2,452 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,082.

**PORTNEUF**, a settlement of Canada, on the St. Lawrence, 20 m. SW of Quebec.—Also a river of Lower Canada, which has its rise from a small lake in the range of mountains which runs into the interior from Quebec, and falls into the St. Lawrence, about 35 m. above Quebec. The banks on each side are high and well wooded. The stream is precipitated through so many rapids as to render it impassable for any sort of boat, however light.

\*. \* **PORTO**.—Several articles beginning with this term, will be found under the word that follows.

**PORTO**, a small town of the Papal states, near the r. bank of the W branch of the Tiber, 10 m. SW of Rome.—Also a village of Spain, in the prov. and 56 m. ESE of Orense, near the source of the Vieve. Pop. 600.—Also a village of Austrian Italy, in the prov. and 24 m. WNW of Como.

**PORTO-ALEGRE**, a district and town of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande. The town, which is the capital of the prov., is 780 m. SW of Rio-de-Janeiro. It is situated on rising ground, on the l. bank of the Jacuhi, commanding a fine view of the confluence of the Cabi, Sinos, and Gravatahi with that river, and 20 m. above its entrance into Lake Patos. Pop. 12,000. It is well and



regularly built, and its principal streets are paved. It possesses several handsome churches, several schools for the higher departments of education, as well as those for elementary branches, and a well-endowed hospital. It formerly possessed a flourishing trade, but has declined in importance since the civil war of 1835. This town owes its foundation to a colony from the Azores, who settled in the locality in 1743.—Also a small maritime town in the prov. of Bahia and comarca of Caravellas, 135 m. SSW of Porto-Seguro, near the entrance of the Mucuri into the Atlantic. Pop. 1,000. It has a church and a primary school, and carries on an active coasting trade, consisting chiefly in flour, flax, and timber. The houses are low and generally thatched. The district produces mandioc, millet, rice, flax, and timber, and has a mine of iron.—Also a town in the prov. of Rio-Grande-do-Norte, on a mountain of the same name, and on a lake, 180 m. W of Natal, and 6 m. W of the Rio-Appodi. Pop., chiefly of European extraction, 4,000. The situation of the town is extremely picturesque, and from its elevation, salubrious, but in itself it possesses little to attract. It consists of a straggling group of thatched dwellings, generally low and destitute of symmetry. The parish-church and the town-house—the lower story of which is used as a prison—are the only buildings it possesses worthy of notice.—Also a village in the prov. of Minas-Geraes and parish of Pacanha, 60 m. SE of the town of that name, on the Saçuhi. It has a church and a primary school.

PORTO-BELLO, a port of New Granada, on the N coast of the isthmus of Darien, with an excellent harbour, in N lat. 9° 32', W long. 79° 38'. The town was founded by order of Philip II., who directed the settlers at Nombre-de-Dios or Bastimentos to remove to this spot in 1584, on account of its admirable situation for commerce. It stands on the side of a ridge of hills which encircles the harbour, and consists of a principal street extending along the shore, and crossed at right angles by several others which ascend the side of the mountain. It contains two squares, two churches, two convents, a custom-house, and some other public buildings. At the E end of the town, in the quarter called Guinea, are the habitations of the Negro portion of the pop. The houses are chiefly of wood, with a few of stone, and the place has greatly decayed during the last fifty years. The heat is excessive; and this disadvantage of climate is increased by the city being hemmed in on all sides by high hills, which are covered with dense foliage. The country in the neighbourhood is thinly inhabited.—The entrance of the harbour is defended by a castle on Todo-Fierro point, between which and Point Farnesio the channel is about  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. broad. The harbour extends inward  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. ENE. The N shore is clean, but the S side is covered with dangerous shoals, so that vessels are obliged to keep near the castle. Opposite to the town on the NW, is another small and secure bay where vessels are careened. A small river called the Cascajal, which discharges itself into the harbour near the town, is salt to the distance of a quarter of a league from its estuary.—This harbour was first discovered by Columbus in 1502, who gave it its present name. P. was taken in 1596 by Sir Francis Drake, who died, in a subsequent voyage, in its harbour. It was taken and plundered by the buccaneer John Morgan, but was ransomed for a large sum. In 1739, Admiral Vernon, with 6 ships, entered the harbour, and made himself master of the place, after demolishing the forts. He afterwards bombarded Carthagena, and took Chagres, near the mouth of the river of that name. The present pop.

of P. is inconsiderable, being chiefly Negroes and Mulattoes, with about 20 white families, and the garrisons of the forts.

PORTO-BELLO, a small town of Brazil, in the prov. of Santa-Catharina, and comarca Do-Norte, in S lat. 27° 8', W long. 48° 44'. Pop. 2,000. It was originally a village named Garonpas, on a bay of that name. It has a church, a primary school, and a good port. The surrounding district is extremely fertile, producing mandioc, rice, millet, and sugar, in great abundance. To the W of the town are a lake and river named Garonpas, both of which abound with fish.

PORTO-DA-BEZERRA, a considerable town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, at the confluence of the Corrego-Rico with the Paracatu, and 33 m. E of the town of that name. It has a custom-house for the protection of the diamond-mines, and possesses an active trade.

PORTO-BUFALETO, a town of Austrian Italy, on the Livenza, 20 m. ENE of Treviso.

PORTO-CABELLO. See CABELLO.

PORTO-DA-CACHOEIRA, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Paulo, 3 m. below Lorena, on the Parahiba.

PORTO-DAS-CAIXAS, a considerable town of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, and district of Itaboraí, finely situated on the r. bank of the Rio-da-Aldeia, an affluent of the Macacu. It has an extensive entrepot trade in coffee and sugar.

PORTO-CALVO, or Bom-Sucesso, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Alagoas, and comarca of Macayo, on the Manguape, 18 m. from the Atlantic. Pop. 8,000, chiefly white. It has a church. Cotton and sugar form the chief productions of the locality.

PORTO-DE-CAM, a fort on the W coast of Portugal, 6 m. NNW of Viana.

PORTO-DAS-CANOAS, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, on the Piracicaba, 84 m. E of Cahité.

PORTO-CANSADO, a harbour on the NW coast of Africa, in N lat. 28° 2', E long. 12° 14'. Its entrance is narrow, but it widens inside into a kind of lagune.

PORTO-DO-CAPITAO, a port of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, on the Rio-Magé, at the confluence of the Rio-do-Capitão.

PORTO-CONTE, a small port on the W coast of Sardinia, in the prov. of Capo-di-Sassari, 9 m. W of Alghero.

PORTO-D'ERCOLE. See ERCOLE (PORTO D').

PORTO-FARINA, a port of Tunis, at the mouth of the river Mejerdah, which spreads here into a large pond or lake, forming an excellent harbour. It is supposed to be the ancient *Ruscicon*, and is called by the modern inhabitants Garel-Mailah, or 'the Cave of salt.'

PORTO-FELIZ, a small mercantile town of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Paulo, 8 m. WNW of the town of that name, comarca and 17 m. WNW of Hytu, on the l. bank of the Ticeté. Pop. 10,000. It is chiefly built of wood. It has a parish-church and a port. The surrounding district produces sugar in great abundance, and pastures large numbers of cattle. Rum is extensively manufactured in the locality.

PORTO-FERRAJO. See FERRAJO (PORTO).

PORTO-FINO. See FINO (CAPE).

PORTO-DA-FOLHA, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Sergipe, and comarca of Villanova-do-Santo-Antonio.

PORTO-GENOVESE, a port of Asiatic Turkey, in the sanj. of Meis, 36 m. SSW of Satalieh.

PORTO-GRANDE, a village of Brazil, in the



prov. of Para, on the Guama. Its port is one of the nearest to Belem, the cap. of the prov.

**PORTO-GRECO**, a village of Naples, situated on the coast of the peninsula of Monte-Gargano, 16 m. NW of Manfredonia.

**PORTO-GRUARO**, a town of Austrian Lombardy, in the prov. and 34 m. NE of Venice, at the confluence of the Lemene and the Regghena.

**PORTO-DA-GUARDA**, a small port of Brazil, in the prov. of Santa-Catharina, on the Tubarão, 30 m. from the sea.

**PORTO-IMPERIAL**, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Goyaz, on the r. bank of the Tocantins, 9 m. S of Pontal, and 450 m. N of Goyaz. It has a church and several schools.

**PORTO-DI-LAGOSCURO**, a town of the Papal states, situated on the Po, 3 m. N of Ferrara.

**PORTO-LONGONE**, a strongly fortified town, situated on a peninsula on the E coast of the island of Elba, 4 m. SE of Porto-Ferraio, in N lat. 42° 46'. It is defended by a castle on a projecting and almost inaccessible rock. Pop. 2,800, chiefly fishermen.

**PORTO-MADERA**, a harbour on the E coast of St. Jago, one of the Cape-de-Verd islands. The entrance is narrow, between two steep rocks, but has from 6 to 9 fath. water, and within is secure, with a bottom of sand or clay.

**PORTO-MAGGIORE**, a small town of the Papal deleg. of Ferrara, on a stream flowing into the lagoons of Comacchio, 25 m. NE of Bologna.

**PORTO-DAS-MANGUEIRAS**, a small port of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, and p. of Inhauma, in the bay of Niterohi.

**PORTO-MAURIZIO**, a small fortified town of Continental Sardinia, in the prov. of Genoa, 1 m. SW of Oneglia, and 2½ m. ENE of San-Lorenzo. Pop. 4,000. It has a harbour and some trade.

**PORTO-DE-MOZ**, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, comarca and 15 m. SW of Ourem. Pop. 2,200.—Also a small town of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, on the r. bank of the Xingu, 12 m. above its junction with the Amazon, and 250 m. W of Belem. Pop. 4,000. It has a parish-church.

**PORTO-DE-NAOS**. See NAOS.

**PORTO-NOVO**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 15 m. N of Vigo, on the N coast of a small bay.—Also a port of Benin, in Western Africa, 30 m. S of Ardiah.

**PORTO-NOVO**, called by the Hindus *PARANGUIPET* or *FRINGYPET*, and by the Mussulmans *MAHMUD-BENDER*, a port of the S of India, in the Carnatic, 36 m. S of Pondicherry. When we first became acquainted with this place it was in the possession of the Mahrattas; in 1684 the British obtained permission to carry on a free trade at this port. The Dutch and French subsequently erected factories here. It possesses a small river, the Vellaar, which boats can enter without fear of the surf, and it is esteemed the safest port on the Coromandel coast. In 1781, the British gained a victory over Hyder Aly in the vicinity of this place.

**PORTO-PALERMO**, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the sanj. and 23 m. NW of Delvino, in N lat. 40° 2'.

**PORTO-PARADISO**, a harbour on the E coast of the island of Rhodes, in N lat. 36° 25'.

**PORTO-DAS-PEDRAS**, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Alagoas, comarca of Macayo, on the l. bank of the embouchure of the Mangape, by which it is divided from the district of Porto-Calvo. Pop. 3,000. It is situated about mid-distance between Alagoas and Santo-Agostinho. The culture of cotton and of sugar form the chief objects of local industry.

**PORTO-PRAYA**. See PRAYA.

**PORTO-DI-PRIMARO**, a small port of the States

of the Church, in the deleg. of Ferrara, at the influx of the Po-di-Primaro into the Adriatic, 9 m. N of Ravenna.

**PORTO-RE**, a town of Austrian Illyria, 4 m. SSE of Buecari, situated at the bottom of the gulf of Quarnero, in N lat. 45° 16'. It has a small harbour. Pop. 1,100.

**PORTO-REAL**, a missionary station of Brazil, in the prov. of Alagoas, and comarca of Penedo, on the l. bank of the Rio-Sao-Francisco. In 1841 it contained about 200 inhabitants, who employed themselves chiefly in agriculture.

**PORTO-RECANATI**, a village of the Papal states, in the deleg. and 15 m. NE of Macerata, at the embouchure of the Potenza, in N lat. 43° 26'.

**PORTO-RICO**, or *PUERTO-RICO*, an island in the West Indies, belonging to Spain, and the fourth in size of the Antilles, situated 60 m. to the E of Hayti, having its NE point in N lat. 18° 24', W long. 65° 39'; and its SE in N lat. 17° 58', W long. 68° 52'. It is 95 m. in length from E to W, and 37 m. in breadth. Its area is estimated at 3,750 sq. m. It is beautifully diversified with woods, hills, and valleys, and well-watered by streams from the mountains, which are in some instances navigable for a few miles. A range of lofty mountains, covered with fine forests, intersects the island throughout its whole length, and in one point attains an alt. of 3,678 ft., and is often covered with snow. Its soil is rich and productive. Its meadows also are very rich, and feed large herds of cattle, originally imported from Old Spain. In 1840, about 110,000 acres were under cultivation, of which 15,000 were in sugar-canes. The N part of the island, which is the most barren, is said to contain mines of silver and gold, and gold-dust is found in the sands of the rivers. There are two salt-ponds on the island, which yield about 157 tons of salt annually; coal has also been found. The island produces all the different fruits which are common in the West Indies. The woods are stored with parrots, wild pigeons, and other fowl. European poultry is reared in abundance, and the coasts afford abundance of fish. A breed of dogs which the Spaniards originally brought over to America for hunting the defenceless inhabitants, is said to be still found here. The principal articles of export are sugar, rum, molasses, dye-woods, cattle, hides, cotton, cassia, coffee, tobacco, mastic, salt, oranges, lemons, ginger, and sweetmeats. The revenue of the island in 1834 was £334,000. The exports in 1843 and 1846 were as follows:

	1843.	1846.	Value.
Rum,	28,931 dolls.	653 bhds.	
Cotton,	56,088	294,863 lbs.	47,178 d.
Sugar,	2,486,584	87,740,014 lbs.	3,070,900
Coffee,	774,649	10,473,886 lbs.	628,433
Hides (577,238 No.),	45,879	689,973 lbs.	62,097
Cattle (3,623 No.),	86,351	4,510 No.	
Molasses,	342,017	3,444,152 galls.	
Other products,	44,660	...	
Corn,	32,418	...	
Tobacco,	298,125	3,934,538 lbs.	158,347

An official publication, the *Balanza Mercantil*, furnishes a variety of interesting statistical details connected with the trade of the island for the years 1845 and 1846. From the general results it appears that the total value of goods imported in 1846 amounted to 5,550,589 dollars, against 6,094,887 d. in 1845, thus establishing a decrease of 544,298 d. The total value of exports in 1846 amounted to 5,369,019 d. against 6,257,699 d. in 1845, again establishing a decrease of 888,679 d. On a comparison of the two items of imports and exports for 1846, it will be seen that there is a difference in favour of the former of 181,569 d. In explanation of the decrease in the exports during the latest period,

It is stated that it was occasioned by the unfavourable influence of the dry weather upon the cotton, sugar, and tobacco crops, and that, notwithstanding there had been an increase in the quantity of coffee produced, it was far from being equal to the loss sustained upon the other articles.

The import trade of the island is represented as distributed in the following manner, the value of the merchandise received from each country being specifically set forth:

	1845.	1846.
Spain and the adjacent islands,	743,119 dols.	843,954 dols.
Cuba,	509,790	167,092
The Antilles,	2,501,337	2,915,505
United States,	110,185	1,018,711
Austria,	1,334	...
Brazil,	686,115	249,128
Bremen and Hamburg,	103,751	10,665
Sardinia,	20,533	...
France,	36,065	49,142
England,	47,689	30,098
Canada and Newfoundland,	55,392	70,808
Venezuela,	279,571	195,482

Among the leading articles of import in 1846, were cotton manufactures to the value of 783,801 d.; woollen manufactures, 67,644 d.; drapery goods, 438,587 d.; silk goods, 95,419 d.

The export trade is described on the same principle, and the subjoined table exhibits at a glance its general results:

	1845.	1846.
Spain and the adjacent islands,	1,393,395 dols.	712,542 dols.
Cuba,	42,806	45,861
The Antilles,	364,888	335,984
United States,	1,987,073	1,644,636
Austria,	13,427	53,166
Belgium,	28,364	10,648
Brazil,	1,425	...
Bremen and Hamburg,	352,569	393,974
Sardinia,	147,465	132,327
Denmark,	117,929	90,795
France,	635,872	1,043,439
Holland,	14,934	4,499
England,	946,422	584,872
Canada and Newfoundland,	211,494	303,209
Venezuela,	9,680	8,060

The pop. of the island in 1802 was 163,192; in 1836, 357,086, of whom 188,869 were Whites and Creoles, and 41,818 slaves. The English and N. American pop. in 1836 was 327; the French, 1,474.—This island was discovered by Columbus in 1493, and was at the time supposed to contain 600,000 inhabitants. The Spaniards exterminated the whole inhabitants, and for more than three centuries this island was a penal colony of Spain, and its trade was virtually prohibited. In 1815, however, a more salutary code of laws was enacted.

PORTO-RICO (SAN JUAN-DE), the capital of the above island, situated on a peninsula on the N coast. It has a good harbour, defended by a citadel and castle. The streets cross each other at right angles, and the town is well-drained and healthy. It is the see of a bishop, and residence of the governor. The lighthouse, on the Morro, is in N lat. 18° 29', W long. 66° 6'. The harbour has now a less depth of water than in 1793. Flintor estimates the pop. at 30,000. This town was founded in 1514. In 1594 it was in a very flourishing state, when it was attacked by Sir Francis Drake, who destroyed all the ships in the harbour. In 1597 it was taken and plundered by the earl of Cumberland.

PORTO-DO-RIO-GRANDE, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Goyaz, on the r. bank of the Araguaia, near the confluence of the Tesouras, and about 105 m. NW of Goyaz.

PORTO-SALVO, a parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Para, in the island of Marajo, at the mouth of the Marajo-Açu, and opposite the town of Condé.

PORTO-SAN-STEFANO, a town and port of Tuscany, in the prov. of Sienna, 6 m. WSW of Or-

bitello. Pop. in 1840, 2,578, chiefly employed in fishing.

PORTO-SANTO, a small island 26 m. NE of Madeira, to which it forms a species of appendage, in N lat. 33° 5', W long. 16° 19', about 8 m. in length, by 3 m. in breadth. Its highest summit has an alt. of 1,600 ft. Its pop. has been stated at 6,000; but probably does not amount to 2,000, many of whom are of the very lowest class, the island being used as a place of banishment from Madeira. It has an excellent harbour of the same name, in which ships may lie in perfect security against all winds except the SW. It produces about 1,500 pipes of wine annually, besides grain, oranges, orchilla weed, honey, and wax. It is overrun with an incredible number of rabbits, and there are no trees of any kind upon it, with the exception of four or five palm-trees near the port.

PORTO-DOS-SAVEIROS, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, on the Iguaçu, which is here crossed by a bridge. It has a parish-church.

PORTO-SCUS, or PORTO-SECCO, a small town of Sardinia, near Cape Cagliari, 36 m. W of Cagliari. It occupies the site of the ancient *Caucana*.

PORTO-SEGURO, the capital of an old prov. of Brazil, now embraced in that of Bahia, situated on the coast, in S lat. 16° 26', E long. 41° 23', on the l. bank of the Rio-Buranhen. It is irregularly and badly built, and has no public buildings of importance. The port is formed by a ledge of rocks, which runs from an extended point of the main about 1 m. out, in a direction parallel to the land, forming a natural mole. The depth of water is only from 10 to 11 ft., except within the mouth of the river, where it increases to 18 ft. The pop., in number about 3,000, including slaves and Indians, is mainly employed in a fishery off the islands and rocks of Abrolhos, where a large fish of the salmon species is procured for the Bahia market.

PORTO-DE-SOUZA, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Espirito-Santo, near the confines of that of Minas-Geraes, on the S bank of the Rio-Doce, in the Cordilheira-dos-Aimores.

PORTO-TIGANI, a port on the S coast of the island of Samos, in N lat. 37° 44'.

PORTO-TORRES, a port of the island of Sardinia, 9 m. NNW of Sassari, in N lat. 40° 50'.

PORTO-VECCHIO, a town on the E coast of the island of Corsica, on a gulf of the same name, in N lat. 41° 35', 33 m. SE of Ajaccio. It has an excellent harbour, capable of containing a whole fleet, and is well defended by forts; but the situation is unhealthy by reason of extensive salt-marshes in the vicinity.

PORTO-VERENERE, a commodious port of Continental Sardinia, situated on a peninsula at the E extremity of the gulf of Spezzia, 5 m. S of Spezzia, in N lat. 44° 5', and E long. 9° 53'. Pop. of the com. and town, 2,200, chiefly fishermen.

PORTO-VERMELHO, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Goyaz, on the l. bank of Lake Tigris.

PORTOBELLO, a *quoad sacra* parish and burgh on the coast of the frith of Forth, Edinburghshire. It comprehends only the town of P., and its immediate environs; and is somewhat more than 1 m. in length, and nearly a  $\frac{1}{2}$  m. in extreme breadth.—The town of P. is situated on the shore of the frith of Forth, 3 m. E of Edinburgh,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  m. from Leith, and the same distance from Musselburgh. Previous to 1762 the ground on which it stands, and the rich, fertile, and highly cultivated lands in its vicinity, were an unenclosed and unproductive waste called the Figgatewhins, covered with tall furze, and thin and stunted herbage. The present town is but partially compact or continuous; and, in most of its street-lines, is not completely edified. The whole,

including both real and projected, forms a belt along the margin of the beach 7 furl. in length, by from 200 to 350 yds. in breadth, with one large and several smaller projections from the landward side into the interior. The expanse of beach between high and low water mark, consists of the finest and purest debris, and, sloping with a slow and almost insensible gradient, has an average breadth of very nearly half-a-mile. Facilities, in the shape of wheeled machines, exist for carrying bathers over the inconvenience of the very slow descent. P., in spite of its name, is no sea-port, and neither has, nor probably ever will have, any sea-ward trade. The manufactories of the town consist of brick-works, potteries, a glass-work, a soap-work, a lead-work, and a mustard manufactory. The number of persons employed in these works is estimated at between 500 and 600. Communication is maintained with Edinburgh by coaches, and by the North British railway, which passes immediately behind the town. P. unites with Leith and Musselburgh in sending a member to parliament. Pop. of par. burgh in 1851, 3,497. Constituency in 1840, 232; in 1850, 244. The par. boundaries include the village of Joppa. Pop. in 1821, of the whole district, 1,912; in 1831, 2,781; in 1841, 3,585, of whom 3,191 resided in the town of P.; in 1851, 3,544.

**PORTOBELLO**, a village in the p. of St. Peter, co. Dublin, strictly suburban to Dublin. It contains a barrack and the passenger basin of the Grand canal, and stands 1 m. S by W of Dublin-castle. Pop. in 1851, 466.

**PORTOLE**, a town of Austrian Illyria, 21 m. SSE of Trieste. Pop. 2,300.

**PORTON**, or **PURTON**, a chapelry in Idmiston p., Wilts, 5 m. NNE of Salisbury. Pop. in 1851, 163.

**PORTOPIN**, a small port on the SW side of the island of Majorca, 2 m. S of Palma.

**PORTRANE**, or **PORTRAHAN**, a parish on the coast of co. Dublin, 4½ m. NE by E of Swords, including the island of Lambay, and containing part of the village of Donabate. Area 2,185 acres, of which 595 acres are in Lambay island. Pop. in 1831, 725; in 1851, 829. P. estuary separates it from the p. of Lusk on the N, and penetrates the land to the extent of 2½ m., with an extreme breadth of 1½ m.; but it is nearly all dry at low water, and, in common with the p. itself, it is crossed by the Dublin and Drogheda railway.

**PORTREE**, a parish of Inverness-shire, comprising a district on the E coast of the island of Skye, including the islands Raasay and Ronay. It is 18 m. long, and 12 m. broad, and contains 41,400 acres. The principal bays are Loch-Portree, 5½ m. from the N extremity; Loch-Sligichan, 7 m. farther S; and Loch-Inord, at the S extremity. Each of these is from 2½ to 3½ m. in length. At the head of Loch-P. rises the monarch-mountain of the parish, called Ait-Suidhe-Thuin, or 'Fingal's sitting-place,' which attains an alt. of more than 2,000 ft. above sea-level. Pop. in 1801, 2,246; in 1831, 3,441; in 1851, 3,577.—The village and port of P. is distant 25 m. from Broadford, and 80 m. from Tobermory. It stands at the head of Loch-P., on the face of a steep and wooded acclivity. It consists of little more than a score of houses. Its natural harbour, which is quite land-locked, can accommodate several hundred sail, and has a fast clayey bottom. The principal exports are black cattle, sheep, wool, kelp, salted herrings, pickled salmon, and dried cod and ling.

**PORTROE**, a village in the p. of Castletownarra, co. Tipperary, 1½ m. S and E of the nearest parts of Lough Derg, and 6 m. W by N of Nenagh. Pop. in 1851, 553.

**PORTRUSH**, a small port in the p. of Ballywillin,

co. Antrim, 3 m. ENE of Port-Stewart, at the extremity of a narrow rocky peninsula, which projects ½ m. beyond the adjacent coast-line to the vicinity of the rocky islets called the Skerries. The small cove which constitutes the harbour is protected by a natural mole of basaltic rock. The harbour, which has been provided with piers, and artificially enlarged, affords accommodation to vessels of the largest class, and has 20 ft. of water at the lowest ebb of spring tides. It is the nearest Irish port to Glasgow and Greenock. Pop. in 1851, 858.

**PORTSALLAGH**, a small fishing-harbour in the p. of Lower Moville, about ½ m. S of Innishowenhead, in co. Donegal.

**PORTSBURGH** (EASTER and WESTER), two suburbs, or rather portions of Edinburgh, architecturally incorporated with the old town, and included in the parliamentary and police boundaries. See EDINBURGH.

**PORTSEA**, an island, parish, and town on the coast of Hampshire.—The island comprehends the parishes and towns of Portsmouth and Portsea, a small part of Wymering, and an extra-parochial tract running along the margin of Langstone harbour. It is fortified along the N by extensive military works called the Lines; at the point of its SE promontory, by Cumberland fort; along the S, by Southsea-castle and several batteries; and on the W, by the powerful defences of the towns of Portsea and Portsmouth. Excepting ferries, its means of communicating with the mainland were limited till of late to two bridges, one for entrance, the other for departure, and both secured by a triple entrenchment; but they now include, in addition, a floating-bridge at Portsmouth, a suspension-bridge, and the viaduct of the Portsmouth and London railway. Area 7,806 acres, including Portsea-Guildable. Pop. in 1801, 33,226; in 1851, 72,096.—The parish of P. constitutes much the larger portion of the island; and is all included within the par. limits of the borough of Portsmouth.—The town is situated on Portsmouth harbour, immediately N of Portsmouth town, 18 m. S by E of Southampton, and 73½ m. SW of London. It consists of two parts, the one walled and the other suburban. The walled part is separated from Portsmouth, on the S, by a creek, and is washed on the W and N sides by the waters of the harbour. An extensive ravelin at the head of the dividing creek connects the works with those of Portsmouth. More than one-third of the area within the walls is occupied with the naval dock-yard. A long bridge crossing the creek preserves the communication with Portsmouth. The suburb is strictly compact with the town of Portsmouth; and forms two of the three ultramural wards into which the suburban district of the borough is divided. The dock-yard—more fully described in article PORTSMOUTH—has a mean breadth of about 2,000 ft., covers a space of 100 acres, and contains, besides other buildings, the commissioner's house, residences for its own officers, the royal naval academy, and ranges of storehouses and workshops for almost every article required in ship-building. Its sea-wharf wall extends 3,500 ft. along the shore; its great basin, 380 ft. long, 260 ft. broad, and 2½ acres in area, is entered from the centre of the wharf wall, and sends off six dry docks, each capable of receiving first-rate ships; and its other capacities are a double dock for frigates, and a series of building-slips, some of which are for the largest sized vessels. The number of workmen simultaneously employed has sometimes been 5,000; and, even in times of peace, upwards of 2,000. The Old Gun wharf, occupying a tongue of land at the entrance of the creek which separates P. from Ports-





PLAN OF  
**PORTSMOUTH**  
**PORTSEA SPITHEAD**  
and Vicinity

BY G. H. SWANSON EDITOR

Scale of Statute Miles

1/2

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

mouth, contains various ranges of building with naval and military stores, &c., and handsome residences for the various officers in charge of the wharf and the ordnance. Near the Gun wharf stands the King's-mill, designed to supply the Victualling-office on the Portsmouth side with flour for the bakery. For further notices of Portsea, see PORTSMOUTH.

**PORTSHANGAN, or PORTNESHANGAN**, a parish in co. Westmeath,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. N by W of Mullingar. Area 3,635 acres, of which 904 acres are in Lough Owel. Pop. in 1831, 463; in 1851, 450.

**PORTSKEWETT, PORTSCUETT, or PORTH-LE-COED**, a parish in Monmouthshire,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. SW by S of Chepstow. Area 1,779 acres. Pop. in 1851, 187.

**PORTSLADE**, a parish in Sussex, 5 m. W by N of Brighton. Area 2,006 acres. Pop. in 1851, 733.

**PORTSMOUTH**, a sea-port and parl. borough in the co. of Southampton, at the SW corner of Portsea island, by railway 14 m. S by E of Southampton, and 95 m. SW of London. It consists of a walled town, and a western and an eastern suburb. The walled town measures about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  m. in circumf.; and is bisected NE through its middle, by the High-street, 3 furl. in length. Its fortifications completely begird it; and are in high repair and of great strength. An ultra-mural line of fortification extends along the beach from the town to Southsea-castle, a distance of nearly 1 m.; constituting a noble curved terrace, planted with elms, and forming a delightful promenade. The western suburb communicates with the town through Quay-gate, and, with Portsea, by a road which skirts the walls, and passes between the King's-mill and the Gun wharf. This suburb is the seat of the town's commerce. Adjoining it is a sheltered bay forming a natural harbour, appropriated to merchant-vessels, with an excellent quay and suitable accompaniments. The eastern suburb is contiguous, on the N, with the suburb of Portsea. The government-house, at the grand parade, is said to have been originally a Maison-de-Dieu, or hospital. The houses of the lieutenant-governor and the port-admiral, in the High-street, are commodious structures. The marine and military barracks contain accommodations for three regiments of foot. The victualling-office for the navy extends from end to end of St. Thomas'-street, with other extensive ranges of building for the bakery, &c. The dock-yard, the new and old gun wharves, the queen's-mill, &c., are at PORTSEA—which see. Near the government-house, is the chapel of the garrison. The custom-house, situated in Broad-street, the chief thoroughfare of the western suburb, is a large and commodious edifice. The convict prison is situated at the SE boundary wall of the dock-yard, with which it has means of egress and ingress for the convicts employed in that establishment. It is constructed to accommodate about 1,000 prisoners; and the object of this substitution of a prison for hulks is understood to be the necessity for exercising a larger amount of discipline and authority over the convicts than is possible on board ship. The plan of the new building comprises an E and W wing, between which are situated kitchens, cooking, washing, and other domestic offices. To the N of these is a chapel, and to the E the residences of the governor, chaplain, and other officers. The whole of the buildings are of brick, and are surrounded by lofty walls. The W wing is 292 ft. long, the E wing 236, both being 36 ft. wide. There are four tiers of cells, each cell 7 ft. by 4, and 7 ft. in height, on both sides of a corridor which runs down the centre of each wing. The church has a modern tower 120 ft. high, which forms a good land-mark for seamen. A suspension bridge was proposed in 1840, to be

thrown over the Haslar lake at the town. A floating bridge similar to those at Devonport, &c., was recently projected to communicate with Gosport. P., excepting its eastern suburb, which is in the parish of Portsea, forms a parish with an area of 172 acres, and a pop. in 1851, exclusive of military, of 8,218. The parl. and new municipal borough comprehends the whole of the parishes of P. and of Portsea, and all Portsmouth harbour. The pop. of the parl. borough in 1851, was 72,096. Electors in 1837, 1,561; in 1848, 2,189. The average aggregate revenue of the corporation for several years, ending in 1832, was £1,922. The revenue in 1840 was £4,140; in 1850, £4,278.

*[Harbour and Docks.]* Portsmouth harbour more amply combines spaciousness with security than any other in the kingdom. Though less than  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a mile wide at the narrowest part of its entrance, it gradually expands to an extreme breadth of about 4 m., and has an extreme length of about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  m. Its outline is varied by headlands and creeks, and it is so thoroughly land-locked that even during violent storms vessels ride here in perfect security. Horsa, Pewit, and Whale islands cover three small bays within the harbour; but everywhere the waters are so free from impediment, that even a ship of the largest size may make sail in any state of the tide. The current of ebb, being much stronger than that of flood, prevents any serious accumulation of sand, and keeps the entrance free and open. Yet the depth of the channel at the mouth, in low water spring tides, is only  $2\frac{1}{2}$  ft.; and the width at the same place, between the buoys, is only about 90 yds.; so that first-rate ships, or large steam-packets which draw 17 ft. of water, occasionally cannot enter. The dock-yard, in 1712, had an area of 66 acres; it has now an area of 118 acres.—Among the principal buildings in the dock-yard is the royal naval college, a handsome building, in the form of the letter H, founded by George II. for 70 students. It was much improved and enlarged in the reign of George III. The object of the college formerly was to educate youths for the naval service; but this function has lately ceased, or at least been suspended. It was re-opened upon the basis of its new constitution on the 24th of December, 1838; and now, instead of training youths as naval cadets, officers bearing the rank of mates are there educated and examined as candidates for the rank of lieutenant. Besides these young officers in their elementary career as naval men, the establishment includes 24 officers on half-pay for the prosecution of their studies to higher proficiency than their early education led to; and to these have been added lately 3 masters. Cadets for the artillery companies also are educated at the college. The subjects of study are mathematics, steam, gunnery, and fortification. Connected with this establishment is the Excellent, naval gunnery ship. The governor is the first lord of the Admiralty for the time being. The central school of mathematics and naval construction is a neat building, 176 ft. in length, 45 ft. in breadth, and 36 ft. in height. In 1849 the Admiralty formed a new plan for the superior education of a select number of shipwright apprentices, with a view to their scientific qualification for officers in the dock-yards. The same building is used for the purpose; but this school is quite distinct from the royal naval college, and is materially different from the late school of naval architecture. Immediately in the rear of the above building is a laboratory, erected in 1846 for the use of the chemical assistant of the dock-yard. This department is connected with the educational establishments of the dock-yard, for the students of the central school are taught the elements of chemical science and the methods of manipulation. One of the most interesting departments of labour in the dock-yard is the wood-mills, in which the block machinery is situated. The machinery is so complete, and yet so simple, that it does not require skilled artificers to use it, labourers exercising ordinary care being competent to perform the work at the machinery. Four men are employed in making the shells, and these can make as many with the machinery as 50 men could make by hand. All the shells of blocks made by the machinery are finished or smoothed by hand labour. There are 19 men employed in the blockmaking department. From the time that the dock-yard establishment began to present the means of greater service to the navy, after the middle of the seventeenth century, attention was increasingly directed towards an extension of those means, and storehouses and docks were constructed with that object.—The following table contains the dimensions of the docks, with the dates of their construction:—

No. of dock	Length at bottom.		Length at top.	Width at bottom.		Width at top.	Depth at midships.		Date of opening.
	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	Ft.	In.	
1	228	3	254	1	33	4	92	9	Before 1725
2	221	7	253	4	35	2	89	2	1802 or 1803
3	228	$2\frac{1}{2}$	264	1	27	7	90	10	1803
4	206	$1\frac{1}{2}$	229	9	34	3	84	8	1772

5	204	113	227	7	34	2	85	61	25	03	Before 1725
6	190	24	223	5	31	11	83	3	23	74	"
7	263	0	293	0	35	0	100	0	32	0	1849
8	250	9	293	3	36	0	88	0	26	1	1850

The water below the level of the ebb tide is pumped out of the docks by means of chain-pumps. About the close of the last cent., a large basin was formed, partly upon the site of an old basin that was not sufficiently capacious for the duties of the establishment. This basin was completed in 1801, and on the 12th of June in that year it was opened, and the Britannia taken in. It occupies an area of 2 acres and 78 perches. The docks numbered 2, 3, 4, and 5, in the table, open into the basin; that which is numbered 2 has no covering, being used to admit ships with their masts in. Nos. 3, 4, and 5, have housings to shelter the ships taken into them for repair. There are 5 slips in the yard for building new ships, all of which are housed over, to protect the ships from injurious exposure to the weather, and to render the process of seasoning more effectual whilst they are in frame. The three slips of the most recent construction are covered with corrugated galvanised iron roofs; the other slips with wooden roofs. Connected with the steam factory in this yard, is another and a more spacious basin, for the admission of steam ships and vessels requiring anything to be done to their machinery. It is 900 ft. long and 400 ft. broad, and includes an area of 6 acres, 2 roods, and 26 perches. The depth of water in it at spring tides is 26 ft. 6 in. There is one dock, No. 7, opening into the W side of this basin, which is used for steam vessels; and on the E side, two other docks are in the course of construction. On the W side of the basin stands a building 687 ft. long, and 47 ft. in breadth; it was begun in 1847, and finished in 1849, and was intended for a storehouse connected with the engineering department, but has been used as a steam factory. Most of the buildings of the dock-yard are formed of brick, and are generally of good substantial construction. The duties of the ropery are performed partly by machinery and partly by hand, and they occupy 219 persons. The strands of rope are made by machinery; the ropes themselves are made by hand. The largest ropes made there are 25-inch cables; and 136 fath. is the greatest length that can be made there. About 80 men are employed in spinning twine and the lighter descriptions of work carried on in the building.—Smiths were first employed as a part of this establishment, in 1726, and the officers considered that 30 tons of iron and 30 tons of coals would then be enough for the year. At the beginning of the present cent. there were 116 smiths employed in this yard. The number was gradually increased in the course of the war, until, in 1814, it had risen to 179. In 1840, they worked 10 hours a-day, and used 548 tons of iron; in 1849, the number being increased to 180, they still worked 10 hours a-day, when they used 866 tons.—The artificers of the dock-yard, in April, 1847, were formed into 8 infantry companies, in 2 battalions, 6 artillery companies, 4 boat brigades, and 1 sapper company. The number of ships and vessels taken into dock for repairs during the six years from 1805 to 1810, inclusive, were 69, 67, 70, 77, 61, and 82 respectively, which gives a mean of 71 ships and vessels docked for repair in each year. In 1851 there were about 58 ships and vessels taken into dock, nearly two-thirds of which, whether sailing vessels or steamers, were sloops and smaller vessels. Since the native forests of this country have failed of yielding a supply of timber adequate to the wants of the navy, oak and other descriptions of timber have been procured elsewhere, first on the continent of Europe, and in N. America, and more recently also in Africa, the E. and W. Indies, and S. America, and in the colonial parts of the empire in the more southern regions. The dockyard includes the following officers: A superintendent, who is a rear-admiral, and who holds his appointment for a term of 5 years; a master-attendant, and an assistant master-attendant, both of whom are masters in the navy, and who hold their appointments for a term of 5 years. These officers are charged with the care of all the ships afloat in the harbour, as to the efficiency of their moorings, and with the stowage and rigging of all ships fitted out for sea. A master shipwright and 4 assistants, two of whom are shipwright officers, a third is an engineer, who is charged with the superintendence of the machinery in his department, the fourth is a chemist, to whom duties are referred as they present themselves, and whose office included also the preparation of a half-yearly report on copper-sheathing in the navy, and the delivery of lectures on chemistry to the officers of the yard and to the students at the central school. There are 6 foremen of the yard, and 12 inspectors. There are a foreman of joiners, and 2 inspectors. Connected with the smithery are a master-smith and 2 foremen of smiths. There are also a storekeeper and a store-receiver, who are charged with the receipts, custody, and issue of stores. There is a timber inspector, under whose supervision is placed directly all the timber in charge of the storekeeper of the yard. There is a chief engineer and inspector of machinery connected with the steam-factory, and an assistant-engineer; and there is a captain of the royal engineers in charge of architectural works in the establishment. The clergyman attached to the yard is a naval chaplain, and the surgeon and assistant-surgeon are also naval officers, as likewise is the director of police. There are 29 clerks in the dockyard, viz., 3 first-class, 9 second-class, and 17 third-class clerks. The anchorage of Spithead, situated off the entrance of the harbour, is regarded as within the port.

*Trade, &c.]* The coasting trade is now very extensive. The import of coal increased 30 per cent.

during the years 1822-32; the import of cattle and sheep from the isle of Wight and the West of England, is such that 50,000 sheep have been brought in one year; the import of corn and other farm-produce from Ireland is large; the import trade from the continent, especially in timber and wine, is considerable; and the trade of the place as a port-of-call is very great. In 1831, the registered tonnage belonging to the port was 10,393 tons; in 1851, 13,063 tons. The number of vessels inwards from foreign ports was 189=22,226 tons in 1831; in 1851, 254=24,923 tons. The number outward to foreign ports was 56=1,874 tons in 1831; in 1851, 163=14,723 tons. The number inward coastwise, including Ireland, was 1,897=116,143 tons in 1831; in 1851, 1,274=108,698 tons. Steamboats ply daily to Southampton and the isle of Wight, and regularly to Plymouth, Falmouth, and Havre-de-Grace. The Arundel and Portsea canal commences near the middle of the suburbs of the borough, and runs eastward to a creek near the mouth of Langstone harbour. The railway communication betwixt London and P. is being rendered more direct by the execution of a line from the South-Western railway branch at Godalming, to Havant on the Brighton and P. railway.

*History.]* The inhabitants of Porchester, situated at the head of P. harbour, are said by Camden to have experienced inconvenience from the retiring of the sea from their town, and to have, in consequence, removed to Portsea Island, and built P. Its importance to the interests of the rising English navy becoming clearly apparent, Edward IV. commenced, and Richard III. extended, its fortifications. From this time the town steadily acquired the strength, facilities, and consequence, which befitted its destination; and in the reign of Henry VIII. became the principal naval arsenal in England. All the war-vessels which England possessed in the reign of Edward VI. amounted to only 53, and, excepting two at Deptford and one at Woolwich, they all lay at P.—seemingly recognising its dockyard as the only national one in England. The town took part with parliament in the civil wars, and was garrisoned by parliamentary troops. Since 1770 an enormous expense has been incurred in placing P., Portsea, and Gosport, in their present highly fortified condition. In Aug. 1782, the Royal George, of 100 guns, while lying calmly at anchor about a mile from the shore, was hove on one side to receive some repairs; and, when in that position, was struck by a sudden squall, and sent in about three minutes to the bottom, with her commander, Admiral Kempenfelt, upwards of 400 of her crew, and about 200 women. Her top-masts were long visible above water; and her hull was such an impediment to navigation, that large sums of money, and great artistical skill, were expended a few years ago in tearing it up and dispersing it by enormous charges of gunpowder.

**PORTSMOUTH**, a township and port of Rockingham co., in the state of New Hampshire, U. S., on the S side of Piscataqua river, 3 m. from its entrance into the Atlantic, and 41 m. E by S of Concord, in S lat. 43° 4' 35", W long. 70° 45' 50". The town, which is one of the capitals of the co., and the largest seaport in the state, is 54 m. from Boston, on the Eastern and the Portsmouth and Concord railways. Pop. in 1810, 6,934; in 1820, 7,327; in 1850, 9,739.—Also a village of Cartaret co., in the state of North Carolina, 148 m. E by S of Raleigh, on the S side of Ocrakeke inlet to Pamlico sound.—Also a village of Scioto co., in the state of Ohio, on the Ohio river, at the mouth of Scioto river, 83 m. S of Columbus, and on the Scioto and Hocking Valley railroad. Pop. in 1850, 4,011.—Also a village and port of Norfolk co., in the state of Virginia, on the W side of Elizabeth river, opposite Norfolk, 80 m. SE of Richmond, and on the Sea-board and Roanoke railway. Pop. 6,371.—Also a township and village of the state of Rhode island, 19 m. S by E of Providence. The township comprises the N part of the island and several islands in Narragansett bay. Pop. 1,833.

**PORTSMOUTH**, a town of the island of Dominica, Little Antilles, on the NW coast, in the p. of St. John's, on Prince Rupert's bay, at the mouth of Indian river, and 21 m. NNW of Roseau.



## PORTUGAL.

A kingdom in the SW of Europe, occupying the W part of the Spanish peninsula. The name *Portugal* only came into use about the 11th cent. In the Roman period there was a town called *Calle*—now Oporto—near the mouth of the Douro; and this haven having been much frequented, the ignorance of the Middle ages conferred on the surrounding region the name *Porto-Calle*, which, as the country was gradually recovered from the Moors, was yet more improperly extended to the whole kingdom. Its ancient name was *Lusitania*; but the boundaries of this ancient division of the peninsula were very different from those of modern Portugal.

*Boundaries and extent.*] Portugal is bounded on the N and E by Spain, and on the S and W by the Atlantic. It extends from a point opposite Cape San Maria, in 36° 57' N lat., to its most northern point upon the river Minho, in 42° 11' N lat.; and from its most eastern point upon the river Douro, in 7° 20' W long., to its most western point, Cape Roca, in 9° 40' W long. Its length from N to S is about 300 geog. or 366 English m.; and its greatest breadth somewhat more than 100 geog. or 120 English m. The superficial area has been calculated by Hassel at 1,642 German or 36,945 English sq. m. Balbi states its area at 38,800 sq. m. Antillon, upon the authority of an old map by Campomanes, estimates the surface of this kingdom at 1,933 German sq. m., and Soares de Barros—upon the same authority probably—at 1,896 German sq. m. Later estimates assign it a superficies of 2,950 sq. m. of 20 to the degree. By Lopez's map, its extent is 3,437 sq. leagues, or 22,706,880 English acres.—The following table exhibits the area in sq. m. of 20 to a degree, and pop. of the entire Portuguese dominions, as estimated in 1851:

## I. CONTINENTAL PORTUGAL.

Provinces.	Districts.	Superf. in sq. m.	Par. lshes.	Pop. in 1850.
1. MINHO,	1. Vianna,	80	273	187,191
	2. Braga,	91	487	299,640
	3. Porto,	91	387	368,913
2. DOURO,	4. Aveiro,	122	178	242,991
	5. Coimbra,	111	191	256,798
	6. Braganza,	199	293	125,437
3. TRAS-OS-MONTES,	7. Villa-Real,	138	260	183,894
4. BEIRA-ALTA,	8. Viseu,	108	350	298,917
	9. Guarda,	178	361	193,634
5. BEIRA-BAIXA,	10. Castello-Branco,	297	149	138,867
	11. Leiria,	110	109	138,414
	12. Santarem,	194	144	154,830
6. ESTREMADURA,	13. Lisbon,	303	220	455,217
	14. Portalegre,	200	94	80,612
	15. Evora,	219	109	83,286
7. ALENTEJO,	16. Beja,	419	105	121,333
	17. Faro,	180	64	141,027
		2,950	379	3,471,199

## II. ISLANDS OF MADEIRA AND THE AZORES.

1. MADEIRA and POR- TO-SANTO,	Funchal,	28	46	108,464
	Eastern Azores,	34	44	97,330
2. AZORES,	Central	34	37	69,387
	Western	28	37	68,391
		124	164	343,572

## III. AFRICAN POSSESSIONS.

Cape Verde islands,	138	28	86,738
Guinea coast, Bissao, &c.,	3,000	5	4,270
Isles of St. Thomas, Prizell, &c.,	38	10	12,753
Angola, Benguela, and dependencies,	17,000	35	589,127
Mozambique and dependencies,	24,000	11	300,000
	<hr/> 44,176	89	992,888

## IV. ASIATIC POSSESSIONS.

Indian territory of Goa, Saluto,	}			
Bardez, &c.,		121	95	363,768
New acquisitions,				
Damao,		7	2	33,159
Diu,		1	1	10,765
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		129	98	407,712

## V. POSSESSIONS IN THE EASTERN SEAS.

Macao,	1	3	29,587
Timor islands, Solir, &c.,	2,292	3	918,300
	<hr/> 2,293	<hr/> 6	<hr/> 947,887

## RECAPITULATION.

I. CONTINENTAL PORTUGAL,	2,950	3,471,199
II. MADEIRA AND AZORES,	124	343,572
III. AFRICAN POSSESSIONS,	44,176	992,888
IV. ASIATIC POSSESSIONS,	120	407,712
V. POSSESSIONS IN EASTERN SEAS,	2,293	947,887
	<hr/> 49,672	<hr/> 6,163,250

*Physical features.*] Portugal in its general appearance has a considerable resemblance to the adjacent region of Spain, from which it is not separated by any marked natural frontier-lines. It has not, however, so great a proportion of mountains; and seems neither to be so barren as the northern provinces of Spain, nor so fertile as its southern provinces. It is perhaps, in general, more pleasant than any part of that country with which it is so closely connected. There are only two extensive plains, the larger in Alemtejo, and the smaller one in Beira. The declination of upwards of four-fifths of the kingdom is to the W; the E part of Alemtejo and Algarva declines towards the south. The most mountainous of the Portuguese provs. is Tras-os-Montes; but in Algarva too the flat country extends scarcely above 8 m. from the coast. Most of the mountains are barren; but a few are clothed with a fine vegetation.—The coast-line, which is extensive, is low in the N; but rises, and is indented with rocks, as we proceed S. In Beira it again flattens, and becomes sandy; in Estremadura it alternately rises and falls, and is unsafe for navigation. Under the Cabo-Espichel the shore is high, steep, and rough; in Alemtejo it is low, but the adjacent sea is shallow and unsafe. From Cabo-San-Vicente, the coast rises to the E, but sinks again into sand-islands at the mouth of the Guadiana.—The principal promontories are the Cabo-Mondego at the mouth of the river of that name; the Cabo-de-Carboeiro at the point of Peniche, which must be distinguished from the promontory of the same name in Algarva; the Cabo-de-Boca, and the Cabo-Espichel on both sides of the mouth of the Tajo; the Cabo-San-Vicente, the most SW point of Europe; and the Cabo-de-Carboeiro, and Cabo-de-San-Maria, on the coast of Algarva.

*Mountains.*] The mountains of Portugal are all continuations of the Spanish Pyrenees, and take a W, or SW direction. They are: 1st. The Cantabrian chain, which spreads from Galicia over Tras-os-Montes and Minho, and of which the Gaviard, the highest summit, rises to 7,886 ft. It terminates at the mouth of the Vonga. All the different branches of the Cantabrian mountains in Portugal are granitic. 2d. The Guadarramas, to which chain belongs the Sierra-de-Estrella, a continuation of the Spanish Sierra-de-Gata, between the Douro and Tajo, rising to the height of 7,647 ft. according to Balbi, and 6,883 ft. according to Franzini. The Sierra-de-Cintra, which runs into the ocean at Cabo-de-Boca, is the extremity of the Guadarramas. 3d. The Sierra-de-Guadalupe, of which the principal branches are the Sierra-de-Arrabida in Estremadura, which ends in the Cabo-Espichel, and in Alemtejo

the Sierra-de-Ossa and the Sierra-de-Mamede. 4th. The Sierra-Morena, which sends its branches through Algarva and Alemtejo, and ends in the Cabo-San-Vicente. In the S its vanguards terminate in the Cabo-Carboeiro and Cabo-de-San-Maria. Its highest summits do not rise above 4,000 ft. above the level of the sea; but the Picota-de-Monchique serves as a signal to navigators who have reached the Cabo-de-San-Vicente. The granitic nucleus of these mountain-chains is overlaid on the N by micaceous schist; recent limestone occupies extensive tracts.

*Rivers.*] The chief rivers of P. have their origin in Spain. The Tajo or Tagus flows into the sea at Lisbon, where its estuary forms the harbour belonging to that city.—The Douro, a very rapid stream, falls into the sea at Oporto.—The Guadiana has a small part of its course in this country. From the small extent of P., it is not to be expected that any river of great size can belong wholly to it. Of the streams which have their sources within the kingdom the chief seem to be the Mondego, which rises near Guarda in Beira, and falls into the sea below Coimbra; the Cadaen, which runs into the Atlantic at Setuval; and the Sora, which falls into the Tagus.—No lake is found in this country which merits a description; but many small tarns occur in the mountains. There are extensive swamps on the coasts of Beira. P. abounds in mineral springs.

*Climate.*] The climate of P. is much more agreeable and more healthy than that of the greater part of Spain. Near Lisbon the atmosphere is so remarkably salubrious that invalids often resort thither from different nations. The heat in summer, and the cold in winter, are rendered moderate by the proximity of the Atlantic ocean. The medial degree of temp. is about 60°. The spring and summer months are usually very dry. The climate of Lisbon would be unpleasantly hot in summer but for the agreeable breezes which always spring up in the afternoon from the bar.

*Soil and agriculture.*] The soil of P., like that of Spain, is in general fertile. It is for the most part of a light texture, and might be easily cultivated; but the Portuguese bestow even the little toil which it needs very unwillingly and unskilfully. It is owing rather to this than to any deficiency in the soil that P. does not produce grain sufficient for its own inhabitants. Wheat and Indian corn are the species of grain most cultivated; the bread made of the latter is called *broa*, and forms the principal food of the common people. In some years sufficient grain is raised for home-consumption, and a small surplus for export. The statistical tables published in the *Esperanca*, a semi-official organ of government, in 1852, represent the annual produce of P. as averaging the following quantities:—

Grain,	1,100,000 malcos.	2,300,000 qrs.
Rice,	12,000 ..	36,000 ..
Lentils,	200,000 ..	600,000 ..
Salt,	280,000 ..	840,000 ..
Walnuts, almonds, &c.,	35,000 ..	105,000 ..
Algarva figs,	700,000 arrobas.	800,000 cwts.
Wax and honey,	81,715 ..	90,000 ..
Oranges and lemons,	287,176,000 dozens in 1851.	
Cattle,	5,714,666 head in 1851.	
Wine, of which that from the Douro district amounts to 100,000 pipes,	787,809 pipes.	
Oil, average of last 4 yrs.,	27,000 ..	
Wool,	370,000 cwts. in 1851.	
Raw silk,	220,000 lbs. in 1852.	

It is unquestionable that the agricultural resources of this country have been greatly developed during the last twenty years. The quantity of wheat has increased so considerably that it is no longer necessary to admit it periodically from abroad, though of

course a contraband trade is still carried on with Spain. Above all, rice, of which great staple article of food very little, and that of very inferior quality, was produced, is now so generalized that about 40,000 cwt. are raised annually on the average, and equal in quality to the Venetian. The suppression of monasteries at the commencement of Donna Maria's reign released land from much of the feudalism still remaining in P., and, consequently, opened a field of improvement to the agricultural interests; and those interests have, in fact, improved in spite of the excessive tariff, contraband trade, capital at 12 per cent. per year, and high rate of internal transit; this improvement is proved by palpable facts such as the large and progressively increasing exportation of grain to England, instead of its previous importation upon no limited scale. P. was also chiefly supplied with foreign potatoes, which she now not only grows for herself, but exports largely. Amongst the laws recently promulgated, one fraught with importance is that for the establishment of *decima de reparticao*, or fixing the direct taxation in every district. A specific sum is henceforward to be levied from each of the 17 districts into which Portugal is subdivided, amounting in the aggregate to 1,220,063,420 reis, or £371,150, for 1854. The average annual production of the kingdom is thus estimated in the official reports on this law:

3,300,000 quarters of grain at 12s.,	£1,980,000
36,000 ditto of rice at 6s.,	9,800
600,000 ditto of lentils at 8s.,	240,000
840,000 ditto of salt at 3s.,	125,600
105,000 ditto of walnuts at 2s.,	10,500
2,871,760 boxes of oranges and lemons at 5s.,	717,940
800,000 cwts. of figs at 1s.,	40,000
370,000 ditto of wool at 7s.,	1,339,000
320,000 lbs. of silk at 15s.,	240,000
90,000 cwts. of wax and honey at 180s.,	810,000
787,000 pipes of wine at 60s.,	2,361,000
27,000 ditto of oil at 250s.,	337,600
	£8,241,440

It is necessary to remark, that many articles, such as cattle, poultry, fruit, vegetables, eggs, coals, firewood, marble, &c., are not enumerated in the above returns; neither is there any account of the rental of houses, which is of course an important item in this mode of contribution. Still the tax is only  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., and does not probably exceed 2 per cent. on the whole assessed property of the country, whereas all agricultural productions were formerly subject to tithes, which were collected regularly without much difficulty. Vegetables are everywhere cultivated; but flax and hemp are reared only in very small quantities, and most of the linen and sail-cloth used in this country are imported. The heat of summer parches the pasture; and artificial meadows are beyond the sphere of Portuguese agriculture.—Mules, as in Spain, are used as beasts of burden; and are of a breed much superior to those found in more northern countries. Sheep are not reared with the same care as in Spain, and are consequently in every respect inferior. Many hogs are reared; and the bacon of this country is not surpassed by that of any other. The fish upon the coast are numerous and of a good quality.

*Minerals.*] P., like Spain, was formerly much more productive of the precious metals than it is at present; though it is probable that if these metals were not so easily procured from their colonies, a much greater quantity of them might be procured at home than at present. The remains of what have been supposed to be mines wrought by the Romans, are still to be traced in the northern provinces. In the mineral produce of P. are enumerated gold, silver, tin, lead, copper, iron, coal, emery, marble, granite, talc, amianthus, feldspar, fuller's earth, quicksilver,

rubies, jacinths, and beryl: besides these, P. produces manganese, bismuth, and arsenic. Some part of this produce, particularly iron, might be made the source of considerable wealth, but unfortunately fuel is everywhere scarce.

**Wines.]** Wine is the chief production of the country. The following account of the mode of making wine in this country is given by Mr. Forrester. After the grapes are cut, they are carried in large open baskets on the backs of *gallegos*, to the *adega*, or shed, where they are thrown into large open stone troughs called *lagares*. The *gallegos*, or labourers in the vineyard, are divided into gangs, usually of 10 men each, under the orders of a *feitor*, or overlooker. The baskets being filled, each man, at the word of command, shoulders his load, falls into line, and defiles in regular order through the rugged mountain-paths conducting to the *adega*. About 21 baskets of grapes usually yield a pipe of wine, and the capacities of the *lagares* vary from 10 to 30 pipes. The white grapes are separated from the black; but of these latter all castes or varieties are promiscuously thrown together—resulting therefrom the one description of wine known by the name of *port*. When the trough or *lagar* is filled with grapes, a 'gang' of men jump in, and, forming a close line with their arms on each other's shoulders, advance and retire with measured step, treading the fruit to the sound of the bagpipe, the drum, and the fife. When these men are tired they rest, and another gang takes their place. This operation is continued for about 36 hours, when the grapes are fully crushed, and fermentation commences. The must is then left to the course of nature. A few farmers have dared to introduce the innovation of watching and treating their musts with the same care as a brewer will his wort. Of course they know beforehand that the company's tasters will condemn their wine on account of its purity and simplicity, and that they must of necessity have to purchase 'permits' before they can be allowed to ship it! If a rich wine be really required, the fermentation is checked, and brandy is added; if a dry wine and a pure wine, the fermentation is allowed to take its natural course, and a very small quantity of brandy will suffice to keep the wine in a sound and improving state. The mode of making the wines of P., as now described, may be considered to rule all over the kingdom. In some parts, the *Alentejo* for example, where wooden vessels are rarely to be met with, huge earthen jars, covered with pitch, to prevent leakage and evaporation, are substituted for vats. Brandy is also at times floated on the surface of the wine to preserve it from the atmosphere. Olive oil is likewise occasionally used for the purpose, but not with equally advantageous results. The Oporto company taste the wines in January; and, according as they think fit, issue tickets of approval or otherwise. The fair commences in the middle of February, previous to which the merchants hasten up to the wine-country, where they have establishments, and, accompanied by their head-clerks, commissaries, and coopers, mounted on the backs of mules, and attended by a troop of servants on foot, visit the different farms where the wine is kept. The wine is tasted from a silver saucer, with an elevation in the centre, which exhibits its colour; and as they taste, they make notes of the quality of each *tome* in their books, which they compare on their return home. Sometimes the purchase is concluded on the spot, but generally the farmer proceeds to the merchants' houses to make his bargain. The purchase of wine requires all the judgment and knowledge of the merchant, his credit and profit depending on the work of a few days. The wine is now drawn off into pipes, under the superintendence of a commissary, and is carried down over execrable roads to the river's side, in carts drawn by oxen. It is then embarked in large boats, carrying 70 pipes each, and brought to Villa-Nova. Next it is stored in the merchants' vaults, or rather *lodges*, as they are called, they being entirely above ground. Here the wines are racked and lotted according to their respective qualities. The greatest care is now necessary in their treatment; they requiring a little more delicate brandy. In about two years, or even in less, the fine wines of any superior vintage are considered in a fit state to ship to England. The older wines are kept from 4 to 8 years in pipes before they are shipped, according to the quality required. The company, known as the 'Royal Wine company of Oporto,' has been long established for managing the wine-trade, and one of their privileges was to fix a maximum on the price of wine. Though at the late revolution this privilege was much abridged, yet it is not altogether done away, and the company still retain other privileges highly injurious—as all privileges must be that are inconsistent with the freedom of trade—to the growth of wine. One evil consequence is, that all the produce of the P. vineyards is mixed together and brought to one uniform level. "In this way," Mr. Henderson observes, "the finer products of the Douro vineyards have remained, in a great measure, unknown to us; and port wine has come to be considered as a single liquor, if I may use the expression, of nearly uniform flavour and strength—varying, it is true, to a certain extent, in quality, but still always approaching to a definite standard, and admitting of few degrees of excellence." The same cause, namely, the influence of this company, has also, according to Mr. Henderson, ruined the white wines of P. These were formerly excellent; but the farmers being restricted as to the price, extirpated all the finest vines, and substituted others which produced a larger quantity of wine, but of a coarser quality. Some red wines resembling port are imported into this country from P. The principal are from the neighbourhood of Figuera-

dos-Vinhos near Thomar, and from Colares near Cintra. Some of these last are excellent, possessing delicacy, softness, body, and flavour. The white and red wines, chiefly gathered between Oiras and Carcavillos, in Estremadura, are known in England under the general name of Lisbon wines. They are good, wholesome, unsophisticated wines, and, when cheap wines are let in—as they should and must eventually be—for the consumption of the middling classes, they will come more into deserved notice and favour. The wines of Setuval, 15 m. S. and of Santaem, 45 m. NW of Lisbon, are of good quality. Bucellas, about 5 leagues N of Lisbon, produces a delicate and well-known white wine, resembling Barsac, but stronger,—an excellent table-wine when of sufficient age and not spoiled by brandy. Good old Bucellas is scarce, and sells for £42 per pipe. Lisbon wines, red and white, are worth from £28 to £34 in the London market, per pipe, of 140 old, or 117 imperial gallons. The following is a statement of the exportation of wines from Oporto during the 8 years from 1834 to 1841:—

	To the United Kingdom.	To all other parts.	Total.
1834	28,208 pipes.	3,150 p.	31,358 p.
1835	32,535	5,933	38,468
1836	30,206	3,079	33,285
1837	21,110	4,672	25,782
1838	26,057	11,013	37,070
1839	26,159	7,046	33,205
1840	25,678	7,512	33,190
1841	21,011	5,344	26,355
Totals,	210,964	48,654	259,618

Average of 8 years, 26,370 pipes. 6,081 p. 32,452 p.

The high amount of the shipments during the first three years of the above list is accounted for by the fact that the siege of Oporto had continued during the greater part of the two previous years, which by interrupting the shipments, and consequently reducing the stock in this country, caused an increase in the years immediately following. The Alto Douro produces an annual average of 90,000 pipes. In 1850, the quantity was 94,123 pipes, of which above 41,000 pipes were declared to be of first quality, above 18,000 second quality, above 19,000 third quality, in all making 78,000 pipes available. Of this quantity only 20,000 pipes were allowed to be set apart for export to places in Europe. The actual export in 1851, from Oporto, was under 39,000 pipes to all the world; to England little more than 25,000 pipes were sent, but as some quantity came *via* New York, the whole quantity imported into England amounted to nearly 27,000 pipes. The present annual consumption in England is only 2,524,775 gallons, or 21,955 pipes. This supply could easily be largely increased from the produce of vineyards now excluded from foreign markets by the monopoly of the Oporto wine company. The neighbourhood of Lisbon, and the western provinces, all produce excellent wines, which may easily be brought into commerce, if the oppressive duties did not discourage the attempt; for it would seem like folly to bring an article from abroad which would be subject on arrival in England to an impost of above 300 per cent. on the first value. The total production of wines in all P. may be assumed to be little less than 500,000,000 gallons. The singular mode in which the government of this country introduced the habit of drinking P. wine, and ruined the trade in that of France and other countries, is shown by the return of importations. It appears, that 20,000 tons of wine, principally from Bordeaux, were imported in 1669, and that a duty of 4s. 0d. in 1697 on French, and 1s. 8d. on P. wines, had reduced the importation from France to two tons, and increased that from P. to 4,774. The Methven treaty of 1703 completed the victory of the P. wines, and the continuance for a century of the high rate of duty rendered port wine the habitual beverage of England in defiance of every consideration but the inferior price caused by the difference of duty.

**Commerce.]** The situation of P. with regard to commerce is not less favourable than that of Spain: it might maintain an intercourse with every quarter of the world more easily than almost any other country in Europe. "Her maritime position, second only, if second, to that of these 'isles,—her fertile soil,—her delicious climate,—her splendid river-ports,—and her command of a vast interior,—ought to have rendered her one of the richest, freest, and most populous European states. There is hardly any natural production of general utility which cannot be cultivated in P. She can produce every variety of wines, and wants nothing but the inducement to beat all the wines of Germany, not to say France, out of our market. Her population are industrious and pre-eminently fond of peace and quiet, as appears by the evidence of their periodical revolutions, which always end in an amicable 'transaction,' placing the victors in power and the vanquished on the pension list. Why should such a



country not be our very best customer, in proportion to the size of its territory? Why should not every year exhibit an increase of its trade? And why should it not be able to discharge all its public obligations to the foreign as well as the home creditor with perfect faith? The answer is to be found in various circumstances, more or less notorious, but not absolutely fatal to the progress of the country. The great frivolity and fickleness of the people comes foremost in this list of impediments. Her periodical revolutions are costly as well as unsettling, for, though the people do not bleed for them, the Treasury does. Every new government saddles a new swarm of *employés* on the public, and thus the resources of the country are eaten up by successive generations of placemen, and there is probably no country in which the official staff is so large compared with the population. No minister ventures to molest them, so fragile is the tenure of his own power. To time alone, to the growth of a more enlightened spirit, and to the gradual strengthening of political institutions, can we look for the remedy of this particular evil. But the more immediate cause of this morbid constriction, by which the commerce of this nature-favoured country seems incapable of increase, is the high tariff which has hitherto been maintained upon imports, and which tells particularly on those from this country. It stops regular commerce, but is miserably unproductive to the exchequer, as wherever a bale of British goods can be landed in P. there prevails a notorious system of smuggling, of which all orders and classes contend for the profits, and of which the regular trade is a mere cloak. A little duty is paid just for decency's sake, but the bulk of what enters the country pays only to the contrabandist, and the functionaries he fees or employs. There is now some prospect of P. consulting its own interest as well as ours in this matter: it has already adopted an *ad valorem* duty of 15 per cent. on some articles, and it is said the rule will be extended to the whole tariff. This must finally extinguish the contraband trade on the coast." Previous to the year 1837, the duties levied by the Portuguese government on the importation of woollen goods, amounted to a custom-house valuation of 15 per cent. In 1837, the duties were levied on weight instead of on value, which increased the amount of duty from 15 per cent. on a custom-house valuation, to a duty of 27 per cent. on the average value of all woollens imported into P. In 1841 the duty was again increased until it equalled 45 per cent. on the average value of all woollens imported, exclusive of custom-house charges. Her Majesty's government made a proposition to the Portuguese government, to the effect, that if the import duties on British goods were reduced by the Portuguese government, they would propose a reduction of the import duty on Portuguese wines, which was then 5s. 6d. per gallon, to 2s. 6d., and on brandy, fruit, and oil, a corresponding reduction. The industry and commerce of the Portuguese were formerly in some degree equal to the advantages of their situation; but the same causes which produced or accelerated the ruin of Spanish commerce have operated in a similar manner on that of P. The total revenues of the Lisbon custom-house and excise-office, and the custom-house of Oporto, for the years 1836, 1837, and 1838, ending June 30, respectively, amounted to 10,708,775,107 reis, or £2,454,093 16s. 8d.:

1836-7	3,687,707,844 reis.
1837-8	3,523,546,294
1838-9	3,497,518,969
1843-4	4,317,209,331
1844-5	4,094,787,167
1845-6	4,693,397,025

1846-7	3,100,034,904
1847-8	4,748,090,004
1848-9	4,801,035,190

During the year 1844, the port of Bahia in Brazil took Portuguese productions of the value of 572,702 milreis, Portuguese currency; and exported to P. during the same period native produce to the extent of 365,079 milreis.—The annual receipts of the custom-house at Funchal, in the island of Madeira, for the 3 financial years ending June 30, 1845, were:

1843	126,123 milreis
1844	125,200
1845	128,982

In the last two years considerable reductions were made in the consumption duties.

The manufactures of P. are not extensive. They consist chiefly of some woollen cloth which is made at Covilham, Portalegre, and Azeitao. Hats and paper are made at Lisbon; but the quantity is not considerable. P. does not furnish the manufactures which are necessary for its own consumption and that of its colonies; these are received chiefly from Britain, and consist principally of woollen goods and hardware. Salted and dried fish are likewise received from Britain to a considerable amount; a large quantity is also furnished by the United States. The exports amount to about £2,500,000. To Britain, the exports from P. consist chiefly of native produce, and partly of the commodities imported from the colonies; among the former are wine, oil, oranges, lemons, figs, different kinds of fruits, cork, and drugs; among the latter are cotton, sugar, tobacco, gold, silver, pearls, precious stones, grain, dye-woods, and drugs. Besides the trade with Britain, a trifling commerce is carried on with Denmark, Germany, France, and Holland. The trade with the American states is not very extensive, and is conducted in American vessels. The wine trade has been already noticed.

*Internal communication.*] As P. has little internal commerce, it is not to be expected that much care should be taken to render intercourse easy by the formation of navigable canals, which indeed are hardly necessary, since the country extends along the sea-shore, and is intersected by several considerable rivers, but these unfortunately still form but indifferent channels of trade, being full of rapids and obstructions, which a little energy might remove. The roads, however, are wretchedly bad. In some places the traveller is obliged to abandon the ancient line altogether, and to find a new track for himself the best way he can, by cautiously picking his steps over bare rocks, or treading knee-deep among barren sands over the steep mountains, and through the extensive pine groves in which he must steer his course. The only benefit in such cases which he derives from the labours of his ancestors, or the care of the authorities of the day, is the use of a ruinous bridge over the rivulet or stream of some deep ravine, which without such accommodation would be impassable. The chamber of deputies a few years ago approved of a contract which the government had entered into with 'the Company of the Public works of Portugal' for the formation of roads, to be commenced in every prov. of the kingdom within one year from date of contract, and completed within eight years at furthest; of a railroad from the margin of the Tagus to the frontier of Spain, to be completed within ten years; of a new custom-house in Oporto, and the necessary improvements at the bar of that port, to be concluded within five years; for the circumvallation of Lisbon for fiscal purposes, and for building a penitentiary prison in Lisbon; and the three following projects of railroads are said to be entertained, viz., a railway from

Lisbon to a point between Campo-Grande and Benifica, and thence by the coast as far as Cascaes, taking in the small intermediate sea-bathing towns, and to Cintra; another to continue the preceding railway northward by Coimbra to Oporto, and thence by Braganza to Spain; and a third for the formation of a railway from Lisbon through Alemtejo by Evora to Elvas and Badajoz. A convention is proposed with the Spanish government, guaranteeing the junction of this latter line with a Spanish railroad from the frontier to Madrid.

*Population.*] Soares de Barros, in 1798, estimated the pop. at 3,352,000; while Murphy, upon the authority of other Portuguese writers, made it only 2,588,470. Humboldt, in 1802, estimated it at 3,173,000; Balbi, in 1826, at 3,530,000. In the table at the commencement of this article it is estimated at 3,471,199 in 1850; and in 1840 it was estimated at 3,412,500, exclusive of the Azores and Madeira. The towns of Lisbon and Oporto together comprise a tenth of the whole nation.—In general the Portuguese are a handsome race, with regular features, and dark expressive eyes. The women are of small stature, but graceful and beautiful. The dress resembles the Spanish; but the men generally prefer the French costume, with the exception of a large loose cloak. The general dress is of woollen, and almost always black. The lower classes in some cases retain the ancient national habit,—the petticoat and jacket. Mr. Kinsey represents the peasantry as a race possessed of many noble qualities to conciliate the good opinion of a stranger, but whose condition is embittered by every species of discomfort that can originate in oppression and misrule. The class which consists of what in other countries would be called gentlemen, that is, men of independent fortunes, but without titles or any pretensions to nobility, contains few individuals. The higher ranks are little acquainted with the sports of hunting and fishing. For the former species of amusement their horses are said to be unfit; and for the same reason horseracing is unknown. The games are billiards, backgammon, cards and dice.—The common people play at quarter-staff; but bull-fights here, as in Spain, constitute the great national amusement.

*Language and literature.*] The Portuguese language is kindred to the Spanish, with some mixture of Arabian words, to which has also been added an infusion of French under the Burgundian dynasty. It is upon the whole more fit for conversation than the Spanish. The Portuguese language is almost the only remaining monument of the former greatness of this country, as it is still the general language of commerce in a great part of India and Africa. Poetry must be considered as the principal branch of Portuguese literature, for good prose cannot be expected in a country where philosophy and criticism are unknown. The golden age of Portuguese literature was in the time of Emanuel and John III. It gradually decayed after the entry of the Jesuits into the kingdom, and the establishment of Spanish domination. The most ancient Portuguese poets flourished in the 12th cent., and their poetry was cultivated before that of Castile. In the 13th cent. the language became more cultivated. King Denis, who reigned in the latter part of this cent., encouraged literature and was himself a poet. Alphonso IV. and Pedro I. are named as poets of the 14th cent., and about this time too, Italian poetry began to exercise an influence on the literature of P. In the 15th century—the heroic age of P.—her literature rivalled that of Spain. The first celebrated Portuguese poet was Bernardim Ribeyro, who flourished under the great Emanuel, in the end of the 15th and the beginning of the 16th centuries. It is

remarkable that several distinguished Portuguese poets wrote in the Castilian language when they intended to celebrate any important event. The most celebrated Portuguese poet is Luis de Camoens. His *Lusiad*, the gem of Portuguese poetry, was written when he was an exile at Macao. Gil Vicente, a Portuguese dramatic poet, preceded Lope de Vega and Calderona in Spain. Theology is of course entirely bound down in this country to simple acceptance of the Church's decrees. Except prayer-books and casuistical treatises, nothing ever appears in this science. The systems and compendiums of theology in the language are full of the darkness of the Middle ages. In medicine, the Portuguese are mostly followers of the British physicians, of whose writings many have been translated. Pombal banished moral philosophy from the Portuguese academies; at Coimbra not even the chairs of logic and metaphysics were allowed to remain; since his time, indeed, the philosophical faculty has been re-established, but no distinguished professor or author has yet appeared in this science. Philological science is in a sad state; the Latin of the monks is unintelligible to any other European nation, and Greek was not taught at all till very lately. Mathematics were entirely neglected till the middle of the 18th cent. For geography the Portuguese have done much by their discoveries, and in national geography, Lima, Nipho, Cornide, and Barros are distinguished; but it is to foreigners that we are indebted for the best geographical notices of this country. Several valuable works have been written in natural history and botany. In history, the works of Joao de Barros, Jer. Osorio, Fernando Lopez de Castanhedo, Bern. de Brito, and Telles de Silva, are the most deserving of notice. Architecture, sculpture, and painting have never prospered on Portuguese soil. The music of P. has a peculiar character, which is particularly prominent in the *medinhas* or songs. It is said that among the three millions of inhabitants of this country there are perhaps not above 500 readers of scientific works. All the best foreign works are prohibited.

*Education.*] Education is, for the most part, in the hands of monks, who themselves ignorant and bigotted, cannot be supposed to make their scholars intelligent or liberal. The only university now existing is at Coimbra. It was founded in 1291. There is a small college at Evora, founded in 1533. At Lisbon there is a college consecrated solely to the education of the nobility. The Royal academy of sciences, founded in 1779, is divided into three classes; one devoted to the sciences, the other two to subjects of economy and elegant literature. There are about 800 elementary schools in the kingdom.

*Church.*] The Portuguese church is headed by a patriarch who is considered as acting in a subordinate capacity to the pope, except when his countrymen have quarrelled with the Roman pontiff. He is generally a cardinal, and a person of high birth; but his powers are not great. Besides the patriarch, there are two archbishops, and 10 bishops; but if the foreign settlements be taken into account, the number of bishops is 22. The clergy are divided into high and low. The lower clergy are divided into secular and regular; the former—as in almost all catholic states—are very poor, and enjoy neither the consideration nor the influence of the regular clergy, who here form 7 spiritual corporations, including 30 convents and 3 colleges, and 35 different orders possessing not less than 418 monasteries and 150 nunneries, many of them richly endowed and holding extensive landed property. The orders of mendicants are the most numerous. The number of convents has recently increased, and the whole

number of persons belonging to the clergy is said to be about 200,000, almost every 15th person belonging to the priesthood!

*Government.*] The constitutional charter of Portugal, granted by Don Pedro, in 145 articles, arranged under 8 titles, attempted to draw the line between the executive and legislative power, and to define specifically the rights of the people. To the king were reserved the prerogatives of making peace and war, with the exception that any treaty which might exchange or cede any part of the territory or possessions of the Crown, should be ratified by the Cortes. The king also reserved to himself the power to bestow honours and grant pensions, the latter, when given at the public charge, being dependent on the approbation of the Cortes; to nominate to all ecclesiastical dignities, and to all civil and military offices; to convoke the Cortes, either at the stated time of assembling, or, if circumstances should require it, in an extraordinary meeting; to prorogue and dissolve them when he should think proper; and to give the force of laws to their decrees, by adhibiting his consent. In imitation of the constitution given to the jealous Brazilians, the charter provided that, if the king should quit the kingdom without the consent of the Cortes, he should be held to have abdicated the crown. To the Cortes, as the legislative body, was declared to belong the right to appoint a regency, in case of the minority of the heir; to define its powers, and to acknowledge the prince-royal to be heir of the throne in the first session which should be held after his birth. To the Cortes likewise it belonged on the death of the king, or in the event of the throne being vacant, to establish a council of administration; to inquire into and reform abuses which might have been introduced; to make laws, and to interpret, suspend, or revoke them; to watch over the constitution, and provide for the general good of the nation; to fix annually the public expenses, and apportion the direct taxes; to grant or refuse entrance to foreign forces, by land or by sea, into the interior of the kingdom, or into its ports; to fix annually and according to the report of government, the land and sea-forces, ordinary and extraordinary; to authorize the government to contract loans; to establish proper resources for the payment of the public debt; to regulate the administration of the national domains, and decrees their alienation; to create or suppress public offices, and to fix their emoluments; to determine the weight, value, inscription, and denomination of monies, as well as the standard of weights and measures. The Cortes, by whom these powers were to be exercised, was to consist of two chambers, a chamber-of-peers, and a chamber-of-deputies, the approbation of both being necessary to the making of laws. The peers were deprived of their right of exemption from taxation, and were declared to be the only judges in impeachments of public servants. The number of representatives to be elected to the chamber-of-deputies, and the mode of their election, were not provided for by the charter, but it laid down the general qualifications to be required in a voter, and provided that the deputies should be re-imbursed for their expenses in travelling to and from Lisbon, and receive a daily sum for their attendance. In the judicial department, trial by jury was introduced; it was declared that the judges should not be removable at the will of the Crown; and torture, the use of the lash, and branding with hot iron, were formally abolished. The Roman Catholic religion was declared to be the religion of the state; the exercise of others was indeed allowed, but only on the condition of not being performed in any building distin-

guishable as a church. It is impossible to say how much of this charter is still acknowledged in the ever fluctuating government of this country. An electoral decree in 1851 gave every person possessing a clear annual income of 100 milreis, whether arising from property, industry, commerce, or employment, a vote at the primary elections. A year's residence in the district is required, but the qualification of the elector is reduced one-half. Instead of returning an elector to the electoral college for every 150 chimneys, one is to be returned for every 300. The number of primary electoral assemblies is also diminished, more parishes being united to one assembly than under the former decree.—The salary of a secretary-of-state is about £720 per annum, that of a councillor-of-state £550: these and all other salaries are diminished by a tax of 30 per cent. An allowance of £2,900 is made to the Patriarch, and £550 to each bishop, but subject to the deduction of 30 per cent.—The judges in the supreme court receive about £370, and those in the *Relação* get £230, but they have a considerable amount of fees. The pay of a field-marshal is the same as that of a councillor-of-state, £550, and that of a lieutenant-general, £330; but they also get *gratification* when actually employed, and these far exceed the pay.

*Revenue.*] The revenue of P. is more considerable than might be expected from the feeble state of the kingdom. The budget of ways and means approved of by the chamber-of-deputies, for the year 1853 to 1854, is estimated at 12,005,813 813 rs., and the income at 11,832,115 500; the deficit will be 173,698 313 rs. This is about £40,000. The revenue is to be collected from the following sources:—

1. Direct taxes,	2,352,380 630 rs.	
Tax for roads,	208,382 440	
	2,555,763 070	= £568,000
2. Indirect taxes, customs, &c.,	6,250,848 359	1,388,570
3. Inland revenue,	391,702 229	87,045
4. Fund of amortisation,	670,808 418	149,100
5. Tax for bank-notes,	591,000 000	131,400
6. Revenue from the islands,	427,139 799	95,000
7. Royal donations and deductions,	944,852 625	210,000
	11,832,115 500	= £2,629,115

Of this revenue, 2,745,272 441 rs., or £610,600, are appropriated to the payment of the interest on the national debt. For the internal debt a sum of £273,000 is required; whilst the external debt absorbs £337,600. Of this latter, two-thirds are derived from the tobacco contract, and the remainder from the *decimas*, or direct taxes. The expenditure for the previous year was classified under the following heads:—

Dividends of foreign and internal debt,	3,874 contos, or	£857,000
Civil list,	388	85,000
Cortes,	87	21,000
Interest on treasury loans,	348	74,000
Pensions,	534	124,000
Miscellaneous charge,	209	46,000
Island expenditure,	65	15,000
Finance department,	808	176,000
Home ditto,	1,425	324,000
Justice,	444	101,000
War department,	2,735	620,000
Marine ditto,	862	196,000
Foreign ditto,	245	55,000
Special sinking fund,	495	112,000
Lisbon bank notes,	216	50,000
Extraordinary expenses,	154	35,000

The chief sources of the royal income, are the lands belonging to the Braganza family, the royal demesnes, the coinage, the profits of indulgences granted by the Pope, the masterships of the orders of knighthood, and very heavy duties imposed on almost every article of commerce. These taxes are in general farmed or let to the highest bidders.



*National debt.*] Balbi estimated the national debt, in 1838, at £6,598,000, of which above £1,500,000 consisted of government-paper, which was always at a discount of from 14 to 20 per cent., and is now at above 50 per cent. The debt, in 1838, was as follows:—

**I. FOREIGN DEBT AS IT STOOD AT THE TREASURY, 12TH MAY, 1838.**

£1,686,100	Loan of 1831.
461,800	ditto of 1832.
1,705,600	ditto of 1833.
700,000	Part of the provisional fund created in 1836, which is to be cancelled by the debt due to P. from Brazil.
850,000	Part of the fund created in 1837, issued to pay the advances to Rothschild and Goldsmid for payments of dividends to July 1, 1837.

5,404,500	5 per cents.
88,200	6 per cents, loan of 1834.
5,882,000	3 per cent. loans of 1835.

£11,375,300 Total nominal debt.

**II. INTERNAL DEBT AS IT STOOD AT THE TREASURY, MARCH 5, 1838.**

Reis.		Interest.
5,241,486,110	policies of 5 per cent.	262,074,360
11,199,773,633	ditto 4 ditto	447,990,900
441,844,592	ditto 6 ditto	26,811,800

16,888,124,554		736,877,000
	Interest on the policies of royal lotteries, &c.	2,558,000

	Yearly interest.	739,435,000
478,636,000	of the loan of 9th August, 1833.	
311,177,110	Tickets of the policies of 6 per cent.	
136,000,000	ditto of the policies of the 6 per cent. not yet reduced to tickets.	
1,500,000	Rest of the policies of the Second Loan made in December 1825.	
18,814,855	Rest of the policies of the extinct Third Loan of 1827.	

946,227,955	
16,888,124,535	

17,834,352,490	Reis.
Monte Pio, annually,	196,999,173
Pensions, ditto,	271,496,826
Half-pay officers, veterans, and superannuated literary professors,	155,195,240
Included in the budget of the current year, 1838	623,601,244

**TOTAL DEBT.**

	Principal.	Interest.
Total foreign debt on 12th May,	£11,375,300	£451,995
Total internal do. on 5th March,	4,087,039	169,463
Total,	£15,462,339	£621,448
	Principal.	Interest.
In Portuguese money,	Reis 67,629,300	Reis 2,711,773

Previous to the civil war between the two brothers of the house of Braganza, the debt of P. was internal and only amounted to 10,000 contos, not quite £4,000,000 sterling, and the interest was not more than £190,000 per annum. It has now swelled out to 42,486,218 000 rs., or about £9,560,355, the annual charge for which is 1,934,934 437 rs., or £439,904; whilst the debt contracted abroad amounts to £10,440,352, of which not one sixpence was in existence in 1832. This entails an annual charge of 2,120,270 704 rs., or £477,108. Let it not be forgotten that the proceeds of the sale of the national property, or more properly speaking, the spoils of the religious orders, were specially pledged to the foreign creditor, but never applied to the redemption of any part of the debt. Besides the sums already enumerated, which, in round numbers, are £20,000,000, there is a floating debt for paper money, &c. of nearly £5,000,000. These five millions may be capitalized at any moment that it suits the personal advantage or caprice of the minister of the day. The interest above specified is diminished by the deduction of 25 per cent., which is persisted in by every successive government, in spite of all the most positive engagements that no tax should ever be laid upon the public creditor. Since 1846, no less than five half-yearly dividends have been withheld. A decree for the new Portuguese conversion, published in December 1852, "has never been equalled for cool and arbitrary unscrupulousness. The 5 per cent. and 4 per cent. loans contracted in England, and which constitute almost the entire portion of the foreign debt, and which have already been diminished by a number of compromises, are to be reduced to 3 per cents., upon no other authority than the Queen's will, and notice is given that all holders who may protest against this pillage shall be treated 'as if they had agreed to it,' and 'shall receive no further compensation or advantage.' The home-debt, which, as above stated, is nearly equal in amount to the foreign, is to be dealt with in the same way, and the equality on which

our bondholders are thus placed by being robbed only to the same extent as the people whose fate it is to live under the government of her most faithful majesty, seems to be regarded as a circumstance that should induce them to submit with satisfaction. As regards the two years' overdue dividends, it appears that they are also to be capitalized in a 3 per cent. stock, while there is a pretence to give an indemnity for the forced deduction of 25 per cent. from the four dividends last paid by an issue of deferred 3 per cent. stock, upon which nothing is to be paid until 1863. The value of such an obligation, as well as of the 3 per cent. bonds now to be offered, may be best appreciated when it is recollected that in the existing bonds it is declared that they shall be kept inviolable; that they shall be in nowise affected by any political change, and shall be held sacred in peace and in war, Her Majesty pledging herself 'in the most solemn manner' to the performance of all these engagements, and renouncing for the future every judicial or other plea by which they might be called in question. Why the reduction has been limited to the point of 3 per cent., or why the debt was not wiped out altogether, does not appear to be explained. The latter act would have been quite as justifiable as that which has been performed, and the bondholders must of course feel that they may be liable to it at any moment, since they are now dependent upon the pleasure of a Government who, unlike the majority of the common gamblers and offenders that expiate their want of morality at the galleys and in prisons, are insensible, not only to all conditions of law, but even to what are called debts of gratitude and honour. It was these loans that enabled the Queen Donna Maria to gain her throne, and the duke of Saldanha, who now countersigns the order for their confiscation, must also recognize in them the means to which he owed his restoration to his country."

• *Military force.*] The numerous militia which P. possesses is formed of the landowners and farmers, and their sons, between the ages of 18 and 40. All persons in the civil service of the Crown, students, public teachers, physicians, and surgeons, and a certain number of apprentices in particular manufactories, are exempted from this service. The whole of the militia is divided into 48 regiments, which are of equal strength with the regiments of the troops-of-the-line; and besides these, there are 6 corps of militia for the city of Lisbon, which were established in 1808, and are called the *milicias novas*. All the inhabitants of the kingdom who do not serve in the militia, nor in the regular army, nor belong to the order of burghers, and who are between the ages of 18 and 40, are compelled to serve in the *ordenancas*,—or *levee en masse*. Since 1812 the militia also takes its recruits from the *ordenancas*, from the age of 18 to 35: the men are discharged from the militia at the age of 45. The Portuguese army in the year 1811, amounted to not less than 335,439 men in the ranks; in 1812, to 108,429; at the peace of 1814, to 69,268; in 1816, independent of 3,028 veterans, to 59,325.—The Portuguese territory is divided into three military divisions; it comprises, 1st, the country between the Tagus and the Douro; 2d, the country to the S of the Douro; and 3d, that to the N of the latter river. The forces of each of these divisions are organized into 8 sub-divisions, 3 of which are under the immediate orders of the general commanding the territorial military division, and the remaining 5 under those of commandants-general, who have respectively the rank of chiefs-of-brigades. Besides the active force organized on the peace establishment, and disposed so as to receive an augmentation to the war complement, a reserve exists; it is reviewed every six months. The organization of this force takes place, however, only when circumstances require it. The general staff of the army consists of a field-marshal (*mareschal-general*), 2 marshals of the army (*del ejericto*), 10 lieutenant-generals, 15 major-generals, and 15 chiefs-of-brigade. The staff corps of 1 commandant-general, 2 colonels, 3 lieutenant-colonels, 3 majors, and 2 captains. The *personnel* of this corps is augmented in time of war by supernumerary officers. The artillery is composed of one general officer of the same arm, with staff, and 3 regiments of 10 batteries. The cavalry force consists of 8 regiments, the two first of which are lancers, and the remaining six chasseurs. Each regiment has 8 troops of 70 men and 50 horses

in time of peace, and of 68 men and 60 horses in war. Total, including regimental staff, 436 men and 316 horses in peace; in war, 564 men and 502 horses.—The infantry is composed of a regiment of grenadiers, 17 regiments of the line, and 9 battalions of chasseurs. In time of war there are depôts of reserve and instruction—the strength regulated according to circumstances. Each regiment consists of 2 battalions of 4 companies each, and of a third in dépôt. The battalions of chasseurs consist also of 8 companies each, and are called regiments in war time. In peace, each regiment consists of 738 men and 6 horses; in war, of 1,497 men and 12 horses. The battalions of caçadores contain respectively the same strength. The state of the whole P. army was estimated in 1850 as follows:—

## PEACE ESTABLISHMENT.

	Men.	Horses.	Draught.
General staff, . . . .	28	...	...
Engineers, . . . . .	467	4	...
Artillery, . . . . .	2,707	141	300
Cavalry, . . . . .	3,488	2,528	...
Cavalry depôt, . . . .	20	8	...
Infantry, . . . . .	18,738	144	...
Total, . . . . .	26,448	2,825	300

## WAR ESTABLISHMENT.

	Men.	Horses.	Draught.
General staff, . . . .	28	...	...
Engineers, . . . . .	700	4	...
Artillery, . . . . .	4,098	292	984
Cavalry, . . . . .	4,512	4,016	...
Cavalry depôt, . . . .	164	150	...
Infantry, . . . . .	40,401	324	...
Total, . . . . .	49,903	4,786	984

*Navy.* The naval force voted for the financial year 1845-6 was 2,920 men, 3 frigates, 4 corvettes, 5 brigs, 3 schooners, 10 various for transports, packets, &c., and 1 steamer. In 1848 it was returned as follows:—*a* Line of battle ships—Vasco de Gama, 80, Lisbon; Cabo Sao-Vicente, hulk; Dom Joao, 78, dismantled and rotten. *b* Frigates—Fernando, 58, new, dismantled; Pedro, 48, dismantled; Donna-Maria, 42, dismantled; Diana, 54, dismantled; Don-Braganca, 50, rotten from neglect, dismantled; Rainha, 46, register-ship at Belem. *c* Eight corvettes of 20, of which three were ready for sea, four dismantled, and one in the Douro not rigged. One corvette of 12 at Angola. *d* Eleven brigs, one being at Angola, one at Mozambique, one at Madeira, one now equipping, and six dismantled. *e* Eight small schooners. *f* Four caiques, two cutters, and four steamers, these last being the Mindello and Tojal, 6, at Lisbon, the Torreira, 4, under repair, and the Don Luiz, formerly the Royal Tar, also repairing.

*History.* Long before the Roman dominion, the Phœnicians, Carthaginians, and Greeks had visited P. for purposes of commerce. Under the name of *Lusitania* it was conquered by the Romans, who imparted their civilization to the inhabitants, a Celtic tribe. The country was afterwards overrun successively by the Alans, the Suevi, the Goths, and other German tribes, and was finally conquered by the Moors. A small part of the territory between the Minho and Douro, was recovered from the Moors in 1050, by one of the kings of Castile; who having divided his dominions among his sons, Galicia and the territory to the south of it fell to the share of Garcia. Alphonso VI. king of Castile and Leon, being hard pressed by the Almoravidan Moors—who had turned the tide of victory by defeating him at the battle of Zala in 1087—obtained assistance from France. Amongst the leaders of the French auxiliaries was Henry, a younger brother of the duke of Burgundy, who signalized himself in several engagements with the Moors. Alphonso bestowed upon him his natural daughter Theresa, and dignified him with the title of Count of Portugal; at the same time declaring that territory independent of the Castilian crown. Henry died in 1112, and was succeeded by his son, Alphonso I.; whose minority was embroiled in alternate contests with the kings of Castile, and his ambitious mother, Theresa. In 1139, Alphonso having obtained a complete victory over five Moorish princes, his soldiers, charmed with the gallantry of their leader, proclaimed him king upon the field of battle.

*History from 1139 to 1495.* In 1148, Alphonso, by the assistance of a fleet of English and Hanseatic crusaders going to the Holy Land, seized Lisbon. He died in 1185. In 1254, the conquest of Algarva was completed by Alphonso III. who reigned from 1245 to 1279. The affairs of P. were prosperously conducted under a succession of able princes; but the Moorish wars were succeeded by those with the kings of Castile, in which the deep natural hatred of the Portuguese and Spaniards first originated. Among the kings of this period we distinguish Dennis, who reigned from 1279 to 1325, and was worthy of the surnames which he received from a grateful posterity—the Just, the

Father of his country. Dennis was succeeded by Alphonso IV., whose son and successor, Pedro, married the unfortunate Ines de Castro, whose tragic and romantic history forms one of the finest episodes in the Lusian of Camoens. With Pedro's son, Ferdinand, who died in 1383, the male line of the Burgundian dynasty was extinguished. Ferdinand had a daughter, Beatrix, who was married to the king of Castile, but the national enmity which at this period existed between the Portuguese and the Castilians was so great, that the States chose the natural brother of Ferdinand, the gallant John I., for their king. John transferred the royal residence from Coimbra to Lisbon; and carried his victorious arms into Africa, where his gallant sons distinguished themselves in the taking of Ceuta in 1415. To the third of his sons, the celebrated Henry the Navigator, we owe the discovery of Porto-Santo in 1418, of Madeira in 1420, of the Azores in 1433, of the rich coast of Guinea, and of that of Sierra Leone. John II., who mounted the throne in 1481, was the most vigorous king P. ever possessed. In the first year of his reign, Bartholomew Diaz returned from a voyage in which he had discovered the southern point of Africa. The success of their own voyages of discovery, and the immense wealth which these opened up to them, may account for the refusal which the great Columbus met with when he offered his services to the court of Portugal. But after the successful voyage of this bold navigator, John again despatched a fleet to make new discoveries in the West, which led to a dispute between Castile and Portugal. Pope Alexander III. decided it by drawing a line running nearly 1,600 m. to the W of the Azores and the Cape Verde Islands, which was to be the boundary between the future conquests of the two powers. "The Portuguese settlements in America were less brilliant than those of the Spaniards, though prodigious if the proportion between them and the mother country be considered—Brazil, if we include the whole district once claimed by the Portuguese, being 300 times as large as P. They were the fruits of that spirit of trade and discovery which displayed itself in P. during the 15th cent., when every enterprise was carried on with vigour, and every expedition was rewarded with success. Thus P., hitherto so inconsiderable among the nations of Europe, began to take the lead among them all; and from creeping along the shores of Africa with a few vessels, her fleets began to stretch to the East Indies, and to grasp that trade which was the object of Alexander's ambition. Immense riches, vast armies, numerous fleets, prodigious commerce, beyond anything that had ever, since the fall of the Roman empire, fallen to the lot of any European power, were the return for those spirited and magnanimous exertions. But when, owing to the fatal expedition of Sebastian, P. became a Spanish province, all virtue, generosity, or concern for the public good, were extinguished among its inhabitants. A few private families acquired an infamous opulence by the ruin of their country; while the Dutch stripped the Portuguese of their empire in the East Indies, and a considerable portion of their dominions in Brazil. And though, when P. recovered her independence, she regained possession of Brazil, the taint of Spanish policy still continued to infect her councils, the tide of her commerce was turned into the bosom of a few monopolists, the desire of extending the regal power predominated in her councils, and the spirit was quenched for ever which had made the Portuguese a great people, and their dominions a mighty empire."

*Modern history.* What John II. begun was continued under the reign of Emmanuel, surnamed the Fortunate, who reigned from 1495 to 1521. In 1497 he sent Vasco de Gama with four vessels to double the Cape of Good Hope. Vasco arrived safe at Goa, and thus established a new road to the East Indies. In the beginning of the 16th cent., Francis de Almeida was viceroy of India, and conquered Ceylon. Alfonso de Albuquerque, one of the most distinguished men in the annals of history, equally great as a conqueror and as the administrator of the conquered lands, rendered Goa the most important harbour in the East Indies, and the chief place of commerce between P. and India. America too excited the spirit of enterprise among the Portuguese. De Cabral landed in 1500 in Brazil, which was taken possession of in 1501 by Amerigo Vespucci. Magalhaens discovered the Moluccas in 1512; and in 1520 the Straits which bear his name. Emmanuel's sway was now owned from Bab-el Mandeb to the straits of Malacca; and Lisbon became the most animated commercial town in Europe. Under Emmanuel's son, John III., who reigned from 1521 to 1559, discovery and commerce were pushed in the East Indies. Resolutely bent on war, with a numerous and well-appointed army, John landed in Africa and engaged in battle with Muley Moluc, the Moorish sovereign of Barbary, at Alcasar, in 1578. Both armies fought with the most determined valour heightened by religious animosity; but the Moors prevailed; the king and most of his nobles fell on the field; and the rout was so complete that only about fifty of Sebastian's army escaped. The numerous competitors for the succession involved the kingdom in fresh troubles. Of these rivals, there were no less than three; the prince of Parma, the duchess of Braganza, and Philip of Spain, who claimed the crown in virtue of the right of his wife Mary, daughter of John III., Sebastian's father. The Portuguese, who would not have a king of Castile for their sovereign, placed Don Antonio upon the throne; whereupon Philip sent the celebrated duke of Alva with 20,000 veteran troops into P. Antonio was defeated at Alcantara in 1581 and compelled to save himself by flight; and the Portuguese immediately submitted to Alva's victorious arms. But Philip could not secure the affections of a people who hated the very name of a Castilian. At last a conspiracy was organized; the Spaniards were driven out of

Lisbon; and the duke of Braganza proclaimed king of P., under the title of John IV., in 1640. During the period of Spanish domination, the English and Dutch, who were at war with that country, attacked the defenceless colonies of P., and many of those magnificent possessions were now wrested from them. The Dutch conquered the Moluccas, and the half of Brazil; they also took the colonies on the coast of Guinea, in 1637, and got admission into the rich market of India, from which they gradually expelled the Portuguese. The immediate consequence of the re-establishment of independence was the war against Spain, which was at last ended by the peace of 1668, in which Spain renounced all her claims. John's successors, Alphonso VI., and his brother Pedro II., concluded a peace with Holland under the mediation of Great Britain, by which Brazil and Goa were restored to P.; but the ancient greatness of these possessions was gone, and could not be recovered. Under the first king of the house of Braganza a treaty of commerce had been concluded with England; a new treaty, negotiated in 1703 by the English ambassador Mehven, drew the bonds of amity still closer together. During the long reign of John V., from 1707 to 1750, a little more vigour was manifested in the foreign policy of P. Under his son, Joseph I., who succeeded him in 1750, the marquis de Pombal, a man of distinguished talents, and a staunch and intrepid reformer such as the country needed, held the helm of state; but the struggle was a hard one. Among other reforms effected by this energetic minister, the Jesuits were forbidden to appear at court; in 1761 they were banished from the kingdom, and their property was confiscated. When Joseph's daughter, Maria Francisca Isabella, who had in 1760 been married to her uncle Don Pedro, mounted the throne in 1777, Pombal was turned out of office, many of his useful institutions fell with him, and power was divided between an unenlightened nobility and an ignorant clergy. In 1792, the queen fell into a state of melancholy, and a regency, having her son the prince of Brazil at its head, was instituted. In 1799, when the illness of the queen became extreme, the prince caused himself to be proclaimed sole regent. The close alliance with England forced P. to take a part in the war against France; but the threats of Spain, then the ally of France, led to a peace with that power in 1797. In 1799 when the French arms were unfortunate, the regent concluded a new alliance with England and Russia; but as soon as Buonaparte assumed the supreme power in France, he forced Spain again to declare war against P. In 1801, which was terminated the same year by the peace of Badajoz, in which P. ceded Olivenza and paid a contribution of money to Spain. In the war of 1803, P. purchased a precarious neutrality by the payment of a large annual tribute to Buonaparte; but on the 29th of November 1807, Napoleon having sent an army into P. on the refusal of the prince-regent to shut his ports to British vessels, the latter threw himself entirely into the arms of the English, and sailed with his family and court under the protection of a British fleet, to Rio-Janeiro in Brazil. The day after, Marshal Junot entered the capital. But an English army having landed, guerillas were formed in the southern part of the country, and in 1808 a junta assembled at Oporto to take the reins of government into its hands. After some sharp fighting on the coast, the battle of Vimeira on the 21st August 1808 was followed by the capitulation of Cintra on the 30th of the same month, according to which the French troops evacuated P., and were conveyed to France by British vessels. Wrested by British bravery from the hands of its cruel and rapacious invaders, P. was restored to its native prince by the peace of Paris in May 1814; and its independence again secured by the interference of that friendly power to which the house of Braganza has more than once been indebted for its political existence. But the prince-regent not being inclined to leave Brazil, raised it to the rank of a kingdom, on the 16th of December 1815; and, upon the death of the queen, 20th March 1816, took the title of king, under the name of John VI.

*Recent events.* Between Spain and Portugal considerable misapprehensions had for some time prevailed, in consequence of the refusal of the former to restore Olivenza, and the occupation of Monte Video by the latter. The ungrateful Portuguese also began to object to the influence which Britain naturally possessed in a country which depended upon her for its political existence. Lord Beresford embarked for Brazil on the 4th of April 1820; on the 24th of August, a movement was organized by Sepulveda, in concert with the bishop and the civil authorities of Oporto, and a provisional government established. The Cortes assembled at Lisbon on the 28th January 1821, when a regency of five persons was named; and the Spanish constitution, with some modifications, was adopted. The movement in the mother-country was speedily felt in Brazil itself. On the 1st of January 1821, the province of Para declared for a constitutional government; and Madeira, Bahia, and Pernambuco followed the example thus set them. On the 21st April, the king embarked with a retinue of 4,000 men, leaving the crown-prince as regent in Brazil; and having landed in P. on 4th July 1821, confirmed the resolutions of the Cortes, and swore to the constitution by which all feudal rights, the Inquisition, and the censorship were abolished, and trial by jury introduced.—The French invasion of Spain, in April 1823, having dissolved the constitution in that country, the second son of King John, Don Miguel, with the co-operation of his mother, a sister of Ferdinand VII. of Spain, and a part of the army, overturned the Portuguese constitution on the 27th May 1823. Within three days, however, the king's party again prevailed; and the queen-mother and her son were driven from the position which they had attempted to occupy in the government.

Shortly after these transactions, a treaty was concluded between Portugal and Brazil, by which it was declared that the two countries should remain united under the dominion of John VI. and his legitimate descendants, but each with an independent administration; that the title of his most faithful majesty, should be King of Portugal and the Algarves, and Emperor of Brazil; that the sovereign might reside in either country as circumstances might require; and that that part of the empire in which the sovereign should not reside, should be governed by the hereditary prince, or princess, under the title of regent. The king having expired at Lisbon on the 10th March 1826, while his hopeful son Don Miguel was in honourable exile at Vienna, and his consort in a state of seclusion at the palace of Quebeira, the emperor of Brazil, as eldest son of the deceased king, succeeded by law to the vacant throne; and the Infanta, Isabella Maria, entered on the functions of regent, in name of her brother. On receiving intelligence of these events, Don Pedro gave to the Portuguese a constitutional charter, vesting the crown of P. in the person of the princess Maria da Gloria, and her descendants, and modelling the government strictly after the form of the British, by the establishment of two chambers. This decree was followed by another, in which his majesty abdicated his rights to the crown of P. in favour of his eldest daughter, Maria da Gloria, whom he at the same time espoused to her uncle, Don Miguel. These arrangements seemed at first to give universal satisfaction; but the charter—which was nearly a transcript of the constitution already given to Brazil—produced a great sensation. On the 31st of July the royalists, as they called themselves, proclaimed Don Miguel king, and the queen-dowager regent during his absence. Spain secretly supported the rebels, and the priesthood lent the whole weight of their influence over a bigoted people to the cause, although the patriarch himself disavowed all connexion with their proceedings. The troops of the regency acted with little energy against the rebels; but the arrival of a British armament quickly changed the face of affairs, drove the insurgents out of the kingdom, and overawed their insidious ally, Don Pedro, on receiving intelligence of these dissensions, determined to transfer her authority to the brother of the princess-regent, whom he appointed his lieutenant to govern the kingdom of P. conformably to the constitutional charter. Don Miguel, after his arrival in P., in February 1828, threw off the mask, and procured himself to be proclaimed king, under the title of Miguel I. A counter-revolution was attempted by the constitutionalists at Oporto; but the British troops had been withdrawn; and the people at large took part against the movement, while the higher classes basely deserted the house of peers to cling to the court of the usurper. On the 7th April 1831, a revolution having broken out at the Brazils, the emperor, Don Pedro, abdicated in favour of his son Don Pedro II., a child of five years of age, and embarked on board a British man-of-war. On his arrival in Europe, an expedition was fitted out at St Michael's, in the Azores, for dethroning the usurper. The armament, consisting of 10,000 men, landed near Oporto, and took possession of that city, without resistance, on the 8th July 1832. The Miguelites made many attempts to regain possession of the city, but were constantly repulsed with loss. On the 2d July 1833, Admiral Napier, who had succeeded Sartorius in the command of the queen's fleet, captured the whole of Miguel's squadron off Cape St Vincent; and on the 26th of June 1834, the usurper found himself under the necessity of capitulating to the queen's forces. He was permitted to leave the country, and retired to Genoa; and Don Pedro was appointed regent of Portugal; but on the death of the regent in September 1834, the Cortes declared their sovereign, then only 15, to be of full age. A few months later, she married the Prince Augustus of Leuchtenberg; but she was a widow before Easter of 1835. On the 1st of January 1836, she was married by proxy to Ferdinand Augustus of the Catholic branch of Saxe-Coburg. In the course of the ensuing year, Saldanha and Terceira attempted to restore the charter of Don Pedro, but were baffled; the queen, however, refused to deprive the leaders of the Charterists of their rank in the Portuguese army, whereupon her ministers resigned. The subsequent history of Portugal has only been that of the rise and fall of successive administrations. Maria da Gloria died on the 15th of November 1853. All confidence between the sovereign and the nation had long been destroyed. The court was regarded as faithless in its engagements, bigoted in its opinions, and absolutist in its tendencies. Upon the accession of the young king, the Cortes will doubtless be convoked, and, although the king-consort has naturally received the temporary powers of regent, it will probably be the wish of the nation to anticipate the legal majority of their new sovereign. It has hitherto been the misfortune of both the peninsular kingdoms that, since the establishment of a dynasty based on the principles of constitutional government, personal causes, which could not be surmounted without a revolution, have tended in every way to frustrate the fair application of those principles. The reign of Donna Maria has been a protracted struggle, in which the revolutionary elements in the country sometimes preponderated over the Crown, and the Crown sometimes employed means and men bearing the stamp of the revolution. At this very time the government that Marshal Saldanha has carried on for the last two years deserves no better name, and it will probably be followed by some violent reaction in the contrary sense.

*Authorities.* *Noticia Geogr. del reyno y caminos de Portugal por D. P. Campomanes.* Madrid, 1762, 4to.—*Murphy's Travels in Portugal.* Lond. 1798.—*Reichard's Itinerary of Portugal.*—Kin-



*scil's Portugal Illustrated*, 8vo., Lond. 1828.—*Faden's Map of Portugal*, Lond. 1797.—*Bolba, Essai Statistique*, 2 vols. 8vo., Par. 1832.—*Mapa del reyno de Portugal por D. P. Campomanes*, Madrid, 2 reuill.

**PORTUGALETE**, a town and port of Spain, in the prov. of Vizcaya and partido of Valmaseda, 8 m. NNW of Bilbao, on an eminence to the l. of the Ansa, a little above the entrance of that river into the bay of Bilbao. Pop. 1,200. It has two convents and two hospitals. The river is rendered difficult of access by a bar at its mouth, but the harbour, which is also the port of the capital, is safe, and is well defended by several batteries. In the vicinity are valuable mines of iron.

**PORTUGUESA**, a river of Venezuela, which has its source in the Sierra-Rosas, in the prov. and 42 m. E of Truxillo, flows first ENE, then bends SE, between the prov. of Caraccas on the E, and those of Varinhas and Achaguas on the W; and after a course of 240 m., joins the Apure at San Fernando, and 90 m. WNW of the confluence of that river with the Amazon. Its principal affluents are on the l. the Cogede, and on the r. the Guanarito and Guanaparo. It runs in the lower part of its course with great impetuosity.

**PORTUMNA**, a market town in the p. of Lickmolassy, co. Galway, 7 m. SSW of Eyrecourt. The Marquis of Clanricarde's demesne adorns all the southern environs of the town, and extends along the head of Lough Derg. Pop. in 1831, 1,122; in 1851, 1,523. In 1543, Ulick De Burgh was created Earl of Clanricarde. In 1825, Ulick, 14th Earl, was created third Marquis of Clanricarde, in the peerage of Ireland; and next year he was made Baron of Somerhill in the peerage of the United Kingdom.

**PORU**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. of Agra and district of Narvar, 105 m. NNW of Seronge.

**PORUMBAK**, **PORUMBACH**, or **PORUMBAKER**, a district of Transylvania, in the Hungarian territory, to the W of the comitat of Fagaras.

**PORZUNA**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 20 m. WNW of Ciudad-Real and partido of Piedrabuena, near the l. bank of the Bullaque, an affluent of the Guadiana. Pop. 535.

**POSA**, or **POOSA**, a village of Transylvania, in the comitat of Doboka, 3 m. SW of Magyar-Egereg, and 40 m. WNW of Szek, on the l. bank of the Szamos. It has a salt mine.

**POSADA**, a village of Sardinia, in the dio. of Capo-Cagliari, prov. and 30 m. NE of Nuoro, and 108 m. NNE of Cagliari, on the r. bank of a river of the same name, near its entrance into the Tyrrhenian sea. Pop. 420. It is situated in an unhealthy locality, and its port is small and unsheltered.

**POSADAS**, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. of Cordova. The partido comprises 20 pueblos.—The town is 23 m. WSW of Cordova, and 15 m. NW of Carlota, near the r. bank of the Guadalquivir. Pop. 3,736. It has a parish-church, an hospital, a Latin school, a college, and a custom-house. It has manufactories of articles in wax, of pottery, and of brandy, several lime and tile kilns; and possesses some Roman antiquities.

**POSAD-LOUJIKI**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Tchernigov, district and 18 m. SW of Starodoub.

**POSAD-SELTZA**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Pskov, district and 45 m. NW of Porkhov.

**POSAUKEN**. See **Bozok**.

**POSCHKEHON**, a town of Russia, capital of a district of the same name, in the gov. and 840 m. from Jaroslav, on the Sogaja.

**POSCHLAVO**, or **PUSCHLAF**, a town of Switzerland, in the cant. of the Grisons, 45 m. SE of Coire, and 16 m.

SW of Bormio, on the Poschiavino, which, a little to the S, forms a small lake, which discharges its waters into the Adda. Pop. 3,226. It has two churches, a Catholic and a reformed, and a convent, and carries on an active trade with Italy.

**POSCHORITZA**, or **POSZORITA**, a village of Galicia, in the circle and 57 m. SSW of Tschernowitz, and 3 m. W of Kimpolung, near the r. bank of the Moldava, in the midst of lofty mountains. It has a rich copper mine.

**POSEGA**, or **POSESCHKA-VARMEGYA**, a comitat of civil Sclavonia, bounded on the N by the regimentary districts of Kreutz and St. George; on the NE and E by the comitat of Verocze; on the S by the regimentary districts of Brod and Gradiska; and on the W by the comitat of Kreutz. It comprises an area of 124 sq. leagues, and contained in 1837, 90,251 inhabitants. It is generally mountainous, and is intersected by numerous streams, all belonging to the basin of the Save, and of which the principal are the Orlyava, Pakra, Biela, and Illova. The soil in the valleys is fertile and produces in great abundance grain, tobacco, wine, fruit, chestnuts, &c. It has several thermal springs. It contains 7 towns, of which the chief, also named Posega, Poscheg or Poxega, 17 m. ENE of Neu-Gradschka, and 53 m. WSW of Eszek, on the r. bank of the Orlyava. Pop. 4,839. It has a Catholic church and gymnasium, a Greek church and convent, and the ruins of an ancient fortress of the same name. Wine, fruit, tobacco, and silk are extensively reared in the environs.

**POSEN**, a grand-duchy and province, once a part of Poland, but united by different partitions to Prussia; bounded on the N by West Prussia; on the E by the kingdom of Poland; on the S by the prov. of Silesia; and on the W by the prov. of Brandenburg. Stein and Hofmann estimate its surface at 538.5 German, or 11,568 British sq. m.—The surface is a complete plain, except on the boundaries of Silesia, where some small hills rise. The Vistula touches this prov. only on the NE, and receives no other river but the navigable Brahe. The second river is the Warthe or Warta, which receives the Proszna and the Odra; the third is the Netze, which was made navigable by Frederic II., who also formed the canal of Bromberg. There are many lakes here, among which the Gopplo is the largest; but they are not so numerous as in the other two Prussian provs. The air is pure and healthy; the severest cold of winter never exceeds 26°, and the greatest summer-heat 90°. The soil is partly very rich and partly sandy. Agriculture is still carried on in a very primitive manner. Grain, hemp, flax, tobacco, and hops are grown. There are extensive pasture lands, and large districts are covered with heath. The first weavers of broadcloth came here from Silesia under Wladislas IV. on account of religious persecution, and formed several towns, in which considerable manufactures of cloth still exist. Linen is another staple production. P. is favourably situated for commerce by means of its two navigable rivers, the Vistula and the Warthe.—Stein estimated the pop. in 1826, at 1,250,000; in 1849, it amounted to 1,352,014. The stock of the nation are Poles; but there are many strangers, particularly Germans, whose number is probably above 140,000. The majority are Catholics. The Jews in 1849, were 76,914. The establishments for education are behind the other Prussian provs. The poverty, ignorance, and drunkenness of the peasants of P. were long proverbial.—The province is divided into the two districts of Posen and Bromberg.

**POSEN**, or **POSNAN**, the capital of the above prov. and duchy, stands at the confluence of the Lrona and the Warta, and 146 m. E by S of Berlin. It

is a place of great antiquity, having been the capital of Poland while that kingdom was confined to the NW angle of the territory which it embraced when Cracow, and subsequently Warsaw, became the royal residence. The bishopric of P., the earliest in Poland, was founded in the 10th cent.; subsequently, when the Hanseatic confederacy was formed, P. became one of its members. The pop. in 1849, was 44,963. The city is surrounded with a mound and ditch, and is built with considerable regularity. Its fortifications have been considerably strengthened since 1828. Of its public edifices, the cathedral, the council-house, the Stanislaus church, are the most important. The city contains a theatre, a theological seminary, two gymnasia, a college for forming teachers, and a school for midwifery. Its manufactures are on a small scale; the principal are linen, leather, watches, sealing-wax, lacquered wine, and fire-arms. The chief articles of export are corn, wool, and timber. The situation of P. exposes it to occasional inundations; its two suburbs are situated among marshes. In 1803, the whole of the Jews' quarter was burned down. In 1806, after the battle of Jena, it was withdrawn from the Prussian government, and added to the duchy of Warsaw, to which it remained annexed until 1815, when the congress of Vienna restored it to Prussia.

**POSENECK**, or **POSNECK**, a town of the duchy of Saxe-Meiningen, bail, and 14 m. ENE of Saalfeld, on the Kolschau, an affluent of the Orla. Pop. 3,000. It is enclosed by walls, and has manufactories of cloth, flannel, and other woollen fabrics, and of porcelain, and several tanneries.

**POSERNA**, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, regency and 11 m. S of Merseburg, circle and 6 m. E of Weissenfels. Pop. 258. It has a saline spring.

**POSESCHKA-VarMEGYA**. See **POSEGA**.

**POSAS**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Eure, cant. and 5 m. E of Pont-de-l'Arche, on the l. bank of the Seine and near a canal of the same name, extending from the l. bank of the Seine, near the hamlet of Menil, to a little below the confluence of the Andelle with that river, formed for the purpose of aiding the navigation of the Seine, which is here interrupted by numerous islets.

**POSEY**, a county in the SW part of the state of Indiana, U. S., comprising an area of 408 sq. m., drained by Big and Flat creeks, affluents of the Wabash, by which the co. is bounded on the W. The surface is considerably diversified, but in some parts it possesses considerable fertility. Pop. in 1850, 12,549. Its capital is Mount Vernon.

**POSHIANA**, a town of Hindostan, on the route through the Pir-Panjel Pass from the Punjab into Cashmere, at an alt. of 9,500 ft. above sea-level. Pop. 750.

**POSILIPO**. See **PAUSILIPPO**.

**POSINA**, a village of Austria in Lombardy, in the prov. and 23 m. NW of Vicenza, district and 8 m. NW of Selvio. Pop. 2,180. It has numerous nail-forges.

**POSING**, **BOSING**, **BAZINY**, or **PEZYNEH**, a free royal town of Hungary, in the circle beyond the Danube, comitat and 12 m. NE of Presburg, on a small affluent of the Danube. Pop. 4,530. It has several mineral baths. Wine is extensively cultivated in the vicinity.

**POSITANO**. See **PASITANO**.

**POSITRA**, a maritime town of Hindostan, in the prov. and peninsula of Gujerat, and district of Okamundel, on the S coast of the Gulf of Kutch. Its walls were demolished by order of the British government in 1809, in order to repress piracy, to which its inhabitants were addicted.

**POSILINGFORD**, a parish of Suffolk, 2 m. N of Clare. Area 2,438 acres. Pop. in 1841, 343; in 1851, 371.

**PO-SOI-KEANG**, or **Ngo-yn-keang**, a river of China, which has its source near the E confines of the prov. of Yun-nan, in the dep. of Kwang-nan-fu; flows thence into the prov. of Kwang-tung, through which it flows first in a SE and afterwards in a NE direction, till it reaches the Long-keang river, which it joins on the r. bank about 20 m. NNE of Sin-chu-fu, and after a course of 450 m.

**POSOLSKOI-MONASTYR**, a village of Russia in Asia, in the gov. of Irkoutsk, district and 60 m. NW of Verkhne-Oudinsk, and 18 m. SW of the entrance of the Selinga into lake Baikal, and at the point at which the passage of the lake is most frequently effected.

**POSON**, an island of the Philippines, in the Asiatic Archipelago, near the W coast of the island of Leyte, in N. lat. 10° 43' and E long. 133°.

**POSONY**, or **POZSONY**. See **PRESBURG**.

**POSSAGNO**, or **PASSAGNO**, a village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the gov. of Venice, delegation and 24 m. NW of Treviso. Pop. 4,530. It has a fine church, built by Canova, of whom this town was the birth-place. It has manufactories of coarse cloth, and of tiles, and carries on an active trade in wool.

**POSSEGA**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Servia, in the sanj. and 90 m. SW of Semendria, and 11 m. SE of Uzitz, on the r. bank of a river of the same name, about 2 m. N of its entrance into the Morava.

**POSSENDORF**, a village of Saxony, in the circle of Meissen, bail, and 5 m. NNE of Deppoldiswalde, and 6 m. S of Dresden. It has manufactories of straw-hats.

**POSSESOLEE**, or **POOSESAOLEE**, a town of Hindostan, in the prov. and 100 m. NW of Bijapur.

**POSSESSION (BAY)**, an indentation of the N coast of the island of Georgia, in the Southern Atlantic, in S lat. 54°, and W long. 37° 55'. It is bordered with rocks covered with eternal snow, and is of en rendered nearly inaccessible by ice.

**POSSESSION (CAPE)**, a headland of Patagonia, on the SE coast, at the E entrance of Magalhaen strait, and forming the E side of a bay of the same name. This bay, which extends W to Delgada point, a distance of about 21 m., affords good anchorage.

**POSSESSION (ISLAND)**, a small island of the Atlantic, off the W coast of Hottentotia, a little to the S of the entrance of Fish river into the bay of Santa Cruz or Angra Peguena.

**POSSESSION ISLAND**, an island of the Indian ocean, in the group of the Marion and Crozet islands, discovered by Marion in 1772, and taken possession of by him in the name of the king of France. It is circular in form, and its height is visible from a great distance. It is destitute of vegetation, and uninhabited.

**POSSESSION ISLANDS**, a group of islands, ten in number, in Torres strait, near the N extremity of Australia, in S lat. 10° 43', and E long. 142° 25'. It was in this island that Cook, in 1770, took possession, in the name of George III., of the eastern part of Australia and the adjacent islands.

**POSSESSION (POINT)**, a headland of Russian America, on the E side of Cook's inlet, in N lat. 61° 3', and W long. 155° 23'.

**POSSNECK**, or **POSENECK**, a town of Saxe-Meiningen, in the bail. and 12 m. ENE of Saalfeld. Pop. 3,600.

**POS-SOUDISLAVL**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the district and 30 m. ENE of Kostroma.

POST, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxembourg, and dep. of Altert. Pop. 416.

POSTA (LA), a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Ultra, district and 12 m. NE of Civita-Ducale, and 24 m. NW of Aquila. Pop. 200. It has 2 convents, an hospital, and a school.

POSTA (FORT DA), a fort of Portugal, in the prov. of Minho, comarca and 5 m. NNW of Vianna, on the Atlantic.

POSTAVI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 96 m. NNW of Minsk, district and 60 m. WSW of Disna.

POSTEL, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp, and dep. of Moll. Pop. 534.

POSTELBERG, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 8 m. ENE of Saatz, and 5 m. W of Laun, near the r. bank of the Eger, and at the confluence of the Wild-Saubach. Pop. 1,000. It has coal-mines, and several saltpetre works.

POSTENY. See PUSCHTIN.

POSTERGE, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and dep. of Michelbeke. Pop. 348.

POSTERSTEIN, a village of the duchy of Saxe-Altenburg, to the E of Bonneburg. Pop. 250. It has a castle.

POSTHOORN, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and dep. of Bouchaute. Pop. 107.

POSTIGLIONE, a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Principato-Citra, district and 3 m. SE of Campagna, and 30 m. ESE of Salerno, at the foot of the Alburno. Pop. 2,500. It has an old fortress and 2 parish churches.

POSTILLONS, a chain of islets and rocks, in the Sunda sea, near the S coast of the island of Celebes. The most southerly point of the chain is in S lat.  $6^{\circ} 55'$ , and E long.  $119^{\circ} 5'$ .

POSTINO, a village of Austria, in the prov. of Lodi and Crema, and district of Pandino, 7 m. W of Crema, on the Riolo, which is here crossed by 2 stone bridges. Pop. 587. It has a paper mill.

POSTIPEY, or PESTIPEY, a headland of Turkey in Asia, in the pash. of Sivas, in the Djanik-ili, in N lat.  $41^{\circ} 1' 40''$ , E long.  $37^{\circ} 52' 10''$ .

POSTLING, a parish of Kent, 3 m. NNW of Hythe. Area 1,030 acres. Pop. in 1841, 182.

POSTUPIEZ, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 24 m. SSW of Kaurzim, and 7 m. SE of Beneschau. It has manufactories of printed calico.

POSTVILLE, a village of Logan co., in the state of Illinois, U. S., on Salt creek, 28 m. NE by N of Springfield. Pop. in 1850, 500.

POSTWICK, a parish of Norfolk, 4 m. ESE of Norwich. Area 1,426 acres. Pop. in 1841, 241; in 1851, 275.

POSVOL, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vilna, district and 27 m. NNE of Poneviej.

POTA, a village of Afghanistan, in the district and 33 m. WSW of Jelalabad, on the r. bank of the Soorkh Rood, 40 m. WSW of the confluence of that river with the Cabul.

POTÆRDWYK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and dep. of Gontrode. Pop. 112.

POTALLES (LES), a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege, and dep. of Vinalmont. Pop. 110.

POTAMIA, a town of Greece, in the Morea, 16 m. S of Mistra, near the S base of Mount Lyko.

POTAMO, a town of the island of Corfu, 3 m. W of the town of that name, on the l. bank of the Potamo, which throws itself a little below into the Corfu channel. It has a salt work, and carries on an active trade in corn, oil, and wine.

POTAN (SAINT), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Cotes-du-Nord, cant. and 3 m. S of Matignon, on an affluent of the Arguenon, and near the shore of the English channel. Pop. 1,675.

POTCHAEV (Novoi), a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Volhynia, district and 12 m. SW of Kremenetz. It has a Greek convent.

POTCHAINA, a small river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and district of Kiev. It flows through the town of that name, and joins the Dnieper on the r. bank. It is noted as the stream in which Vladimir the Great once obliged nearly all the inhabitants to immerse themselves.

POTCHEP, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Tchernigov, district and 33 m. ESE of Mgiin, on the r. bank of the Soudost. It possesses an active trade.

POTCHETOV, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Grodno, district and 30 m. NW of Slonim.

POTCHINKI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov., and 126 m. SSE of Nijnii-Novgorod, district and 27 m. SE of Loukoianov, on the Roudnia. Pop. 4,000. It has 3 churches.

POTCHINNAIA, a German settlement in Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 63 m. SSW of Saratov, in the district of Kamychin, on the Koramych. It contains 34 families, who find their chief employment in the manufacture of woollen fabrics.

POTE (LA), a town of France, in the dep. of the Mayenne, cant. and 6 m. SE of Prez-en-Pail, and 27 m. ENE of Mayenne. Pop. 2,800.

POTEMKINSKAIA, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of the Don-Cossacks, 150 m. ENE of Novo-Tcherkask, on the r. bank of the Don.

POTENGI, or POTINGE, a river of Brazil, which has its source in the Serra-dos-Cairiris-Novos; crosses the prov. of Rio-Grande-do-Norte, in a NE direction; passes Natal and the fort of Reis-Magos, and throws itself into the sea 18 m. S of Cape São-Roque.

POTENZA, a river of the Papal states, which has its source in the del. of Perugia, in Monte-Pennino, and a little to the E of Nocera; traverses the del. of Camerino; enters that of Macerata; passes San Severino; and after a course, in a generally NE direction, of 54 m., throws itself into the Adriatic at Porto-Recanate, and 3 m. ESE of Loreto.—Also a town in the prov. and district of the Basilicate, of which it is the capital, 90 m. ESE of Naples, and 84 miles WNW of Toronto, pleasantly situated on the E declivity of the Apennines. Pop. 10,000. It is enclosed by walls, and has a fine cathedral of Doric architecture, 2 collegiate churches, 6 convents, and a seminary.

POTES, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in the prov. of Santander. The partido comprises 69 pueblos.—The town is 48 m. SW of Santander, between lofty mountains, on the l. bank of the Deva. Pop. 680. It has a parish-church, a convent, and an hospital, and in the vicinity is the monastery of Santo-Torribo.

POTHERIE (LA), or CHALAIN, a village of France, in the dep. of the Maine-et-Loire, cant. and 5 m. N of Condé, and 9 m. SW of Segré, on the r. bank of the Argos. Pop. 1,626.

POTI, or POTH, a fortress of Russia in Asia, in the prov. of Imeritia and district of Gurjel, on the l. bank of the Rion, at the embouchure of that river, and 54 m. W by S of Kutais. Pop. 1,000. It forms a long square flanked with towers. The port possesses few advantages, but the place is one of considerable importance, and carries on an active trade in wine, honey, wax, silk, wool, skins, &c. This place formerly belonged to the Turks, and bore the name of Foti. It was taken by the Russians in 1809, and was definitively ceded to Russia by the treaty of Adrianople in 1829.

POTI, or CARATHEUZ, a river of Brazil, which has its source on the E confines of the prov. of Piaui,



receives the Marvaio and São-Victor; and after a total course, first WSW, and then NW, of 165 m. throws itself into the Parnahiba on the r. bank, at a town of the same name. Its banks are fertile and grow large quantities of tobacco.

POTI, or PUTI, a mercantile town of Brazil, in the prov. of Piauí, 130 m. N of Oeiras, on the l. bank of the Parnahiba, and a little to the S of the confluence of a river of the same name. It is an entrepot for the cotton of the surrounding country, and carries on also an active trade in grain.

POTIGUARAS, or POTIGÁRES, a numerous tribe of Indians, who inhabit an extensive tract of Brazil, in the provinces of Rio-Grande-do-Norte and Parahiba, between the Parahiba and the N coast, and the embouchure of the Appodi or Mossoro, and westward to the cordilheira Borborema.

POTTITO (SAN), a town of Naples, in the prov. of the Principato-Ultra, district and 5 m. ENE of Avellino, and 3 m. WSW of Chinsano. Pop. 1,060.

POTOCKIS ISLANDS, a group of islands, 20 in number, in the Yellow sea, to the S of the Chinese prov. of Shing-keang, to which it belongs, and to the E of the remarkable promontory named by the English Regent's Sword, between 39° and 40° N lat., and 122° and 123° E long. It derives its name from a Russian navigator.

POTOMAC, a river of the United States, formed by the confluence of two streams, distinguished as the N and S, which have their respective sources in the counties of Hardy and Pendleton, and unite in Hampshire co., near the Alleghany mountains, and a little below Oldtown, in N lat. 39° 26', and W long. 83° 10'. Thence the P. forms, through nearly its entire course, the line of separation between the states of Maryland and Virginia; and after running a total distance of about 550 m., enters Chesapeake bay, between Point-Lookout and Smith's point, by an embouchure 10 m. in width and 42 ft. deep. Its principal affluents are the Great Cacapou and Shenandoah on the r.; and on the l. the Antietam, Monocacy, Rock-creek, Eastern branch, Piscataway, Mattawoman, and Wicomico. It is navigable for ships of the line as far as Washington, a distance of 300 m. from the Atlantic. At Alexandria, nearly 300 m. from the ocean, it is 1½ m. wide, and 18 ft. deep. Its fall from the mouth of Savage river to tide-water, a distance of 219 m., is 1,160 ft. Its whole basin embraces an area of about 13,000 sq. m.

POTOSI, a village of Washington co., in the state of Missouri, U. S., 83 m. SE by E of Jefferson city, in the midst of a rich mining district. Pop. in 1850, 1,000.—Also a township and village of Grant co., in the state of Wisconsin, on the Mississippi, bordered on the W and E by Grant and Big Platte rivers, and 74 m. WSW of Madison.

POTOSI' (SAN-LUIS-DE), a department of the Mexican confederation, bounded on the N by Nuevo-Leon; on the E by Tamaulipas; on the SE by Vera-Cruz; on the S by Queretaro and Guanajuato; and on the W by Zacatecas. It has an area of about 29,500 sq. m. The Santander and its two great head-streams traverse the state from W to E, watering its central portion; further S, the river Tampico also crosses it from W to E. Large crops of wheat, maize, and barley are grown in this state; and its pasture-lands are extensive. Manufactures have made comparative progress within this territory; woollen and cotton fabrics, glass, pottery, and metallic wares are fabricated. There are some rich copper mines. The pop. in 1848 was 368,000.—Its cap., of the same name, is situated 90 m. SE of Zacatecas, at an alt. of 6,350 ft. above sea-level. It is a well-built town of 50,000 inhabitants. Its barrios or suburbs cover a great extent of ground. It has several handsome churches, and a well-built

house-of-assembly. The manufactures of the city and the vicinity chiefly consist of clothes, leather, shoes, hats, tobacco, and a little hardware. A college was opened in this city in 1822.

POTOSI, a department, province, and city of Bolivia. The dep. comprises the provs. of P., Porco, Lepez, Chayanta, and Chechas, and has an area of 31,800 sq. m., with a pop. of 250,000. Its surface is mountainous and elevated. Its highest summit, that of the celebrated Cerro-de-P., has an alt. of 16,037 ft. above sea-level.—Its cap., which gives name to the dep., is situated in S lat. 19° 36', and W long. 65° 24', 70 m. SW of Chuquisaca, is next in importance to Chuquisaca the capital of Bolivia, and was once the most populous of all the cities of S. America, covering with its suburbs a vast extent of ground at the N base of the celebrated mountain which bears its name, and which is half-an-hour's walk from the square of the city. These suburbs are now in ruins; and the pop., once amounting to 150,000, is now reduced to 14,000. It stands in a cold, bleak, barren, mountainous district of the E chain of the Andes, in a glen watered by one of the sources of the Paspaya, a branch of the Pilcomayo, and at an alt. of 13,500 ft. above sea-level. The *cerro* rises above the town "like a colossal sugar-loaf to the height of nearly 2,600 ft., and although half-an-hour's walk distant, yet seems so close, that if it were to fall over, it would, to all appearance, overwhelm the whole city." While the better portion of the city is in tolerably good repair, the outskirts, in which lived the great mass of its population, the miners, in the days of its greatness, are in a state of complete neglect and decay. There are several of the citizens in circumstances of comparative independence and enjoying a certain degree of affluence, but it is said that there is not one who can be called wealthy; not one who would be able to take hold of any important enterprise requiring a large outlay of capital in advance. Still the present, and especially the former position of this celebrated city in a financial point of view, gives it a certain degree of prominence. The Mint, a vast edifice which occupies two entire squares, still retains the machinery which did the vast work of old times, but in pitiful contrast with the beautiful workmanship, perfectness of execution, and the order and neatness of everything in our establishments for a similar purpose. It, however, answers the purpose of coining the 2,000,000 dollars, annually, which is all or nearly all that at present Bolivia sends to the mint. On one side of the Plaza stands the Bank, but it is not a bank in the sense in which the word is understood with us. There is no paper currency allowed in Bolivia; the bank consequently issues no bank notes. Its business is to receive the silver which comes from the various mines, for it is illegal to export silver under any circumstance, from the country, to disburse a corresponding nominal value in the ordinary coin of the mint, to furnish the silver to the mint, to receive the coin which is returned, and to pay in specie the orders of the government. On the W side of the Plaza is the only government building of any elegance in the city. It is two stories high—the upper, supported in part by a long row of very handsome arches. It contains the various government offices, of which those of the prefect and intendente are fitted up in good style, and the rooms for the criminal and civil courts are sufficiently spacious and in good taste. P. might be called *par excellence*, 'the City of Churches' from their number, and the extensive premises connected with a large proportion of them for the accommodation of the various religious orders; but that upon which the citizens most pride themselves is the Matriz, a church situated on

the N side of the Plaza. It is closely surrounded by other and poor buildings, so that much of the effect which it would otherwise produce is lost; but it is a noble structure, of a soft volcanic rock, handsomely hewn, and in appearance not unlike granite. Its exterior is very plain, and its proportions are admirable. The interior presents one of the most gorgeous views conceivable. Though a very large church, it is inferior in size to the great cathedral of Lima. It is without the massive silver of that edifice, which is, however, not a defect; but the absence of those invaluable paintings of the old masters with which the cathedral of the Peruvian capital abounds, is a want which the Matriz of P. will perhaps never be able to supply. With these exceptions, however, it is beyond question the finest church in South America. The city is supplied with four primary schools, and two or three extra schools for the children of the miners, besides a college which has about 200 pupils—all supported from the public treasury. The Plaza of Ayacucho, constructed in honour of the battle of Ayacucho, which decided the struggle of South America for Independence, is immediately contiguous to the great Plaza of the city, and is surrounded by a continuous succession of arches. In the centre of this Plaza rises a lofty cylindrical shaft surmounted by a statue of Liberty.—The city is almost completely surrounded by a circle of steep, barren mountain-peaks; but that which has received the name of the city, and from which most of the silver of Bolivia has been taken, is so much higher than the rest, that to a person standing upon the summit, all the adjacent cerros sink to insignificance, and appear like an uneven plain, from which, in solitary grandeur, rises the majestic pyramid of P. The country around is the most barren in nature: neither tree nor shrub nor plant appearing for many miles around. It is not till a distance of 5 leagues has been traversed that patches of cultivation begin to appear on the road to Chiquisaca; but the barrenness of the soil is balanced by the abundance of its metallic produce; and provisions of all kinds, whether animal or vegetable, are brought from a distance on mules and asses to supply the wants of the pop. "In approaching P.," says Temple, "neither house, nor dome, nor steeple, is to be seen at a distance. The last curve round the base of the silver-mountain, whose pointed top was now far above my head in a cloudless deep blue sky, brought me at once upon the town, which, with its ruined suburbs, covered a vast extent beneath me; and in ten minutes more, I was at the post-house in the centre of it."—The climate of P., which may be considered as a fair specimen of that of the Upper Andes, is variable, presenting each day the changes of the four seasons of the year, varying from 66° to 42°. Early in the morning it is cold and piercing; the forenoon resembles our finest March day; from noon to 3 o'clock the sun is broiling hot, whilst in the shade it is very cold; the evenings are serene, and sometimes of a summer's mildness. The Creoles consider the climate of P. an eternal winter, which they divide into the wet winter and the dry winter; but the Indians, though half-naked like the Irish peasantry, are not nearly so sensible of the cold as the Creoles. In Temple's opinion, and that of all other British travellers who have visited P., the climate is fine, wholesome, and bracing. For five days out of six, P. enjoys a fine, brilliant, unclouded atmosphere, a spotless canopy of the deepest and purest azure; so dry is the atmosphere, that, in pulling off a flannel waistcoat or worsted stocking in the dark, sparks are distinctly seen; and the same phenomenon occurs in patting or rubbing a horse's neck, which sometimes

emits sparks and sounds like an electrifying machine. Snow and thunder-storms are frequent; the latter are sublime and terrific. As the city may be literally said to be above the clouds, the blue lightnings dart round in ten thousand dazzling flashes and lose themselves in the ground; while the thunders roll from mountain to mountain in long continued peels, absolutely stunning to the senses. As at Lima, where earthquakes are frequent, such storms are unknown; so, on the contrary, at the city of P. where the latter are common, the former are unknown.—In the vicinity of the town, from 8 to 10 m. distant, are the lagunas or ponds for supplying the ingenios and the city with water, in number 37, and constructed 200 years since at enormous and needless expense, for within 2 m. of the town are situations equally eligible for forming reservoirs of water. Considering the barren state of the country round P., and its distance from markets, the price of articles of necessity or luxury is not very exorbitant. Maize and papas, the common food of the ordinary classes, are cheap. There is a considerable consumption of French and English manufactures in P., consisting of coloured cottons, calicoes, and muslins, cloths, crockery-ware, iron, and steel. The duties on imported European articles amounted to 16 per cent., and the whole amount of duties received in 1825 was 21,880 dollars; but in 1826, the duties being reduced one-half, or 8 per cent., the amount on goods imported *via* Buenos Ayres and the Pacific was 38,781 d., thus making an increase of consumption, and 11,000 d. of additional revenue in the single town of P.

*Mines.* The famous mines of P. now belong to this state. The mountain in which they are situated, called *Hatim-Potosi*, or 'Father mountain,' is of a conical shape 20 m. in circumf. and rises 4,475 ft. above the table-level of the surrounding country. It principally consists of a yellow and very firm argillaceous schist, full of veins of ferruginous quartz, in which silver ore, and sometimes brittle vitreous ore, are found interspersed; there is also a grayish brown ore, in which appear some small grains and thin branches of silver running along the layer of stone. This latter ore is very rich, yielding from 18 to 20 marks per caxon of 5,000 lbs. weight. This surprising mine was discovered in 1545, by a Peruvian, who, while pursuing some goats or llamas among the rocks, happened to grasp a bush, whose roots giving way disclosed to his view an immense vein of silver. Since the period of its discovery, it has been constantly wrought. It is now almost entirely excavated, and is perforated with more than 300 pits; few of which, however, are more than 70 yards deep. It is now entered at the base, and vaults have been dug horizontally into its interior. In these vaults, called by the miners *sacabouas*—and which are about 6 ft. high, and 8 ft. broad—the air is cold and unwholesome; and here the Indians, to the number of 2,000, work alternately day and night, for the small wage of 2s. daily, deprived of the light and heat of the sun, and entirely naked. On the first discovery of the mines of P., the metal was much purer than at present: it is the abundance of the ore alone which renders it still worth working. According to Acosta, the Jesuit, the average wealth of the ore in 1574, in the crude state, was from 8 to 9 marks per cwt. The minerals which yielded 50 marks per cwt. were considered as extremely rich. Since the commencement of the 18th cent., however, they reckon only from 3 to 4 marks per caxon of 5,000 lbs. weight, or 48 to 64 per cwt. It thus appears, that the mean riches of the minerals have diminished in the proportion of 170 to 1; while the quantity of silver extracted from the mines of P. has diminished only in the ratio of 4 to 1, if the calculations of Humboldt are correct.—What quantity of silver has been extracted from the bowels of P., since its first commencement, in 1545, down to the present time, it is impossible precisely to determine. Various estimates of their produce have been given by different authors of acknowledged celebrity. From 1545 to 1556, there are no records of the royal duties, and no other information can be obtained respecting their produce in this incipient period, but from the meagre, accidental, imperfect, and contradictory accounts of early or contemporaneous writers. Where the necessary information is wanting, exaggeration is likely to have place. Ulloa, proceeding upon the authority of Sandoval, a writer in the 17th cent., who pretended to give an account of the mineral produce of P. from 1545 to 1634, from the fifth paid into the royal treasury, estimates the silver produced from 1545 to 1556, at 613,000,000 d., or £137,925,000, or an annual average of 55,727,272 d., or £12,638,635 16s. 9d.: making a mass of silver equal to 72,116,900 marks, or 47,330,810 lbs. troy, of 12 ounces; a sum this, nearly exceeding by one-half the whole annual registered produce of gold and silver in all Spanish Ame-



rica. It was this prodigious exaggeration of the produce of these mines, during the first period, which misled not only Ulloa, but the Abbe Raynal, and our countryman Robertson, the celebrated historian of South America, who actually estimated the gold and silver received from Spanish America, up to 1775, at the enormous sum of £2,000,000,000. The laborious Humboldt was enabled to procure from official papers an account of the value of the royal duties paid into the provincial treasury at P., on all the silver brought to the mint between the years 1556 and 1789, a period of 233 years. The proportion of these duties to the whole produce being known, the annual amount of the silver extracted from the mines during this period, with the exception of what was carried away by the contraband traders, can be easily ascertained from these accounts. According to the calculations of Humboldt, deduced from the scattered and incidental information derived from Cieza, Alonzo Barba, and Acosta, who lived towards the middle and latter end of the 16th cent., the estimate of the silver extracted from 1545 to 1556, is greatly over-rated by Sandoval; and hence he conjectures that the whole produce of the mines of P., during this first period, may not have exceeded 15,000,000 marks, or 127,500,000 d., or £28,687,500, valuing the piastre or dollar at 4s. 6d. He admits, however, that his own calculation rests more on hypothetical reasoning than direct proof. The whole produce of the mint from 1545 to 1803, amounted to 961,097,739 d., or £216,246,990 10s. But to this sum an addition of two sorts must be made, the one from the high comparative value of the piastre or dollar in the latter end of the 16th cent., and the other from the prodigious quantity of the precious metals not registered at the mint. From 1545 to 1600, the piastre was estimated at 13½ reals, instead of 8 reals, which since 1600 has been the value of the dollar or piastre. The piastre was consequently then valued at 7s. 7d. 1-8th, supposing its present value at 4s. 6d. Therefore 3s. 1d. 1-8th must be added to every piastre coined from 1545 to the 1st of January, 1600; and as the quantity coined during that period, amounting to 320,000,000 piastres, or dollars, according to Humboldt's estimate of the period from 1545 to 1556; and according to the relation which the duties bore to the sum annually coined from the 1st of January, 1556, to the 1st of January 1600, the addition of 3s. 1d. 1-8th on every piastre of that total, will amount to 220,000,000 d., or £49,500,000; thus making the whole of the registered produce for the first 55 years amount to 560,000,000 d., or nearly 10,000,000 d. annually. This sum of 220,000,000 d. additional to the sum total mentioned above of 961,097,739 d., makes the total registered produce of P., from 1545 to 1803, amount to 1,181,097,739 d., or £265,746,991 10s. We are unable to ascertain when the change of the value of the piastre took place, and therefore cannot precisely ascertain the quantity of silver produced at this period; but it seems either to have been a little before or after the year 1600. As to the amount of the quantity of contraband, authors are not exactly agreed; some stating it at a third, others at a fourth, and others again at a sixth of the whole produce; all, however, are agreed that the quantity of unregistered silver during the first period was enormous. According to Herrera, Acosta, and Azara, more than a third was never registered. Allowing one-fourth of the whole sum of 1,181,097,739 d., the result will be 295,274,435 d., or £66,436,749. This added to the sum total of the registered produce from 1545 to 1803, will make the sum total of silver, registered and unregistered, down to 1803, extracted from the mountain of P., amount to 1,476,372,174 d., or £332,183,749 11s. 8½d. The following table will show the produce, registered and unregistered, of the mines of P. down to 1803.

Years.	Marks.	Dollars.	
1545 to 1556, . . .	15,000,000	127,500,000	£28,687,500
1556 to 1578, . . .	5,765,827	49,009,530	11,027,144
1578 to 1786, . . .	71,818,686	610,458,335	137,353,237
1736 to 1789, . . .	15,074,044	128,129,374	28,829,109
1789 to 1803, . . .	5,411,764	46,000,000	10,350,000
Total in 258 years, . . .	113,070,321	961,097,739	216,246,991
Allowance for the value of the piastre before 1600, . . .	26,351,765	220,000,000	49,500,000
Add one-fourth of the above total registered produce for contraband, . . .	34,738,110	295,274,435	67,436,749

Total of registered and unregistered produce extracted from the mines of P., from 1545 to 1803, 174,160,196 1,476,372,174 332,183,749

The most flourishing period of the mines of P. during the period from 1556 to 1789, was that from 1585 to 1606. For several successive years, the royal fifth amounted to 1,500,000 d., which supposes a produce of 1,490,000, or 882,000 marks, according as we estimate the piastre at 13½ or 8 reals, equivalent to 12,665,000 or 7,497,000 d. After 1606, the produce gradually diminished, especially since 1694. From 1603 to 1688, its annual produce was never below 350,000 marks, or 3,015,000 d. During the latter half of the 18th cent., it generally supplied from 300,000 to 400,000 marks—an yearly produce this, too considerable to allow us to think with Robertson, that these mines are no longer worth working. That they do not yield so much as formerly is not owing to their exhaustion, but to the ignorance of the Spanish miners, by whose unskillful management most of the pits

are allowed to remain full of water. Steam-engines are here wholly unknown. In the opinion of Helms, the mines of P. might easily be made, with moderate skill and management, to yield 20,000,000, or even 30,000,000 d. annually. In addition to 2,000 Indians employed as miners, there are 15,000 llamas, and 15,000 mules, employed in carrying the ore from the mountain to the amalgamation works. An American traveller who visited P. in the month of May 1853, reports of them that immense quantities of valuable ore were formerly thrown away as refuse, for the old diggings are now worked a second or third time at a profit; but that the mining business is of little value now, compared with what it was in times of Spanish ascendancy. The cause of this change was first, the increase in the price of quicksilver with which all the silver is extracted. The cost of fuel is too great to allow of smelting, and the cost of roasting the rich sulphurets of silver to fit them for the process of amalgamating is such that they are often thrown away. The price of quicksilver is therefore an important element in the profits of the silver mines. A very few and unimportant mines of quicksilver have been opened in South America, but the recent reduction of price has resulted chiefly from the production of that metal in such abundance in California. The silver-works, and particularly those of P., have consequently improved very much in the last two years. A second cause of the reduced production of the mines was the withdrawal of foreign capital during the unsettled state of the country, while the several States were struggling for independence, and for a long time after that period. At one time the English were ready to throw in a large amount of capital and to considerable extent carried their favorable intentions into effect, but the country was unprepared to profit by them and total loss was the only result. The only other cause of importance, and the one which had been seriously felt, while the countries of South America were Spanish colonies, was the ingress of water into the mines to such an extent that many of the best of them they had already abandoned. The most productive vein of silver which has ever been known, not excepting the richest of Mexico, nor those of Copiapo, now yielding so astonishingly, is undoubtedly the great vein of P. It appeared at the surface but a little way down from the apex of the mountain and continued to be seen at the surface and 7 yards wide for 1,000 ft. down the slope. It was this vein which gave the mountain its celebrity, and from which for a long time the great mass of the treasures of P. came. Its breadth and directness was such, and the quantity of ore so great, that for forty years it was worked without occasion for artificial light. There are four other large veins, all cutting the mountain nearly N and S, and parallel to the principal vein. Though these five veins do not show themselves completely to the base of the mountain, yet the fact that nearly all the profitable workings on the lower slopes of the mountain have been nearly in the planes of these large veins, show that these veins continue downward though they do not come to the surface. It is these offshoots, ramifications from the large veins, which have of late years been worked. It is even the opinion of the most intelligent men of Potosi, that if worked on a large scale and with every attention to economy, every part of the mountain contains a sufficient per cent. of silver to justify the undertaking and ensure a reasonable profit. They say that every ton of rock or earth taken indiscriminately from the mountain, at the surface or deep below the surface, will probably produce eight dollars of silver, which is more than the necessary expense of working a ton of the ore. However this may be, it would never have satisfied the early Spanish proprietors. They for a long time confined themselves to the broad and rich veins, and followed them to great depths. At a certain level the water came in upon them in all the veins, so that, with the means then in use, it was impossible to keep the mines in a workable state; operations were, however, continued in them, the men standing deep in the water till the government interfered, as a sanitary measure, to prevent it. In order to recover veins of such immense productiveness, the king of Spain authorized the cutting of a channel or tube, nearly horizontal but slightly ascending, from the base of the mountain to its centre. It was an immense undertaking, especially for those times, and though suspended without reaching the vein, it was carried to the distance of about four thousand feet. The tube is well arched, wherever such work is necessary. The entrance is a fine piece of masonry, surmounted by an appropriate inscription and the arms of Spain. For a long time the work was abandoned. A company at length recommenced work, but soon abandoned it a second time, and their right was forfeited. They, however, obtained from government a renewal of right, and one man alone has continued to make such annual appropriations to the work as merely to prevent its again reverting to the government. Upon a careful examination of this tube, or as they call it, *socavon*, I am convinced, in opposition to the prevailing impression here, that it is favourably situated for the attainment of the object contemplated. There must be a very considerable outlay before any profits are to be realized, and upon a different plan from any that has yet been adopted; but there is one which will be free from all the uncertainty that has hitherto attended the work, and from all the contingencies of ordinary mining. If the statements made to me are reliable, and they may be easily verified, a company by a certain amount of expenditure, that is, by cutting a certain number of yards, will be sure to strike that largest and richest vein. It seems a great pity that a work so nearly accomplished should fall of the last blows and the rich recompense. It is reserved for some future



adventurers, who, however, venture nothing, and I wish that some of my countrymen may fall in with so tempting an opportunity. It is the only good thing that South America offers. This is good: first, because it is a certainty; secondly, because the vein when reached is one of unquestionable and immense value. But I did not come to this country for any such purpose, and here leave it for those who have the energy, the capital, and the disposition, to come into the possession of this vast fortune. I have said, that at a certain period, the excavation of this socavon was abandoned. I ought to add, to prevent misapprehension, that the engineers of the Spanish government abandoned it only when the Government abandoned every thing. It was worked till the battle of Ayacucho. The resulting government has never been in a condition to resume this or any other of the works which Spain improved to such immense advantage to herself. In my peregrinations, over and around, and through the mountain, I have occupied many an hour in endeavouring to discover its theoretical structure. It has long been to me a mystery, and is so still, though I have hope that light is beginning to break in upon me. It is represented in works on mineralogy as chiefly of an argillaceous composition, but this is inaccurate; there are a few places where argillaceous rock is found, but the great mass of the mountain, externally and internally, is a siliceous rock of igneous origin, and often, even generally, so porous as to resemble the scoria from a furnace. It has also been represented as an extinct volcano; if it was even part of a crater of eruption, which I can neither affirm nor deny with confidence as yet, it has been subjected to remarkable changes, and the changes have been so regular as to leave now but a single pinnacle, and that of extremely regular form. Near the base on the N side there has been a lava stream of considerable dimension thrown out, which has extended so far that part of the city is built on it. With reference to the date of the city, it is a very ancient eruption, but geologically speaking, very recent. It could not have been a very liquid lava, for it is a true conglomerate, more than half of its volume consisting of fragments of stones and rounded pebbles, imbedded in the liquid portion, and yet it has followed the course of the present valley like a stream of water. The very point from which it issued is distinctly seen. Nobody here knows anything about geology, and yet everybody speaks of it as the current of lava."

**POTSCHAPPEL**, a village of Saxony, in the circle and 4 m. SW of Dresden, on the Weisseritz. Pop. 672. It has a glass-house, a tile-kiln, a manufactory of vinegar, extensive iron-forges, and coal mines are wrought in the vicinity.

**POTSCHATEK**, or **POCZATEK**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 30 m. ESE of Tabor, and 14 m. NE of Neuhaus, on the frontier of Moravia. Pop. 2,800. It has a manufactory of cloth.

**POTSCHINKE**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and 155 m. from Nijnii-Novgorod, and district of Loukojanov, on the Roudnia.

**POTSDAM**, or **POTZDAM**, a government of Prussia, in the prov. of Brandenburg, comprehending the districts formerly termed the Ucker-Mark, the Mark-of-Priegnitz, and the greater part of the Middle Mark. It comprises the capital of the kingdom; but that city, with a small district lying around it, forms a distinct government. Its area is 382.5 German square miles; its pop. in 1849 was 1,268,935. Its surface forms an extensive plain, varied only by a few hills of slight elevation. Heaths and morasses prevail in several quarters. The soil, though for the most part a light sand, sometimes barren and even drifting, is in a few spots of great fertility, and cultivation is well conducted. The principal mineral is marsh iron ore, which, however, does not afford above 20 per cent. of metal. The inhabitants of this province conduct various manufactures, particularly of woollens, cottons, and linens.

**POTSDAM**, the chief town of the above government, is situated 17 m. SW of Berlin, on the N bank of the Havel, which here appears to spread its waters in a succession of small lakes, and at the confluence of the Ruthe with that river. The old town consisted of only four streets. The new town was nearly wholly built by Frederic II., and in a manner which made several of the streets resemble rows of palaces. It is surrounded by a wall and ditch, and has 5 gates towards the land, as well as 4 towards the river. The form of the town, exclusive of the suburbs, is compact, and approaches to a square. The palace, a magnificent structure, was begun in 1660,

and extended progressively during succeeding reigns. In front is a square for manœuvring the troops of the garrison; and along the river are extensive gardens. Connected with it are a theatre, a menagerie, and spacious stables. The town-house was built in 1754, on the plan of that of Amsterdam. There are in P. extensive barracks; and a great hall for exercising the troops in bad weather; and the garrison-kirche, within which the remains of the great Frederic are deposited. The market-place is ornamented by an obelisk 58 ft. high. The schools are the lyceum, two public schools, a school for military cadets, and one belonging to the garrison. The charitable establishments are an infirmary, a poor-house, and an orphan-house on a large scale for the children of soldiers. The pop. of P. in 1816 was 23,095; in 1849, 39,864, exclusive of a garrison of 9,000 men. P. is to Berlin, with which it is connected by railway, what Versailles is to Paris. Here, says a recent traveller, contrasting it with the capital, "here the scene is changed! Here, instead of sand and monotony, you have hills, water, woods, everything which is attractive in nature. What a splendid situation were this for a capital! The city on the plain, backed by these beautiful hills, with every possible variety of site for villas and pleasure gardens. What woods and hills, and the beautiful river Havel spreading itself broad and winding, like a succession of fine lakes. Why was not Berlin placed where P. is? Possibly the Havel, broad as it looks, may not be so navigable as the Sprey, and there may lie the secret, or what a capital would it be here! Steam has now converted P. into a suburb of Berlin, and pours on all holidays its thousands into it, without which P. were a retirement and a solitude still, for grass grows in its streets." Its manufactures are on a small scale, but of considerable variety, comprising cotton, lace, silk, linen, woollen, wax-cloth, leather, porcelain, chemical substances, hats, and fire-arms.—The palace of Sans Souci, the favourite retreat of Frederic II., is  $\frac{3}{4}$  m. to the NW of P. "It is a mere villa perched on a hill just above P., and surrounded by the most lovely views over the meadows and wild woody banks of the Havel. The hill on which it stands is crowned with gardens in successive terraces. As you approach through the fine meadows and beneath a noble avenue of trees, broad flights of steps, ascending from terrace to terrace up to the house, and the lower part of the house half-concealed from view by the swell of the hill, give a very singular appearance to the whole." The new palace is a large and clumsy pile, built by Frederic at the termination of the Seven years' war.

**POTSDAM**, a township and village of St. Lawrence co., in the state of New York, U. S., on Rackett river, 156 m. NNW of Albany, and intersected by the Northern, and the Watertown and Northern junction railways. It has an undulating surface, and over a substratum of limestone and red sandstone, a fine loamy soil.

**POTSGROVE**, or **POTESGRAVE**, a parish in Bedfordshire, 2 m. S by E of Woburn. Area 1,385 acres. Pop. in 1831 and 1851, 262.

**POTTELSCHESTRAET**, a commune of Belgium, in E. Flanders, dep. of Ruyen. Pop. 112.

**POTTENBRUNN**, a town of Austria, in Lower Austria, in the upper circle of the Wienerwald, 5 m. NE of St. Polten, and 4 m. S of Herzogenburg. Pop. 400. It has a fine castle.

**POTTENDORF**, a town of Austria, in Lower Austria, in the lower circle of the Manhartsberg, on a plateau, 6 m. N of Tulln, and 23 m. NW of Vienna. —Also a town in the lower circle of the Wienerwald, 3 m. NNE of Ebenfurt, and 23 m. S of Vienna, on

an arm of the Gross-Fischa, which communicates with the Leitha. Pop. 2,840. It has an ancient castle belonging to the Esterhazy family, and several large cotton-mills.

**POTTENSTEIN**, a town of Bavaria, in the circle of Upper Franconia, 14 m. SW of Bayreuth, and 29 m. NE of Nuremberg, on the Puttlach. Pop. 900. It has an hospital. Pop. of presidia, 11,000.

**POTTENSTEIN**, or **BODENSTEIN**, a town of Austria, in Lower Austria, in the lower circle of the Wienerwald, 11 m. WSW of Traiskirchen, and 23 m. SW of Vienna, near the l. bank of the Friesting, in a fine valley, at the foot of a wood-covered mountain. Pop. 850. It is well-built, and has extensive copper and iron works, a government manufactory of arms, and a large cotton factory. Wood and charcoal form also important objects of its trade.

**POTTENSTEIN**, **POLSSTEYN**, or **POCTEGN**, a town of Bohemia, in the circle and 26 m. ESE of Königgratz, and 6 m. S of Reichenau, at the foot of a mountain, near the r. bank of the Wilde-Adler. It has extensive manufactories of linen.

**POTTER**, a county in the N part of the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., containing a surface of 1,064 sq. m., drained by affluents of the W branch of Susquehanna river, the head branches of the Genesee, Tioga, and Alleghany rivers, and the Pine, Simremoning and Kettle creeks. It has an elevated surface, and contains beds of coal and iron. The soil consists of a fine fertile loam. Pop. in 1850, 6,048. Its capital is Condersport.—Also a township of Yates co., in the state of New York, 169 m. W by N of Albany, drained by Flint creek. It has a hilly surface, but is generally fertile. Pop. 2,194.

**POTTERCHA**, a village in the p. of Kilskyre, co. Meath.

**POTTER-HANWORTH**, a parish in Lincolnshire, 6 m. SE by E of Lincoln. Area 4,150 acres. Pop. in 1831, 402; in 1851, 458.

**POTTERIE**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainaut and dep. of Flobee. Pop. 280.

**POTTERIES** (*Tæ*), a number of adjoining townships and villas in the hund. of Pirehill, co. of Stafford; comprising the borough of Stoke-upon-Trent, with the townships and villages of Hanley and Shelton, Etruria, Burslem with Long-port and Brown-hills, Lane-end with Longton, Tunstal, Lane-Delph, Fenton, Cobridge, and their neighbourhoods. This district is the seat of the china and earthenware manufacture. Its general features are thus sketched by a writer in the *Morning Chronicle*:—"In the trifling strip of Staffordshire, called *par excellence*, 'The Potteries,' are manufactured nineteen-twentieths of the crockery, coarse and fine, porcelain and earthenware, used in England. The Pottery district is about 10 m. long, and 2 or 3 m. broad, running N and S, in the valley of the Trent, and consisting mainly of a chain of large villages, or small towns, or perhaps to speak more correctly, neither villages nor towns in the ordinary acceptation of the terms, but straggling districts, more or less built over,—the streets here clustering thickly together, there spreading out in long arms, which just extend far enough to connect the main groups of buildings; the intervening patches of country sometimes consisting of pleasant fields and undulating pastures, sometimes chequered with isolated manufactories and detached rows of smoky houses surrounded by plots of waste ground, heaped with cinders, scoræ, and fragments of broken pots which have not stood the fire:—the whole being diversified here and there by those black mounds and grimy buildings which denote that a coal-shaft is sunk beneath them. The North Staffordshire railway binds together the range of the P. towns

like a thread stringing beads. As for the P. towns, there is hardly more distinctive individuality between them than between the plates and saucers of the well-known willow pattern, which they produce in such abundance. In Hanley alone, there is a market-place, distinguished by some new and handsome ranges of buildings. There is little difference between the species of ware manufactured by the different pottery towns. In all of them, all the branches of the art are more or less carried on." English earthenware, says the German traveller Kohl, is, in fact, one of the finest and most complete articles in the world. "It would be difficult to enumerate all the articles here manufactured of clay. There are tea and coffee services of all imaginable sizes and kinds, ornamented in the most varied manner, and yet always with good taste. Then there are endless varieties of vessels, large and small, pitchers, jugs, dishes, bowls, basins, and every kind of apparatus for washing, and for bathing the feet and the different parts of the body. We must not forget the neat vessels made for the English dairies, nor the wine-coolers, the butter-coolers, and the water-coolers. The latter, admirably suited to the purpose they are intended for, are chiefly made for the East and West Indies. I was told that the clay used for these cooling vessels was not to be found in any part of England, except in the vicinity of the P. An article, not at all known to us, but for which there has lately been a very great demand in England, is known by the name of 'tessellated tiles.' These are small, thin tiles, elegantly formed, either square or six-sided, and are used for paving halls, and particularly for churches, where they are used at present in astonishing quantities. The copper-plate printing, in one of these large establishments, is also carried on upon an astonishing scale. Many thousand copies are often taken from one plate; and for this purpose a remarkably thin paper is used, that the ink of the engraving may be the more readily transferred to the clay, and that the paper may the more easily be rubbed off. The paper-makers form no unimportant class of the population of the P. If we compare the common earthenware of England with that of the French and Germans, or of any other nation, it appears not only excellent in quality, but also highly ornamental and unsurpassably beautiful. The common French and German earthenware is comparatively ugly, coarse, and misshapen: on the other hand, English porcelain, as I have already remarked, particularly those articles in which beauty and elegance are the main points aimed at, are far behind those of the continent." See articles *ETRURIA*, *BURSLEM*, *STOKE*, *STAFFORDSHIRE*, and the other articles enumerated.

**POTTERNE**, a parish in Wilts, 2 m. S by W of Devizes, including the tythings of Marston and Worton. Area 4,956 acres. Pop. in 1851, 1,778.

**POTTER-NEWTON**. See *NEWTON-POTTER*.

**POTTERS PURY**, or **EAST PURY**, a parish in Northamptonshire, 5½ m. SE of Towcester. Area 2,820 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,544; in 1851, 1,734.

**POTTERSTRAET**, a commune of Belgium, in E. Flanders, dep. of Saint Paul. Pop. 247.

**POTTERS VILLE**, a settlement in the neighbourhood of Columbia, in the state of Wisconsin, U. S., formed by the English 'Potter's Joint-Stock Emigration society,' established in 1844. Area 1,600 acres. Pop. in 1849, 134.

**POTTES**, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainaut and arrond. and 11 m. N of Tournai, near the r. bank of the Schelde. Pop. 2,045.

**POTTIBRA**. See *PRINZENSTEIN*.

**POTTMES**, a market-town of Bavaria, in the

circle of Upper Bavaria, presidial and 12 m. SE of Rain, and 20 m. NNE of Augsburg. Pop. in 1838, 1,200. It contains 3 churches, and has a potash-refinery, several distilleries of brandy, and breweries.

**POTTON**, a parish and market-town of Bedfordshire, 11 m. E of Bedford. Area 2,200 acres. Pop. in 1841, 1,780; in 1851, 1,922.

**POTTOWATOMIE**, a county in the SW part of the state of Indiana, U. S., comprising an area of 950 sq. m., bordered on the W by the Missouri, and drained by Nishnabotona river and key, Mosquito and Gophen creeks, all affluents of the Missouri. The surface is undulating, the soil fertile.

**POTTSGROVE**, a township of Montgomery co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., 66 m. E of Harrisburg, drained by Manatawny and Sprogels Run and the Schuylkill river, by which it is bounded on the S. It has a hilly surface, and the soil is chiefly red shale. Pop. 1850, 2,711.

**POTT-SHRIGLEY**, a chapelry in Presbury p., Cheshire, 4 m. NE of Macclesfield. Area 1,719 acres. Pop. in 1851, 467.

**POTTSTOWN**, a village of Montgomery co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., on the E. bank of Schuylkill river, at the confluence of Manatawny creek, intersected by the Schuylkill canal and the Philadelphia railway, by the latter of which it is 40 m. from Philadelphia. Pop. in 1850, 647.

**POTTSVILLE**, a village of Schuylkill co., in the state of Pennsylvania, U. S., near the Schuylkill river, and 46 m. NE by E of Harrisburg. The locality is noted as a great mining depôt for the anthracite and iron regions of the Upper Schuylkill, and is intersected by the Schuylkill canal and the Philadelphia, Reading, and Pottsville railway.

**POTYZER**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of W. Flanders, and dep. of Aelbeke. Pop. 132.

**POTZNEUSIEDL**, or **LÁGTHA-FALVA**, a town of Hungary, in the circle beyond the Danube, and comitat of Wieselburg, 11 m. SW of Presburg, and 29 m. ESE of Vienna, on the r. bank of the Leitha.

**POUANCE**, formerly Saint-Aubin-de-Pouancé, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Maine-et-Loire and arrond. of Segré. The cant. comprises 14 com. Pop. in 1831, 10,801; in 1846, 12,033. The town is 17 m. WNW of Segré, and 36 m. NW of Angers. Pop. in 1846, 2,758. It has several blast-furnaces and an iron foundry. In the vicinity are mines of iron.

**POUCE** (Le), a mountain in the NW part of the Isle of France, near Port Louis. It has an alt. of 852 yds. above sea-level, and as seen from a distance is almost always cloud-capped. Its slopes are covered with plantations of citrons, oranges, and odoriferous plants.

**POUCEAUX**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Nièvre, cant. and 5 m. N of Clamecy, on the r. bank of the Yonne. Pop. 500.

**POUCET**, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liège and arrond. of Huy. Pop. 275.

**POUCH**, a market-town of Prussia, in the prov. of Saxony, regency and 26 m. NE of Merseburg, circle and 3 m. E of Bitterfeld, near the r. bank of the Mulde. Pop. 960. It has manufactories of pottery, and a wool spinning-mill.

**POUCHKARNAIA**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Koursk, district and 3 m. SE of Belgorod.

**POUCHOLATY**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vilna, district and 15 m. N of Poneviej.

**POUCQUES**, a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders, and arrond. of Ghent. Pop. of dep. 1,240. The village is 13 m. W of Ghent, at the foot of a hill.

**POUDANG**, a town on the SW coast of the island of Sumatra, in the state of Anak-Sungei, about 18 m. SE of Mocomoco. It contains a Dutch factory.

**POUDENAS**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Lot-et-Garonne, cant. and 3 m. WSW of Mezin, and 11 m. SW of Nerac. Pop. 1,050.

**POUDAJ**, or **POUDOGA**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Olonetz, 75 m. E of Petrozavodsk, on the r. bank of the Vodla, 24 m. above its entrance into lake Oneger. Pop. 400.

**POUDONSK**, a mining village of Russia in Europe, in the prov. of Viatka and district of Ourjourn.

**POUDRE-D'OR**, a quarter in the N part of the Isle of France, between the quarter of the Pamplemousses on the W, and that of Flacq, on the SE. It comprises the island of Ambre.

**POUET**, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Vendée, cant. and 5 m. ESE of Herbiers and com. of St. Mars-de-la-Reorthie, on the Little Lay. It has some mineral springs.

**POUEZE** (La), a village of France, in the dep. of the Maine-et-Loire, cant. and 7 m. SW of Lion-d'Angers, and 11 m. SSE of Segré. Pop. 800.

**POUGANE**, a town of Mozambique, in the district of Querimbo, 225 m. N of Mozambique.

**POUGET** (Le), a village of France, in the dep. of the Hérault, cant. and 5 m. SSW of Gignac, and 15 m. SE of Lodeve, on a mountain. Pop. 1,025.

**POUGHILL**, a parish in Devonshire, 11 m. N of Exeter. Area 1,663 acres. Pop. in 1831, 331; in 1851, 380.—Also a parish in Cornwall, 1½ m. NW of Stratton. Area 1,947 acres. Pop. in 1851, 404.

**POUGHKEEPSIE**, a township and village of Dutchess co., in the state of New York, U. S. The township is drained by Wappingers and Falls creeks, and has a generally undulating surface. The soil, consisting of sand, clay, and loam, is highly fertile. The village is on the E bank of Hudson river, 70 m. S of Albany, and 75 m. N of New York, and is intersected by the Hudson river railway. Pop. in 1830, 7,222; in 1850, 13,944.

**POUGNY**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Nièvre, cant. and 5 m. ESE of Con, in a plain. Pop. 1,033.

**POUGUES**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Nièvre and arrond. of Nevers. The cant. comprises 12 coms. Pop. in 1831, 11,569; in 1846, 15,567.—The town is 8 m. NNW of Nevers, in a fertile valley. Pop. 1,161. It has neatly built houses and fine promenades, and possesses extensive baths.

**POUGY**, a town of France, in the dep. of the Aube, cant. and 6 m. SSE of Ramerut, on the Longsols. Pop. 585.

**POUILLE**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Vendée, cant. and 3 m. WSW of L'Hermenault. Pop. 500.

**POUILLEY-LES-VIGNES**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Doubs, cant. and 4 m. E of Audoux, and 5 m. W of Besançon. Pop. 660. In the vicinity is a quarry of black marble.

**POUILLON**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Landes and arrond. of Dax. The cant. comprises 11 coms. Pop. in 1831, 14,328; in 1846, 14,704.—The town is 8 m. SSE of Dax, and 32 m. SW of Mont-de-Marsan. Pop. in 1846, 3,360. It has thermal baths and manufactories of iron. Gypsum and fine white clay are found in the environs.

**POUILLY**, a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Saône-et-Loire, cant. and 6 m. WSW of Maçon and com. of Solutré. Pop. 214. The environs are noted for their wine.

**POUILLY-SOUS-CHARLIEU**, a commune of



France, in the dep. of the Loire, cant. and 3 m. WSW of Charlien, on the r. bank of the Loire. Pop. 1,372. It has a port, the trade of which consists chiefly in wine.

POUILLY-LES-FEURS, a village of France, in the dep. of the Loire, cant. and 5 m. N of Feurs, on a small affluent of the Loire. Pop. 960.

POUILLY-SUR-LOIRE, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Nièvre and arrond. of Cosne. The dep. comprises 11 coms. Pop. in 1831, 10,250; in 1846, 11,612.—The town is 9 m. S of Cosne, and 24 m. NNW of Nevers, near the r. bank of the Loire. Pop. in 1846, 3,251. It has an active trade in wine. Limestone is quarried in the environs. The Loire was passed by Charles the Bald in 868, at Pouilly, and that town was, in 881, for some time the residence of Carloman, grandson of the above-named monarch. It was taken by the English in 1364.

POUILLY-EN-MONTAGNE, or EN-AUXOIS, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Côte-d'Or and arrond. of Beaune. The cant. comprises 28 coms. Pop. in 1831, 13,930; in 1846, 13,143.—The town is 21 m. E of Beaune, at the foot of a mountain, called Motte-de-Pouilly, on the Ouche and Canal-de-Bourgogne. Pop. 1,162. It has manufactories of hats, and of Roman cement, and carries on an active trade in corn, wine, hemp, leather, wool, and sheep. This town was formerly fortified, and the frequent residence of Richard, count of Autun and first beneficiary duke of Burgundy. A fortress was built here by Hugues IV., duke of Burgundy, of which only a few remains are now to be found. The Motte-de-Pouilly was fortified in 1412.

POUILLY-SAINT-GENIS, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ain and cant. of Fernex, 9 m. S of Gex. Pop. 830. It has several glass-works.

POUILLY-SUR-SAONE, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Côte-d'Or, cant. and 1½ m. NW of Seurre, and 14 m. E of Beaune, on the r. bank of the Saone. Pop. 649. It has manufactories of chemical substances.

POUIR, BOUIR, or BUJOUR (NOR), a lake of Mongolia, in a wide plain, in the E part of the Kalkas territory, in N lat. 49° 20', and E long. 117° 40'. It receives the Kalka on the NE, and discharges itself by the Ourson or Kulon, which issues from the NW extremity, and flows into Lake Kulon. This lake, with the above-named rivers, forms to a considerable extent, a boundary line of Mandshuria.

POUJOL (LE), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Hérault, cant. and 5 m. S of St. Gervais-la-Ville, on the r. bank of the Orbe. Pop. 1,255.

POUKHOVITCHI, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Minsk, district and 15 m. SSW of Igoumen.

POUKTOU, a town of Burmah, in the Mranma, on the r. bank of the Iradway, a little above the confluence of the Keayn-deayn.

POULADON, an island of the Maldivé archipelago, in the atollon of Malos-Madon.

POULAINES, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Indre, cant. and 4 m. SW of Saint-Christophe. Pop. in 1846, 2,122.

POULANGI, an island of the Celebes sea, near the E coast of the island of Borneo, in N lat. 3° 30', and E long. 117° 10'.

POULANGY, a town of France, in the dep. of the Upper Marne, cant. and 5 m. W of Nogent-le-Roi, on the r. bank of the Treire, an affluent of the Marne. Pop. 600. It has a Benedictine abbey.

POULATI, a town of Turkey in Asia, in Albania, in the sanj. and 28 m. NE of Scutari.

POULAUND, a village of Afghanistan, 110 m. WNW of Candahar, and 50 m. NW of Griskh.

POULCK, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Brabant and dep. of Pamel. Pop. 824.

POULDARID, a village of France, in the dep. of Finistère, cant. and 4 m. S of Douarnenez, and 12 m. WNW of Quimper.

POULDREGAT, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Finistère, cant. and 4 m. S of Douarnenez. Pop. in 1846, 2,275.

POULDREUZIC, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Finistère, cant. and 5 m. SW of Plougastel-Saint-Germain, and 13 m. WSW of Quimper. Pop. 1,436.

POULE, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Rhone, cant. and 5 m. N of Saint-Nozier-d'Azergues, on the Azergues, in a valley. Pop. 2,115. It has mines of argentiferous lead.

POULIGNY, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Indre, cant. and 7 m. N of Le Blanc. Pop. in 1846, 2,097.

POULIGUEN (LE), a hamlet of France, in the dep. of the Loire Inferieure, cant. of Croisic and com. of Batz, at the head of a bay, to the N of the mouth of the Loire. It has a small port, and has an active trade in herring, sardines, and salt.

POULISDOUS, or PHA-LI-DU, an atoll or group of islands, 10 in number, in the Maldivé archipelago, in N lat. 3° 30'. It is separated from the atoll of South Male, on the N by a channel of the same name. Pop. 320.

POULLAN, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Finistère, cant. and 5 m. W of Douarnenez, and 17 m. WNW of Quimper. Pop. in 1846, 3,204.

POULLAOUEN, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Finistère, cant. and 6 m. NW of Carhaix, and 27 m. NE of Chateaulin, near the l. bank of the Aulne. Pop. in 1846, 3,733. It contains mines of lead and silver, which are reputed not only the richest in France, but amongst the most important in Europe.

POULLI-MALAN. See TEDZEN.

POULSEUR, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege and dep. of Hody. Pop. 194.

POULSHOT, a parish of Wiltshire, 3½ m. SW of Devizes. Area 1,589 acres. Pop. in 1851, 335.

POULTNEY, a township of Rutland co., in the state of Vermont, U. S., 7 m. S of Castleton, drained by a river of the same name, and intersected by the Rutland and Washington railway. Pop. in 1850, 2,329. The river P. has its source in Tinmouth, and flows W into the E bay of Champlain lake. It forms, for some distance, the boundary line between the states of Vermont and New York.

POULTON, a parish and market-town in the co.-palatine of Lancaster, 19 m. S by W of Lancaster, comprising the townships of Carleton, Hardhorn-with-Newton, Marton, P., and Thornton. Area 20,666 acres. Pop. in 1831, 4,082; in 1851, 7,690.—The market-town of P. is connected with Lancaster by the Morecambe branch railway.

POULTON, a parish in Wilts, 4½ m. N of Cricklade. Area 1,589 acres. Pop. in 1851, 335.

POULTON-WITH-FEARNHEAD, a township in Warrington p., co.-palatine of Lancaster. Area 1,233 acres. Pop. in 1831, 709; in 1851, 708.

POULTON-WITH-SEACOMBE, a township in Walasey p., Cheshire. Area 1,069 acres. Pop. 3,044.

POUMARON, or POMARON, a river of British Guayana, in the Essequibo country, which descends from the Serra-Ymatacan; flows NNE; and throws itself by a wide and deep embouchure into the Atlantic, to the ESE of Cape Nassau, and after a course of about 120 m.

POUNA (CAPE), a headland of Zanguebar, in S

lat. 6° 35', and E long. 39° 35', to the S of the island of Zanzibar.

**POUNAH.** See **PURAH.**

**POUND,** a village of Russell co., in the state of Virginia, U. S., 274 m. W by S of Richmond, at the E base of Cumberland mountains, and on a S fork of the W branch of Big Sandy river.

**POUNDRIDGE,** a township and village of Westchester co., in the state of New York, U. S., 103 m. S by E of Albany. It has a hilly surface, and the soil is chiefly gravelly loam. Pop. 1,486.

**POUNDSTOCK,** a parish of Cornwall, 5 m. SSW of Stratton. Area 4,814 acres. Pop. in 1851, 651.

**POUNIPET,** or **POUNIPETE,** an island of the N. Pacific, in the Caroline archipelago, and group of the Seniavine islands, of which it is the largest, in N lat. 6° 52', and E long. 158° 24'. It is about 50 m. in circumference, is of basaltic formation, and rises in the centre to an alt. of 2,858 ft. above sea-level. Surrounding it is a coral reef. The soil is generally fertile, and produces cocoa-nuts, bananas, bread-fruit, sugar, pumpkins, taro, tacca, kava, sweet potatoes, yams, and tobacco. Its shores are lined with mangroves, and the surface generally is woody. Its inhabitants, about 2,000 in number, are of the Papuan race.

**POUPAS,** a town of France, in the dep. of the Tarn-et-Garonne, cant. and 5 m. W of Lavit-de-Lomagne, near the l. bank of the Camezon, an affluent of the Garonne. Pop. 500.

**POUPEHAN,** a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Luxembourg, and dep. of Corbion. Pop. 288.

**POUR,** a river of Russia in Asia, in the prov. of Yakoutsk, and district of Verkhne-Viliouisk. It runs ENE, and joins the Olonek at Makeimova, 105 m. from the Arctic ocean, and after a course of 150 m.—Also a river in the gov. of Tobolsk and district of Berezov, which runs N, and throws itself into the bay of Tazovskaja, an arm of the Gulf of Oby. It has a total course of 240 m., and receives on the l. the Agan, Souï, Bolchaïa-Ezeta and Malaja-Ezeta.

**POURAIN,** a village of France, in the dep. of the Yonne, cant. and 6 m. ENE of Toncy, and 8 m. WSW of Auxerre, on a mountain. Pop. 1,420. It has a ferruginous spring, and manufactories of yellow ochre, and Prussian red.

**POURÇAIN (SAINT),** a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Allier, and arrond. of Gannat. The cant. comprises 12 com. Pop. in 1831, 11,965; in 1846, 13,193. The town is 17 m. NNE of Gannat, pleasantly situated on the l. bank of the Sioule, at the confluence of the Boule and Limon. Pop. in 1846, 4,961. It has a fine church connected with an ancient Bernardine convent, and containing some fine pieces of sculpture, a theatre, an hospital, and a fine promenade; and possesses extensive manufactories of hosiery, numerous flour and oil-mills, several tanneries, brick-kilns, &c. It was formerly fortified and defended by a castle.

**POURÇAIN-DE-BORD (SAINT),** a town of France, in the dep. of the Puy-de-Dôme, cant. and 7 m. NE of Bellon, in a marshy locality. Pop. 1,700. It has an hospital, and carries on an active trade in wine.

**POURÇAIN-SUR-BEBRE (SAINT),** a village of France, in the dep. of the Allier, cant. and 5 m. SW of Dompierre, near the l. bank of the Bebre, on the slope of a hill. Pop. 600.

**POERLANS,** a village of France, in the dep. of the Saône-et-Loire, cant. and 12 m. ENE of Verdun-sur-Saône. Pop. 600.

**POURRAIN,** a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur, and dep. of Assesse. Pop. 121.

**POURRIERS,** a commune and town of France,

in the dep. of the Var, cant. and 8 m. WNW of St. Maximin, near the Arc. Pop. in 1841, 1766. In the vicinity is a monument erected by Marius after the defeat of the Teutons and Cimbri.

**POUSO-ALEGRE,** a small town of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, 80 m. S of Baependi, and 180 m. SSW of Ouro-Preto. It has a parish church and two schools. The district affords excellent tobacco, and pastures large numbers of cattle. It has several mines and thermal springs. Pop. 4,000.—Also a town of the prov. of São-Paulo, near the l. margin of the Rio-Grande. It has a parish church.—Also a town of the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro and district of Parahi.—Also a town of the prov. of Matto Grosso, on the Taocari, 105 m. above the confluence of the Paraguai.

**POUSO-ALTO,** a parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes and comarca of Rio-das-Mortes.—Also a village in the prov. of Santa Catharina, on the Capibari, an affluent of the Tubarão.

**POUSO-NOVO,** a village of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, to the N of lake Mangueira, 15 m. S of Rio-Grande.

**POUSO-DA-RAPOSA,** a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Santa Catharina, on the Tubarão.

**POUSO-SECCO,** an important custom-house establishment of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Paulo and Serra of Bocaina, to the W of Angra-dos-Reis.

**POUSSAN,** a commune of France, in the dep. of the Hérault, cant. and 6 m. NE of Mèze. Pop. in 1841, 1,931. It has several distilleries of brandy.

**POUSSAY,** a village of France, in the dep. of the Vosges, cant. and 1½ m. NNW of Mirecourt, near the l. bank of the Madon. Pop. 350. It had formerly a Benedictine abbey.

**POUSSET,** a department and commune of Belgium, in the prov. and arrond. of Liege. Pop. 609.

**POUSTHOMY,** a commune of France, in the dep. of the Aveyron, cant. and 2 m. SSE of St. Serin, near the l. bank of the Rance. Pop. 1,330.

**POUSTOZERO,** a lake of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Archangel, and district of Mezen, near the r. bank of the Petchora, in N lat. 66° 50', and E long. 152°. It is about 12 m. in length, and discharges itself into the Petchora. On its N bank is a town of the same name, near the r. bank of the Petchora, and 390 m. ENE of Archangel. It is enclosed by palisades, and was erected in the beginning of the 16th cent. for the reception of the tribute of the Samoièdes, by whom the country was inhabited. Fishing, the chase, and the rearing of cattle form the chief branches of local industry. The surrounding country formerly bore the name of Yougorie.

**POUTROYE (LA),** or **SCHNIEBLACH,** a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Upper Rhine, and arrond. of Colmar. The cant. comprises 5 com. Pop. in 1831, 12,694; in 1846, 13,859. The town is 11 m. WNW of Colmar, on the r. bank of the Weiss. Pop. in 1846, 2,618. It has manufactories of various kinds of cotton fabrics, and several dye-works.

**POUTSCHEJ,** a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Kostroma, and district of Jourievetz-Pobolskoï, on the Volga.

**POUTVYL,** a town of Russia in Europe, capital of a district of the same name, in the gov. and 108 m. WSW of Kursk, and 60 m. NW of Lébédin, on the r. bank of the Sem, in a fertile locality. Pop. 9,000. It contains numerous churches, a convent, two hospitals, and some handsome private dwellings, and has a manufactory of vitriol, and several brick-kilns. The trade, which is considerable, consists chiefly in wool, silk, and articles of local produce. Pop. of district, 69,408. This town is an ancient one, and sustained a siege in 1146.

**POUTZALO**, an island of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Viborg, and district of Norra-Kexholm, in the N part of Lake Ladoga, and 15 m. S of Serdobol. It is 3 m. in length; has on its E side a harbour, and contains quarries of fine granite, from which large supplies were employed in the erection of a marble palace at St. Petersburg. In the vicinity of the port are several grottoes apparently of artificial formation.

**POUXEUX**, a commune of Belgium, in the dep. of the Vosges, cant. and 9 m. N of Remiremont, on the r. bank of the Moselle, at the junction of the Valogno. Pop. 1,449. It has manufactories of cotton fabrics.

**POUY**, or **POY**. See **VINCENT-DE-PAUL-ET-LALAIN**.  
**POUYADE (La)**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Gironde, cant. and 7 m. WNW of Guitre, and 13 m. N of Libourne. Pop. 760.

**POUYASTRUC**, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Upper Pyrenees, and arrond. of Tarbes. The cant. comprises 27 com. Pop. in 1831, 6,798; in 1846, 6,995. The village is 7 m. E of Tarbes. Pop. 677.

**POUYLAUNT**, or **POURY-LA-HUN**, a lake of France, in the dep. of the Upper Pyrenees, cant. and 7 m. SW of Aucun, and 12 m. SW of Argelès, in a narrow valley, which opens on the E into the valley of Azun. It is 1270 yds. in length, and receives a small river on the SW, and discharges itself on the NE into the Gave d'Azun. On its banks is a chapel.

**POUY-ROQUELAURE**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Gers, cant. and 9 m. NNW of Lectoure, and 30 m. N of Auch. Pop. 425.

**POUY-SUR-DAX**. See **POY**.

**POUZA FLORES**, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, and comarca of Chão-do-Couce. Pop. 1,107. It consists of several detached groups of houses.

**POUZANGES**, or **POUZANGE-LA-VILLE**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Vendée, and arrond. of Fontenay-le-Comte. Pop. in 1846, 2,440. It has a Calvinist consistorial church, and possesses manufactories of woollen fabrics, several dye-works, tanneries, and a wax-work. In the vicinity is a mine of antimony.

**POUZIN (Le)**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ardèche, cant. and 5 m. NE of Chomeric, on the r. bank of the Rhone, at the confluence of the Ouvèze. Pop. 1,627. It has a silk-mill, and is the entrepot for the merchandise of the Drôme and Rhône.

**POUZY**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Allier, cant. of Lurey-le-Sauvage, on the Bioudre. Pop. 1,063. It has a porcelain manufactory.

**POVEDA-DE-LA-OBISPHALIA**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and partido and 21 m. SSW of Cuenca. Pop. 262.

**POVEDA-DE-LA-SIERRA**, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 63 m. E of Guadajara, and partido of Molina-de-Aragon, in a deep valley, near the l. bank of the Tagus. Pop. 545. It has manufactories of woollen-fabrics, and 2 fulling mills. In the environs are mines of coal and of ochre.

**POVENETZ**, or **POVIENETZ**, a town of Russia in Europe, capital of a district of the same name, in the gov. of Olonetz, 78 m. N of Petrozavodsk, on the N bank of lake Omega, at the confluence of the Poventza. It is small and miserably built, and the streets are tortuous and dirty. It has a church built of wood, of great antiquity, in which is a great cross erected in memory of the sojourn of Peter the Great in the town in 1702. In the vicinity in the lake, is the small island of Porovotnei, in which Peter the Great landed when overtaken by a tempest.

**POVERTY BAY**, **TAONE-ROA**, or **TURANGA**, a bay of New Zealand, on the E coast of Eaheinomauwe, or North Island, in S lat. 38° 40', and E long. 178°. It is of horse-shoe form, and contains, near the N side, a crescent-shaped island. Its entrance extending between Young Nick head, or Kuri, on the S, and Tetona-motone, on the N is about 5. The bay has a depth of about 13 fath, and a sandy bottom; but is open to the SSE. The banks are sandy; but inland the country becomes finely diversified. P. bay was first visited by Capt. Cook on the 8th October 1769.

**POVIGLIO**, or **PUIGLIO**, a town of the state and 11 m. ENE of Parma, and 3 m. NNW of Castelnovo-di-Sotto, in the duchy of P., properly so called, and in a finely cultivated locality.

**POVILCHA**, a river of Russia in Asia, in the district of Kamchatka, which runs W, and divides into 4 branches and joins the Kamchatka, on the r. bank, near Verkhne-Kamchatk, after a course of 45 m. It is navigable for small vessels throughout its entire length.

**POVOA-DAS-MEADAS**, a town and fortress of Portugal, in the prov. of Alemtejo, comarca and 17 m. N of Portalegre, and 12 m. SSE of Montalvão, in a flat locality. Pop. 780. It is enclosed by ramparts, and defended by a castle.

**POVOA-NOVA-DE-SANTA-CHRISTINA**, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 13 m. NW of Coimbra, near the r. bank of the Frio, an affluent of the Mondego.

**POVOLIDE**, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Beira, comarca and 10 m. N of Viseu. Pop. 875.

**POVOROTUYI (CAPE)**, a headland of Russia in Asia, on the SE coast of the peninsula of Kamchatka, a little to the S of the bay of Avatcha.

**POVOS**, an ancient town of Portugal, in the prov. of Estremadura, and comarca of Rebatejo, and 3 m. SE of Castanheira, and equidistant from Villafranca-de-Xera, on the r. bank. Pop. 398. It has a convent, an hospital, and an alms-house.

**POWARGOTE**, a village of Sind, 5 m. NW of Hyderabad.—Also a village 17 m. N of Sehwan, on a branch of the Indus.

**POWARNA**, a village of the Sandwich islands, in the S part of the island of Hawaii.

**POWDERHAM**, a parish in Devon, 6½ m. SE of Exeter. Area 1,947 acres. Pop. in 1851, 294.

**POWELL'S**, a mountain in the SW part of the state of Virginia, U. S. It is a branch of the Alleghany chain, and attaches itself on the NE to the Cumberland mountains.—Also a river which has its source in the above-named mountain, in the co. of Scott; runs SW into the state of Tennessee; and after a course of about 120 m. throws itself into the Clinch, on the r. bank, at Grant's borough.

**POWELTON**, a village of Hancock co., in the state of Georgia, U. S., on Ogeechee river, 85 m. NE of Milledgeville. Pop. in 1850, 300.

**POWERSCOURT**, or **STAGONIL**, a parish in co. Wicklow, 3 m. WSW of Bray, containing the village of Enniskerry. Area 18,938 acres, of which 64 acres are in Lower, and 28 acres in Upper Lough Bray. Pop. in 1831, 4,538; in 1851, 2,453. Prince William's-Seat mountain, on the N boundary, has an alt. above sea-level of 1,825 ft.; Kippure, on the W boundary, of 2,473 ft.; War-hill and Djouce mountain, on the southern boundary, have alts. of 2,250 and 2,384 ft.; and the congeries of mountains in the western and central districts have such lofty average altitudes as to lift the two lakes of Bray to surface-elevations above sea-level of 1,225 and 1,453 ft., and to give origin to the rivers Annamoe and Liffey at elevations of respectively 1,770 and 1,256 ft.

**POWERS MILL**, a village of Waukesha co., in



the state of Wisconsin, U. S., 15 m. W of Milwaukee, on the Milwaukee and Mississippi railway.

**POWERSTOWN**, a parish in co. Kilkenny,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. SE of the town of Gowran. Area 5,432 acres. Pop. in 1831, 1,718; in 1841, 1,730.

**POWESHIEK**, a central county of the state of Indiana, U. S., comprising an area of 576 sq. m., drained by the N fork of Iowa river, N fork of Ikurok river, and by the Beaver and Prairie creeks. Its surface is undulating, but the soil is generally fertile.

**POWENGUR**. See **CHUMPANIR**.

**POWHATAN**, a central co. of the state of Virginia, U. S., comprising an area of 220 sq. m., drained by branches of James and Appomattox rivers. It has a level surface and the soil is generally fertile. Pop. in 1850, 8,178, of whom 5,282 were slaves. Its capital is Scottsville.—Also a village in the above-named co., 22 m. from Richmond, on the Richmond and Dahville railway.

**POWICK**, a parish of Worcestershire,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  m. SW of Worcester. Area 5,194 acres. Pop. 1,834.

**POWIDZ**, or **POWIEDZ**, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Posen, regency and 54 m. S of Bromberg, circle and 18 m. SE of Gnesen, on the W bank of a lake abounding with fish. Pop. 978.

**POWIEDZISKO**. See **PUDEWITZ**.

**POWNAL**, a township of Cumberland co., in the state of Maine, U. S., 35 m. SW of Augusta, intersected on the W border by the Atlantic and St. Lawrence railway. Pop. in 1850, 1,074.—Also a township and village of Bennington co., in the SW part of the state of Vermont, 112 m. SSW of Montpelier. It has a broken surface, but has a generally fertile soil. It is drained by Hoosic river, and intersected by the Troy and Boston railway. Pop. 1,742.

**POXIM**, a small town of Brazil, in the prov. of Alagoas, on the r. bank of a river of the same name, 6 m. from its entrance into the Atlantic, and 180 m. SSW of Recife. The district extends to the coast between the Jiquia on the N, and the Curupe on the S, and is generally fertile. Pop., chiefly aborigines, 3,000.—Also a small river in the prov. of Bahia, in the comarca of Ilheos, which flows into the Atlantic, 21 m. N of the embouchure of the Jequitinhonha.—Also a small river of the prov. of Sergipe, which has its source near that of the Irapirang or Vaza-Barris; runs NE; and throws itself into the Cotindiba.

**POY**, or **POUY-SUR-DAX**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Landes, cant. and 4 m. NE of Dax, on a height, near the r. bank of the Adour. Pop. 450.

**POYALS**. See **MOSQUITO TERRITORY**.

**POYALES-DEL-HOYO**, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. of Avila and partido of Cebreros, on the S side of the Sierra-de-Gredos, and near the r. bank of the Tietar. Pop. 1,032. It contains a parish-church, a custom-house, and a public granary, and has several oil-mills.

**PO-YANG**, or **PHO-YANG**, a lake of China, in the prov. of Kiang-si, fed by the superfluous waters of the Kan-keang, and by the Sew-ho and two other rivers, and which discharges itself into the Yangtse-kiang. It is nearly 90 m. in length, and about 20 m. in breadth, and contains several beautiful and populous islands. Its waters are turbid and shallow. A considerable portion of its limits is a mere swamp in dry weather.

**POYARES**, a parish of Brazilian Guayana, on the r. bank of the Rio-Negro, 48 m. from Carvoeiro. It has a church, and is inhabited by Indians of different tribes.

**POYATOS**, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 24 m. NE of Cuenca and partido of Priego, at the source of the Escabas, and at the base

of the Sierra-de-Albarracin. Pop. 381. In its vicinity is a mine of silver.

**POYEL**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Antwerp and dep. of Gheel. Pop. 224.

**POYGEM**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of E. Flanders and dep. of Semmeisack. Pop. 171.

**POYK**, or **PUKA**, a river of Illyria, in the gov. of Laybach and circle of Adelsburg. It has its source on the frontier of the gov. of Trieste, 6 m. N of Klana; runs NNW, near Adelsburg; enters a deep cavern; issues thence at Planina, a distance of 8 m.; again disappears, and on its second exit, takes the name of Laybach.

**POYNINGS**, a parish of Sussex, 5 m. NW of Brighton. Area 1,643 acres. Pop. 261.

**POYOLS**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Drome, cant. and 2 m. SW of Luc, and 12 m. SSE of Die, near the l. bank of the Rhous. Pop. 160.

**POYSDORF**. See **POISDORF**.

**POZA-DE-LA-SAL**, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 24 m. NNE of Burgos and in the partido of Bribiesca, at the foot of a lofty mountain on the summit of which is a fortress. Pop. 2,670. It has a parish-church, five convents, an hospital, and a public granary. In the vicinity is a valuable salt mine. Around are several mountains, formed to a great extent of red jasper, and containing coal. In one of these the remains of a village engulfed by an eruption have been discovered at a depth of nearly 200 ft.

**POZALDEZ**, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 27 m. S of Valladolid and partido of Olmedo, in an elevated locality. Pop. 1,800. It has a distillery of brandy.

**POZANCO**, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and partido and 45 m. NE of Guadalajara, in a low and damp locality, near the r. bank of the Adaja.

**POZANCOS**, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 45 m. NE of Guadalajara, partido and 5 m. NE of Sigüenza, near the r. bank of the Henares. Pop. 127.

**POZELVA**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and district and 51 m. N of Vilna.

**POZNAN**. See **POSEN**.

**POZO** (El), or **POZO-DE-GUADALAJARA**, a village of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and partido of Guadalajara, in a plain between the Henares and Tajuna. Pop. 210.

**POZO-DE-ALMOGUERA**, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 18 m. SSE of Guadalajara and partido of Pastrana, in a plain between the Tagus and Tajuna. Pop. 294.

**POZO-RUBIO**, a town of Spain, in Murcia, in the prov. and partido and 12 m. N of Albacete, in a valley near the r. bank of the Xucar. Pop. 98.

**POZOBLANCO**, a judicial partido and town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. of Cordova. The partido comprises 11 pueblos. The town is 36 m. N of Cordova, and 12 m. SSE of St. Eufemia, in the midst of the Sierra-Morena, in a plain watered by several small affluents of the Guadalmez. Pop. 6,748. It has a parish-church, an elementary and a Latin school, a large hospital, and a custom-house. It possesses extensive manufactories of woollen fabrics, and several dye-works; and carries on an active trade in cattle and in legumes. A stone resembling the amethyst is found in the environs.

**POZOHALCON**, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 39 m. ENE of Jaen and partido of Cazorla, partly in a hollow, and partly on a height. Pop. 1,139. The adjacent mountains afford excellent timber and fire-wood.

**POZOHONDO**, a town of Spain, in Murcia, in

the prov. of Albacete and jurisdiction of Chinchilla. Pop. 2,820. It has a church and a custom-house.

**POZORRUBIO**, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 48 m. SW of Cuenca and partido of Ucles, in a fertile plain, and near the r. bank of the Giguela. Pop. 905. It has manufactories of coarse linen.

**POZOSECO**, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 48 m. SSE of Cuenca and partido of La Motilla-del-Palancar. Pop. 354.

**POZUELO**, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. of Ciudad-Real and partido of Alcazar-de-San-Juan. Pop. 1,958. It has a parish-church, a custom-house, a public granary, an hospital, and a convent. It has extensive manufactories of common woollen fabrics.—Also a town in Murcia, in the prov. of Albacete and partido of Chinchilla, to the N of Las-Penas-de-San-Pedro. Pop. 2,630. It has a parish-church, an elementary school, and a custom-house.

**POZUELO-DE-ALARCON**, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 8 m. W of Madrid and partido of Navalcarnero, in a fertile plain. Pop. 716. It has some handsome villas, fine gardens, and the best water in the prov. It has extensive manufactories of saddlery, &c., and several dye-works. In the vicinity is a well-frequented mineral spring. Potherbs, legumes, and fruit are extensively cultivated in the environs.

**POZUELO-DE-LA-ORDEN**, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. and 27 m. NW of Valladolid, and partido and 9 m. SW of Medina-de-Rioseco, on a height. Pop. 300. It has an hospital, and possesses distilleries of brandy.

**POZUELO-DEL-PARAMO**, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. of Zamora, partido and 15 m. NW of Benevento, in a fertile locality. Pop. 289.

**POZUELO-DEL-REY**, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 21 m. E of Madrid, partido and 9 m. SE of Alcala-de-Henares, on a plateau. Pop. 996. It has a parish-church, a convent, a custom-house, and a public granary. It has an oil-mill, and carries on an active trade in bread.

**POZUELOS**, a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 15 m. WSW of Ciudad-Real, on a hill, near the l. bank of the Guadiana. Pop. 321.—Also a town in Leon, in the prov. and 48 m. NNW of Valladolid, and 20 m. W of Carrion, near the r. bank of the Sequillo, at the foot of Mount Grajal. Pop. 186.

**POZUENGOS**, or **PAZUENGOS**, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 33 m. SW of Logrono, partido and 12 m. S of Santo-Domingo-de-la-Calzada, in the village of S. Millan, and near the source of a small river of the same name. Pop. 275.

**POZUZU**. See **PACHITEA**.

**POZVIST**, or **POTZVIST**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, 58 m. NW of Banjaluka, and 30 m. SSE of Carlsstadt.

**POZZELLI**, a fortress of Naples, in the prov. of Terra-d'Otranto, district and 24 m. NW of Brindisi, cant. and 6 m. NE of Ostuni.

**POZZO-DI-GOTO**, a town of Sicily, in the prov. of Messina, near the shore of the Tyrrhenian sea, on the Grangolla. Pop. 3,000. A little to the E are the ruins of Tyndaris.

**POZZOLENGO**, a village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and 24 m. ESE of Brescia, district and 9 m. ESE of Lonato. Pop. 1,327.

**POZZOL-FORMIGARO**, a town of Sardinia, in the division and 30 m. NNW of Genoa, prov. and mand. and 2 m. N of Novi. Pop. 2,400.

**POZZUOLI**. See **PUEZZUOLI**.

**PRA**, a river of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Riazan, which issues from Lake Martinovo in the

district of Riazan; runs SE, and throws itself into the Oka, on the l. bank, in the district and 36 m. NE of Spask, and after a total course of 75 m.

**PRAA**. See **BOOSAM-PRA**.

**PRABATHA**. See **RIESENBURG**.

**PRACHATITZ**, or **PRACHATICE**, a municipal town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachin, 4 m. NE of Sablat; and 27 m. SSW of Pisek, on the slope of a hill, and on the l. bank of a small affluent of the Blanitz. Pop. 2,591. It has a castle and mineral baths, and possesses extensive distilleries of brandy. The rearing of cattle forms an important branch of local industry.

**PRACHIN**, a circle in the SW of Bohemia, bounded on the NW by that of Klattau; on the N by the circle of Beraun; on the NE by that of Tabor; on the E by that of Budweis; on the SE and on the SW by Bavaria, comprising an area of 90.9 German sq. m., and containing in 1837, 255,148 inhabitants; and in 1843, 273,514. In the S and SW it is covered with lofty hills, in which the Moldau, Wotawa, and numerous smaller streams have their rise; in other parts it is comparatively level and fertile. Its timber is reputed the finest in Bohemia. The local industry, consisting chiefly in the manufacture of linen, cloth, calico, glass, potash, and paper, is considerable. The circle comprises 15 towns and 106 seignories. It derives its appellation from a castle—now in ruins—situated on a hill of the same name, near Horazdiowitz.

**PRACSA**, **WEINERN**, or **WAJNORY**, a village of Hungary, in the comitat and 6 m. NE of Presburg. It is noted for its wine.

**PRADALUNGA**, a village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and 7 m. NE of Bergamo, district and 3 m. NE of Alzano-Maggiore, on the l. bank of the Serio. Pop. 560.

**PRADANO**, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 21 m. NE of Burgos, partido and 3 m. S of Bribiesca, on the r. bank of the Oca. Pop. 387.

**PRADANOS**, a town of Spain, in Leon, in the prov. of Palencia and partido of Cervera-del-Rio-Pisuerga, in the valley of Ojeda. Pop. 948. It contains a parish-church and a custom-house, and has manufactories of common cloth.

**PRADE (LA)**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Aude, cant. and 8 m. NW of Mas-Cabardès. Pop. 850.

**PRADELLES**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Upper Loire and arrond. of Le-Puy. The cant. comprises 12 coms. Pop. in 1831, 8,168; in 1846, 8,609.—The town is 21 m. S of Le-Puy, on a rock, at an alt. of 1,241 yds. above sea-level. Pop. in 1840, 1,135. It has a small hospital, and blond forms its chief article of manufacture.—Also a village in the dep. of the Aube, cant. and 5 m. NE of Mas-Cabardès. Pop. 560.

**PRADELLES-EN-VAL**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Aude, cant. and 8 m. NW of La Grasse, at the foot of a mountain, near the Bretonne, an affluent of the Aude. Pop. 170.

**PRADENA**, a town of Spain, in the prov. of Segovia, and partido of Sepulveda. Pop. 1,093. It has a parish church and a custom-house.

**PRADENELLA**, a town of Spain, in the prov. and 27 m. ENE of Segovia, partido and 12 m. SE of Sepulveda, at the foot of the Sierra-de-Guadarrama, and on the r. bank of the Pradena, an affluent of the Duraton. Pop. 72.

**PRADES**, an arrondissement, canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Eastern Pyrenees. The arrond. comprises an area of 182,194 hect., and contains 6 cant. Pop. in 1831, 48,817; in 1846, 52,230. The cant. comprises 20 com. Pop. in 1861, 12,760; in 1846, 13,445.—The town is 29 m. WSW

of Perpignan, and 20 m. NW of Ceret, in a deep valley, on the r. bank of the Tet, and at an alt. of 371 yds. above sea-level. Pop. in 1789, 2,131; in 1821, 2,660; in 1831, 2,836; in 1841, 3,353; and in 1846, 3,222. It is small and ill-built, and with the exception of a church, has no buildings worthy of note. It possesses a communal college, a seminary, an hospital, and has manufactories of common cloth, hosiery, and paper, and several tanneries. Its trade consists chiefly in wine, wool, hemp, iron, and legumes. In the environs are mines of alum and iron. Sheep, the fleece of which is noted for the fineness of its quality, are pastured in great numbers in the locality. This town was built in 844.—Also a village in the dep. of the Upper Loire, cant. and 8 m. SE of Langeac, in a picturesque valley, on the l. bank of the Allier, a little below the confluence of the Suezols. Pop. 350. It has a paper-mill, and in the environs is a mineral spring.

PRADES, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 27 m. NW of Tarragona, and partido of Falset, at the foot of a range of mountains of the same name. Pop. 986. It has a fine church.

PRADES-SEGUR, a village of France, in the dep. of the Aveyron, cant. and 3 m. ESE of Pont-de-Salars. Pop. 500.

PRADILLO-DE-CAMEROS, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 21 m. S of Logronos and partido of Torrecella-de-Cameros, between two mountains, on the l. bank of the Yregua. Pop. 405. It has manufactories of common cloth.

PRADINES, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Lot, cant. and 4 m. NW of Cahors, on the l. bank of the Lot. Pop. 1,208.—Also a village in the dep. of the Aveyron, cant. and 3 m. NW of Sauveterre.—Also a village in the dep. of the Loire, cant. and 3 m. NW of St. Symphorien-de-Lay, near the r. bank of the Trambouze. Pop. 850. It has a bleachery, a pottery, and a tile-kiln.

PRADO, a town of Portugal, in the prov. of Minho, comarca and 3 m. NW of Braga, in a picturesque but insalubrious situation on the r. bank of the Cavado. Pop. 6,452. It has a manufactory of common earthen-ware, and possesses productive salmon-fisheries.

PRADO, a small maritime town of Brazil, in the prov. of Bahia, and comarca of Caravellas, on the S side of the Rio Jucuruçu, a little above its entrance into the Atlantic. Pop. 2,000. Its harbour, which is capable of giving admission to vessels of all sizes, is defended by a fort. Flour forms its chief article of export.—Also a small town of the prov. of Para, about 18 m. from the l. bank of the Amazon, and on an outlet of Lake Surubiu. It is inhabited by Indians, who find their chief subsistence in fishing and rearing cattle.

PRADO (EL), a town of Spain, in New Castile, in the prov. and 36 m. NW of Toledo, in a fertile locality, near the r. bank of the Alberche. Pop. 2,937. It has an hospital, and possesses manufactories of brandy, and of pottery-ware.

PRADO-DEL-REY, a town of Spain, in Andalusia, in the prov. and 45 m. from Cadiz, and partido of San-Roque, between two heights. Pop. 5,878. It has a parish-church, several convents, a custom-house, an hospital, and a large square. The streets are broad, and the houses generally well built.

PRADO-LA-MATA, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 42 m. NNE of Burgos, partido and 9 m. SE of Villarcayo, on the l. bank of the Nela, an affluent of the Ebro. Pop. 44.

PRADO-LUENGO, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 24 m. E of Burgos, and partido of Bribeasca, in the valley of S. Vincente, at the foot of the Sierra d'Urbion, on the l. bank of the

Tiron, an affluent of the Ebro, which is here crossed by two stone bridges. Pop. 1,790. It has a parish church, a custom-house, and a public granary, and possesses extensive manufactories of coarse cloth.

PRADOS, a parish of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, 9 m. NE of São-José, and 72 m. SW of Ouro-Preto. Pop. 5,000. It has a parish-church. The cultivation of rice, millet, kidney-beans, and fruit, the rearing of cattle, and manufacture of woollen fabrics, form chief branches of industry.

PRAESTOE, a town of Denmark, capital of a bail. in the stft of Sjælland, 45 m. SSE of Copenhagen, on a bay of the Baltic which forms a good port. Pop. 850. It has a considerable trade in corn and lime-stone.—The bail. comprises the SE part of the island, with an area of 26½ German sq. m. exclusive of the island of Møen. Pop. in 1844, 78,900.

PRAGA, a town of Poland, in the woiwodie of Masow, obwodie of Warsaw, from which it is separated by the Vistula, here crossed by a bridge of boats. This was once a place of considerable importance, and contained a population of 7,000 souls. In 1794, it was taken by the Russians, and has never since been able to recover its former status. An important victory over the Poles was gained in 1656 in the vicinity, by Charles Gustavus, king of Sweden.

PRAGEL, or BRAGEL, a mountain of Switzerland, in the cant. and 11 m. E of Schwytz, at the head of the valleys of Sihl, Muotta, and Klön. The col of the route communicating between the last two has an alt. of 4,997 French ft. above sea-level. It was passed by the army of Suwarrow in 1799.

PRAGELATO (VAL), a valley of Sardinia, in the dio. of Turin, and NW of the prov. of Pignerola, watered by the Clusone. It derives its name from the village of Pragas.

PRAGUE [BOHEMIAN, *Praha*; GERMAN, *Prag*], the capital of Bohemia, situated at about an equal distance from the E and W frontiers of the kingdom, in N lat. 50° 5', E long. 14° 25'; 74 m. SSE of Dresden, and 155 m. NNW of Vienna; at an alt. of 531 ft. above sea-level. It occupies a large space of ground, partly on the l., but chiefly on the r. bank of the Moldau. The streets are in general well-paved, with raised footpaths for passengers; the houses rise in successive terraces from the banks of the river. It may be divided into three parts, the Old town, extending in an oblong form along the r. bank of the river; the New town, situated outside of the Old, and consequently farther from the river; and the Radshin or Hradshin, a detached quarter on the l. bank. The whole is surrounded by an earthen mound and a ditch. Of the three divisions of P. the Altstadt or Old town is the largest, and the principal seat of trade and commerce. It contains the Rath-haus, or ancient town-hall, a quaint irregular Gothic pile. The Neustadt or New town, has the best streets, and is enriched with numerous convents, hospitals, and other public buildings; while the Radshin has the finest view, being built on high ground at some distance from the river. In a low tract to the N and E of the Radshin, is the quarter called the Klein-seite, said to be the oldest part of the town, but forming the aristocratic quarter; and along the river-side is a suburb called Smichow. The Wissebrad to the S of the city forms the citadel. The Moldau here is a river of considerable width, but too shallow to be navigable. Its course is from N to S, and it is crossed by a bridge of 12 noble arches, 1,770 ft. in length, and 35 ft. in width. A chain-bridge also crosses the river from the S end of the Klein-seite. The environs are diversified, and present a number of gardens and public walks. The Radshin quarter contains a building,



called a palace, but now used for public offices, which has 400 rooms, with a noble hall. The cathedral, a fine old Gothic structure, is situated on the steep side of the hill of the Radshin, overlooking the river and a great part of the city. The military hospital, in the Neustadt, is 600 feet in length, and has accommodation for 400 invalids. The theatre is large. Of public buildings generally the number is greater than in most other towns of the size, but few of them are good edifices. A few years ago, P. was said to contain above 100 churches and chapels, 9 synagogues, and 100 noble mansions and palaces. "A thousand towers, spires, minarets, and domes, shed over the whole an air of magnificence which in some sort partakes of the Oriental." The houses are built in general of stone, some in modern taste, but many more are of ancient architecture.

P., though it has long ceased to be the residence of the sovereign, is the seat of the government-offices of Bohemia, and of the courts of justice, as well as the military head-quarters. It forms also the general rendezvous of the native families of the nobility and gentry, whose incomes are such as exempt them from the necessity of living in retirement, but do not enable them to figure among the *grands* of Vienna. Of the population, which in 1846 amounted to 68,695, exclusive of a garrison of 7,000 troops, nearly 9,000 are Jews. The chief synagogue of the Jews is of very ancient date. The Protestants have only two churches; the great majority are Catholics; and P. is the see of an archbishop.

The university of P. is the oldest in Germany, having been founded in 1348. It is divided into the Carolinum or laymen's college, and the Clementinum or place of education for theological students. The Carolinum is a handsome modernized pile. The Clementinum occupies a large space of ground, and contains several noble halls. The present number of the professors is about 70; that of students 2,700; in 1836, the number of students was returned at 3,741. Like other German universities on a large scale, the university has classes of theology, law, medicine, philosophy, and classics. The public library contains above 130,000 volumes, but they are in general old. Here are also an observatory, a collection of philosophical instruments, a cabinet of natural history, and a noble botanic garden. There are numerous schools, libraries, and hospitals. Tycho Brahe was a refugee at P.; and the seat of his observatory is now occupied by the mansion of a nobleman. The residence of Wallenstein, the famous general in the 17th cent., is a stately structure, with extensive gardens.—Linen, cotton, woollen and silk goods are manufactured extensively at P.; also hats, soap, candles, porcelain, and, on a smaller scale, paper, brass-ware, trinketry, plated goods, glass, tobacco, and mathematical and musical instruments. P. is the centre of Bohemian traffic, being connected by railway with Vienna on the E, and Pilsen on the W, and by the Moldau river with a large and important district.

*History.* P. is an ancient city, and has often been exposed to the calamities of war. It was besieged and taken six times before 1249; and even when not battling with a foreign enemy the inhabitants of the four towns of which it was composed were always engaged in hostilities with each other for their separate and rival jurisdictions. In the war of the Hussites it was taken, burned, plundered, and sacked with a ferocity to which the records of religious fanaticism present no parallel. The Thirty Years' war began within its walls, and ended where it began; three times during that conflict, from the effects of which it may be doubted if Germany has ever recovered, P. was in the hands of an enemy. The cathedral to this hour—left partly in ruins, the marks of shot on its walls, the cannon-balls yet imbedded in the face of the Loretto church—all speak of the ravages of the time, and the yet later conflict of the Seven Years' war, when it was besieged by Frederic of Prussia. It had scarcely recovered from the horrors of a pestilence that in 1679 and 1680 swept off 32,000 persons, and the fire that in 1689 destroyed more than 800

houses, when the Seven Years' war broke out. In that struggle it was three times besieged by the French, Bavarians, and Prussians, and twice taken and plundered. In one siege alone, that of 1747, nearly 900 houses were destroyed: the palace, the cathedral, and most of the churches greatly damaged. In the New town whole streets were reduced to heaps of ruins; the city was bombarded for 21 days, during which 23,063 shells and 58,376 cannon balls were thrown into it. Nearly a century has elapsed since that siege, and the traces of its destruction yet remain; but a few months have removed every mark of the conflict of which it was the scene in 1848, when the national party rose in arms against the government, but were speedily quelled by the energy of Windischgrätz.

**PRAHECQ**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Deux-Sevres, and arrond. of Niort. The cant. comprises 9 com. Pop. in 1831, 6,051; in 1846, 6,649. The town is 8 m. SE of Niort, near the r. bank of the Guirande. Pop. 980.

**PRAHUSTA**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Rumelia, in the sanj, and 78 m. ENE of Salonica, and 39 m. ESE of Seres, to the S of the plain of Philippa, on an affluent of the Augusta, and about 5 m. from the shore of the Archipelago. Pop. 2,500. It is enclosed by a crenulated wall, 15 ft. in height and flanked with square towers. It has foundries for the casting of balls for the Ottoman fleet, manufactories of sandals, and several tanneries. To the N of the town is the Despotodagh—the *Rhodope* of the ancients—in which are mines of iron.

**PRAHOVA**, or **PRAOVA**, a district of Turkey in Europe, in the NW part of Lower Wallachia, bounded on the N by the Carpathian mountains. It is 75 m. in length from NW to SE, and 18 m. in breadth. It contains abundance of fine timber, and several salt mines. Its chief place is Ploiesti; and it is intersected by several rivers—one of which bears the same name—all affluents of the Jalomniza.

**PRAIA-DOS-ANJOS**, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, in a plain in the district, and on the promontory of Cabo-Frio. It consists of about 20 dwellings, and has a church. Its inhabitants find employment in the adjacent fisheries.

**PRAIA-DO-ESTREITO**, a plain of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, extending from the Praia-de-Pernambuco, SW to the Rio-Grande, a distance of 105 m., and from lake Patos to the ocean. It is less sterile than that of Pernambuco.

**PRAIA-D'ITAMARACA**, a town of Brazil, in the prov. of Pernambuco, on the E side of the island of Itamaraca. It has a church.

**PRAIA-DE-PEDRA**, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Rio-de-Janeiro, and parish of Guaratiba. It has a church and a small port.

**PRAIA-DE-PERNAMBUCO**, a sterile sandy plain of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, extending SSW a distance of upwards of 90 m.

**PRAIA-DAS-TORRES**, an extensive plain of Brazil, in the prov. of São-Pedro-do-Rio-Grande, extending from Cape Santa-Martha in a SW direction, a distance of 90 m.

**PRAIA-VERMELHA**, a sandy plain of Brazil in the prov. and 3 m. S of Rio-de-Janeiro, between the Rio-d'Assucar and the Capocabana mountains.

**PRAILLES**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Deux-Sevres, cant. and 5 m. N of Celles, and 8 m. NNW of Melle. Pop. 1,305.

**PRAIRIE**, a river of Lower Canada, which has its source in Coteau-St.-Louis, and falls into the Saint-Lawrence.

**PRAIRIE**, a central county of the state of Arkansas, U. S., comprising an area generally level of 945 sq. m., drained by branches of Arkansas river. It has a fertile soil. Pop. in 1850, 2,097. Its capital is Brownville.—Also a village of Louis co., in the state of the Missouri, 6 m. W of the Mississippi.—Also a township of Franklin co., in the state of

Ohio, 9 m. WSW of Columbus, drained by Derby creek and its tributaries. It is chiefly prairie, and is intersected by the National road and the Columbus and Xenil railway. Pop. 1,043.—Also a river of the state of Michigan, which forms the outlet of several small lakes, and discharges itself into St. Joseph's river, 2 m. below the village of Three Rivers, and after a course of about 40 m.

**PRAIRIE-DU-CHIEN**, a village of Crawford co., in the state of Wisconsin, U. S., situated in a fine alluvial plain on the Mississippi, 3 m. above the mouth of the Wisconsin, and 89 m. W by S of Madison. Pop. in 1850, 2,498. The prairie from which it takes its name is remarkable for its fertility; and the local advantages of its site are such as must insure its rapid growth.

**PRAIRIE-DU-LONG**, a village of St. Clair co., in the state of Illinois, U. S., on an affluent of the Kaskasia, and 110 m. S by W of Springfield.

**PRAIRIE-DE-LA-MADELEINE**, a village of Lower Canada, in the district and 3 m. SSE of Montreal and co. of Huntingdon, on the r. bank of the St. Lawrence. Pop. about 500. It forms an important commercial entrepot between Lower Canada and the United States.

**PRAIRIE RIVER**, a village of Branch co., in the state of Michigan, U. S., on a S branch of St. Joseph's river, and 74 m. SSW of Lansing.

**PRAIRIE-DU-ROCHEE**, a village of Randolph co., in the state of Illinois, U. S., 4 m. E of the Mississippi, and 123 m. S by W of Springfield. Pop. (Cath.) 400.

**PRAIRIE-RONDE**, a township of Kalamazoo co., in the state of Michigan, U. S., 77 m. SW of Lansing, drained by the head of Rocky river. It consists chiefly of prairie. Pop. in 1850, 690.

**PRAIRIE-DU-SAUK**, a village of Sauk co., in the state of Wisconsin, U. S., on the r. bank of the Wisconsin, and 22 m. NW by W of Madison. Pop. in 1850, 600.

**PRAIRIES (Des)**, a river, or more properly a channel of Lower Canada, formed by the St. Lawrence, and separating the Isle Jesus from the island of Montreal.—Also a river in the seignory of St. Sulpice.

**PRAIRIETON**, a village of Vigo co. in the state of Indiana, U. S., on the S side of Honey creek, 8 m. E of the Wabash, and 72 m. WSW of Indianapolis.

**PRAIRIEVILLE**, a township of Barry co., in the state of Michigan, U. S., 55 m. WSW of Lansing. It has a rugged surface, and contains numerous ponds. Pop. in 1850, 558.—Also a village of Clinton co., in the state of Indiana, 2 m. E of the Lafayette and Indianapolis railroad, and 42 m. NW of Indianapolis.

**PRALBOINO**, a town of Austria, in Lombardy, in the gov. of Milan, delegation and 21 m. S of Brescia, district and 7 m. S of Leno, on the l. bank of the Mella. Pop. 2,458. It is noted for its linen manufactures.

**PRALITZ**, or **PRAWLOW**, a town of Moravia, in the circle and 11 m. SW of Brünn, and 8 m. E of Kromau, on the r. bank of the Iglawa. Pop. 500.

**PRALLSVILLE**, a village of Hunterdon co., in the state of New Jersey, U. S., on Delaware river, at the confluence of Wickecheoke creek, 17 m. NW of Trenton. It is intersected by the Delaware railway.

**PRAM-PRAM**, a fort of Upper Guinea, on the gold coast, in Ashantee, in the state of Inkran, 10 m. WSW of Great Ningo, and 30 m. WSW of the embouchure of the Volta.

**PRANGEY**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Upper Marne, cant. and 3 m. SSW of Longean. Pop. 550.

**PRANGINS**, a village of Switzerland, in the cant.

of Vaud, circle and 1 m. NE of Nyon, and 21 m. WSW of Lausanne, near the W bank of the lake of Geneva. It has a fine castle, formerly the residence of Joseph Buonaparte.

**PRANIONIN**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vilna, district and 9 m. NE of Oshmiana.

**PRANLES**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ardeche cant. and 3 m. NNW of Privas. Pop. 1,500. It has a silk-mill and several mineral springs.

**PRANZAC**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Charente, cant. and 6 m. SSW of La Rochefoucauld, on the Bandiat. Pop. 625.

**PRA-SANG-CHU**, or **PHRACHEDEE-SAMONG**, a defile of the mountains, by which the prov. of Martaban is separated from Siam, in N lat. 15° 18', and E long. 98° 22'. It forms the only practicable passage across these mountains.

**PRASBERG**, a town of Styria, in the circle and 18 m. WNW of Cilly, and 11 m. SSW of Windischgrätz, on the l. bank of the San. In the vicinity is a Capuchin convent.

**PRASCHMAR**. See **TARTLAU**.

**PRASLIN**, an island of the Indian ocean, in the group of the Mahé islands, Seychelles archipelago, in S lat. 4° 43' and E long. 55° 45'. It is generally mountainous, and rises in the centre to a considerable height. About one-third only of its surface is capable of cultivation; but it abounds with wood, and possesses a species of the cocoa-palm peculiar to this and one of the adjacent islands, which often attains the height of 60 ft., with a stem not exceeding 15 or 18 inches in thickness. On the NE side of the island is an excellent harbour. The French took formal possession of this island in 1768. It now depends upon the Isle-of-France.

**PRASLIN**, a port on the NE coast of the island of Santa-Isabella, Salomon archipelago, in S lat. 7° 30', and E long. 158° 6'. It is protected by several islands, and forms a safe and spacious harbour. The entrance is narrow, and obstructed by rocks. It was visited by Surville in 1768.

**PRASO-NISI**, a small island in the Archipelago, in the Greek dep. of the North Sporades, 1½ m. E of the island of Pelerissa, and ¾ m. SW of Jura.

**PRASTO**, a town of Greece, in the Morea, 27 m. SE of Tripolitza, and 24 m. SSW of Napoli.

**PRASTOI**. See **PRÆSTOE**.

**PRASZKA**, or **PRÄUSKA**, a town of Poland, in the gov. of Kalisch, obwodzie and 14 m. SSW of Wielun, on the r. bank of the Prosna. Pop. 2,000.

**PRAT**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Côtes-du-Nord, cant. and 5 m. S of La-Roche-Derion, and 9 m. SE of Lannion. Pop. 2,255.

**PRAT-BOUREPAUX**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Ariège, cant. and 7 m. NW of St. Lizier, near the l. bank of the Salat. Pop. 1,439. It has a castle.

**PRATA**, a village of Naples, in the prov. of the Principato-Ultra, dist. and cant. and 5 m. SSW of Montefusco, on a hill, the base of which is washed by the Sabato. Pop. 1,790.—Also a town in the prov. of the Terra-di-Lavoro, district and 12 m. WNW of Piedimonte, cant. and 5 m. SE of Capriati. Pop. 1,350. It consists of two parts, distinguished as the Prata-Vecchia and Pagliara, and has two parish churches and a convent. Pop. 1,350.

**PRATA**, a river of Brazil, in the prov. of Minas-Geraes, and comarca of Paracatu, which has its source in the Serra-Alegre, runs first E, then N to the Escuro. Diamonds are found in its bed.—Also a river of the same prov. which has its source in the mountains to the N of the Rio Doce, passes São-Domingos-da-Prata, and joins the Piracicaba, on the r. bank, below the confluence of the Santa Barbara.

**PRATALIN**, a small town of Poland, in the woi-

wodie and 53 m. E of Siedlec, obwod and 20 m. NE of Biala, on the l. bank of the Bug.

**PRATAS**, a group of islands and rocks in the China sea, to the NW of the Philippine archipelago. The principal island of the group is in N lat.  $20^{\circ} 42' 55''$ , and E long.  $116^{\circ} 44' 15''$ , and is surrounded by an extensive sand bank.

**PRATAU**, a village of Prussia, in Saxony, in the regency of Merseburg and circle of Wittenburg. Pop. 510.

**PRATO**, a village of Switzerland, in the canton of Tessino, district of Leventino and circle of Quinto, 21 m. NW of Bellinzona, and near the l. bank of the Tessino. It has a tower which formed part of a castle, and on an adjacent height are the remains of a Lombard fortress.—Also a town of Tuscany, capital of a vicariat, in the prov. and 10 m. NW of Florence, on the r. bank of the Bisenzio. Pop. in 1840, 11,325. It is surrounded by walls and a ditch, and is generally well and regularly built. It has a fine market-place, a cathedral built of white marble, and presenting a fine specimen of Italian Gothic architecture, numerous churches and convents, 4 hospitals, 2 alms-houses, a founding-hospital, a public library, an episcopal seminary, a college, a savings' bank, a theatre, and possesses extensive manufactories of copper-ware, cloth, and other woollen fabrics, calico, linen, silk, straw-hats, several silk and paper-mills, dye-works, and tanneries. It is also noted for its bread, which is deemed the best in Tuscany. In the vicinity are quarries of green marble. This town formed in the middle ages a republic, which was destroyed by the Florentines in 1353. In 1512 it was sacked by the Spaniards.

**PRATOLA**, a town of Naples, in the prov. of Abruzzo-Ultra, district and 3 m. NW of Sulmona. Pop. 3,300.

**PRATOMAGNO**, a mountain of Tuscany, in the prov. and 27 m. E of Florence. It forms a ramification of the Apennines, and has an alt. of 810 toises = 1,726 yds. above sea-level.

**PRATOTIP**, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 22 m. WSW of Tarragona, and partido of Falset.

**PRATO-VECCHIO**, a town of Tuscany, capital of a podesteria in the prov. and 33 m. E of Florence, vicariat and 4 m. NW of Poppi, on the l. bank of the Arno. Pop. in 1840, 767. It is enclosed by walls, and has a large square, a convent, and a theatre. Wooden-ware forms its chief article of manufacture.

**PRATSBURG**, a township and village of Steuben co. in the state of New York, U. S., 178 m. W of Albany, drained by branches of Conhocton river. Pop. in 1850, 2,786. The village contains 600 inhabitants.

**PRATS-DE-LLUSANE**, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 42 m. NNW of Barcelona, and partido of Berga, in a level and fertile locality. Pop. 1,945. It has manufactories of coarse cloth, and a cotton spinning-mill.

**PRATS-DE-MOLLO**, or MOULIOU, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Eastern Pyrenees and arrond. of Ceret. The cant. comprises 5 com. Pop. in 1831, 7,631; in 1846, 8,620.—The town is 16 m. SW of Ceret, and 32 m. SW of Perpignan, on the l. bank of the Tech, which is here crossed by a stone bridge, and on the N side of the Pyrenees. Pop. in 1846, 3,730. It is enclosed by a crenulated wall, flanked with towers, and defended by a mound extending to the foot of La Garde, to the W of the town. It has a parish church, an hospital, a custom-house, and barracks, and possesses manufactories of common cloth, moleskin,

hosiery, blankets, whip-handles, locally named perignans, olive-oil, and vermicelli. This place is of great antiquity. Its earliest fortifications bear the date of 1,100. The fort of Le Garde was erected by Louis XIV. in 1676. It has been frequently taken by Spain.

**PRATS-DE-REY**, a town of Spain, in Catalonia, in the prov. and 48 m. NW of Barcelona, and partido of Igualada, in a fertile plain. Pop. 783. It has an hospital, and possesses some Roman remains. Cotton-spinning forms the chief object of local industry.

**PRATSVILLE**, a township of Greene co., in the state of New York, U. S., 43 m. SW of Albany, drained by Shoharie creek. It has a generally mountainous surface, but in some parts is very fertile. It contains the largest tannery in the United States. Pop. in 1850, 1,989. It contains a village of the same name on the Shoharie creek. Pop. 1,800.

**PRATTELEN**, or BRATTELEN, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. and 6 m. SE of Bale. Pop. 888. An obstinate engagement between the French and Swiss took place here in 1444.

**PRATTIGAU**. See PRETTIGAU.

**PRATZA**. See BRATZA.

● **PRAUSNITZ**, or PRUSSICO, a town of Prussia, in the prov. of Silesia, regency and 19 m. NNW of Breslau, and circle of Milétsch. Pop. in 1843, 2,500. It has an old castle, a Lutheran and two Catholic churches, an hospital, and a suburb; and possesses manufactories of woollen and linen fabrics, and of oil.

**PRAUST**, a village of Prussia, in the prov. of W. Prussia, regency and circle and 6 m. S of Danzig, on the old Radaune, a part of the waters of which are conducted to Danzig by a canal named the New Radaune. Pop. 300.

**PRAUSZKA**. See PRASZKA.

**PRAUTHOY**, a canton, commune, and town of France, in the dep. of the Upper Marne and arrond. of Langres. The cant. comprises 25 coms. Pop. in 1831, 9,468; in 1846, 9,457.—The town is 14 m. S of Langres. Pop. 736.

**PRAVADI**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bulgaria, in the sanj. and 72 m. SSE of Silistria, 26 m. W of Varna, and 23 m. ESE of Shumla, between two lofty rocks, and on a river of the same name, which is here crossed by the road which runs through the Bokaz pass into Rumelia. It contains the ruins of a fortress, several mosques and public baths. The Turks were here defeated by the Russians in 1829.—The river P. has its source near Shumla; runs E; forms two lakes distinguished as the Great and Little Devna; and after a course of 90 m., throws itself by several embouchures into the Black sea, at Varna.

**PRAVIA**, a judicial partido, parish, and town of Spain, in Asturias, in the prov. of Oviedo. The partido comprises 45 parishes.—The town is 18 m. NW of Oviedo, on a hill, in a pretty valley, watered by the Nalon, which is here navigable for small boats. Pop. 1,153. It contains some handsome edifices, of which the principal are the court-houses and fountains. It has also a parish-church and an elementary school, and carries on a trade in cattle.

**PRAWLOW**. See PRALITZ.

**PRAVA**, a seaport and the capital of the island of Terceira, one of the Azores, beautifully situated on a plain, in the centre of a deep sandy bay, with high mountains behind. It contains a church, four convents, three hospitals, and about 3,000 inhabitants. The trade of the island is chiefly conducted from this port. The town suffered severely from an earthquake in 1841.

**PRAVA**, a town of Ardra, on the Slave-coast, at the bottom of a bay, 30 m. NE of Grand Popo.



**PRAYA** (Porro), the capital of Santiago, one of the Cape-de-Verd islands, in N lat.  $14^{\circ} 54'$ , and W long.  $23^{\circ} 30'$ . It is situated on an elevated piece of table land of tertiary formation, perpendicular on all sides towards the sea, the descent to which is by two steep roads cut in the rock. The bay is an open one, but of easy access, and the anchorage is safe. A fort placed on the summit of a hill commands the harbour. Most of the houses are built of rough stone, one story high, white-washed, and covered with branches of the cocoa-nut tree. The streets are wide, and in the centre is a large public square, the middle of which is occupied by a small wooden monument said to be emblematical of royalty! A chapel, jail, and barracks constitute the principal public buildings. The fort, which flanks the town, is almost entirely in decay: the whole place is indeed little better than an African town. The pop. is made up of an intermixture of descendants from the Portuguese, natives, and Negroes from the adjacent coast. The Negro race seems to predominate, woolly hair, flat noses, and thick lips being most frequently met with. The number of inhabitants is about 2,300, of which number 100 are native Portuguese. The language spoken is a jargon formed by a mixture of the Portuguese and Negro dialects. Most of the Blacks speak their native tongue. A market is held daily in the morning when any vessels are in port. In this market a great variety of tropical fruits are exposed for sale, as well as cabbage-leaves, beans, pumpkins, squashes, corn, potatoes, yams, mandiocca, &c. In order to obtain beef, it is necessary to buy the cattle at the cattle-yard, where, on notice being given, you may choose those that suit for slaughter. A few shops are supplied with cotton, hardware, &c. There are likewise a number of little wine shops. The improvement in the supplies and comforts on board of vessels on long voyages, now make it unnecessary to touch in port, as was formerly deemed unavoidable. Porto-P. is the residence of the governor-general of the Portuguese settlements, both in the Cape-de-Verd islands, and at Cape Verde on the coast of Africa.

**PRAYA-DAS-NIEVES**, a bay on the SW coast of Africa, in S lat.  $19^{\circ}$ .

**PRAYAGA**. See ALLAHABAD.

**PRAYON**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Liege and dep. of Foret. Pop. 335.

**PRAYSSAC**, or **PREYSSAC**, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Lot, arrond. and 14 m. WNW of Cahors, cant. of Puy-l'Eveque, on the l. bank of the Lot. Pop. 1,987. It is noted for its wine.

**PRAYSSAS**, or **PREYSSAS**, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Lot-et-Garonne and arrond. of Agen. The cant. comprises 13 coms. Pop. in 1831, 9,135; in 1846, 8,694.—The village is 9 m. NW of Agen. Pop. 1,550.

**PRAZERES**, a village of Brazil, in the prov. of Mato-Grosso, on the Icatuni, an affluent of the Parana, in a fertile but unhealthy locality.—Also a village in the prov. of Parahiba and district of Conde.—Also a village in the N part of the prov. of Mato-Grosso, near the head of the Cuiaba.

**PRAZERES** (NOSSA-SENHORA-DOS). See LAGES.

**PRAZLOUZE**. See FRASLAU.

**PRAZZO**, a village of Sardinia, in the dio. and prov. and 24 m. WNW of Coni, on the l. bank of the Maira.

**PRCHELAI**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. of Vilna, district and 36 m. SW of Nowo-Troki.

**PRCHEVALKA**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and district and 21 m. N of Grodno, on the r. bank of the Niemen.

**PRE-DES-MARMIERS**, a mountain of France, in the dep. of the Ain. It forms a summit of the Jura chain, and has an alt. of 4,150 French ft. above sea-level.

**PRE-SAINT-GERVAIS** (Le), a commune of France, in the dep. of the Seine, cant. of Pantin, 5 m. SE of St. Denis, and 2 m. NE of the walls of Paris. Pop. 1,643. It contains ancient reservoirs constructed for the supply of the NE portion of Paris with water, and has manufactories of musical instruments, and of soap, and lime-kilns, and extensive nursery gardens.

**PREAU**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Hainault and dep. of Willemeau. Pop. 102.

**PREAU** (Le), a headland of New Brunswick, in the co. of St. John, to the E of Passamaquoddy Bay.

**PREAUX**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Indre, cant. and 5 m. SSW of Eceuille, and 26 m. NW of Chateauraux. Pop. 450.—Also a commune in the dep. of the Orne, cant. and 4 m. S of Noce, near the l. bank of the Meme. Pop. 1,603.

**PREAVIN**, a canal of France, in the dep. of the Nord and cant. of Hazebrunck, which connects the canals of Nieppe and Hazebrunck with that of the Bourre.

**PREBAN**, a parish of co. Wicklow,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  m. NE of Tinehelly. Area 4,265 acres. Pop. in 1851, 726.

**PREBLE**, a county in the SW part of the state of Ohio, U. S., comprising an area of 460 sq. m., drained by Four Mile, St. Clair, and Franklin creeks, and intersected by the Dayton and Western, Dayton and Greenville, Hamilton and Eaton, Four-Mile-Valley and Junction railroads. It has a finely diversified surface, with fine wood and a highly productive soil. Pop. in 1850, 21,736.—Also a township of Cortlandt co., in the state of New York, 119 m. W by N of Albany, generally hilly and drained by Cold creek. Pop. 1,312. It has a village of the same name. Pop. 300.

**PREBOI**, a town of Turkey in Europe, in Bosnia, sanj. and 50 m. NW of Novi-Bazar, and 63 m. SE of Bosna-Serai, on the r. bank of the Lim, 3 m. above the confluence of that river with the Vuvatz.

**PRECHAC**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Gironde, cant. and 5 m. SSE of Villandraut, on the l. bank of the Ciron. Pop. in 1846, 3,102.—Also a village in the dep. of the Landes, cant. and 6 m. NW of Montfort, on a mountain, between the Adour and Louts. Pop. 420. It has several thermal springs.

**PRECHEUR** (Le), a town and parish of the island of Martinique, 8 m. NW of St. Pierre, at the entrance of a small river of the same name into the Caribbean sea. The town is inhabited chiefly by Mulattoes, who employ themselves in fishing; the principal dwellings being situated on the surrounding hills. The parish presents an irregular surface, and its soil is adapted chiefly to the culture of sugar, of which 66,000 pounds are annually produced. Pop. 3,108, of whom 2,539 are slaves.

**PRECIGNE**, or **PRESSIGNE**, a commune and town of France, in the dep. of the Sarthe, cant. and 5 m. S of Sable. Pop. in 1846, 2,956. It has a college and mineral wells, and possesses manufactories of common cloth.

**PRECOP**. See PEREKOP.

**PRECY**, a village of France, in the dep. of the Cher, cant. and 5 m. S of Sancergues. Pop. 1,200. It has several blast-furnaces and forges.

**PRECY-SUR-OISE**, a town of France, in the dep. of the Oise, cant. and 7 m. SW of Creil, on the r. bank of the Oise. Pop. 1,000. The streets are spacious and well-kept, and the houses well-built. It has manufactories of silk, buttons, and carries on a considerable trade in grain and cattle.

**PRECY-SOUS-THIL**, a canton and commune of France, in the dep. of the Cote-d'Or and arrond. of Semur. The cant. comprises 20 coms. Pop. in 1831, 8,656; in 1846, 9,050.—The town is 7 m. S of Semur, and 37 m. W of Dijon, near the Ozerain, at the foot of a height, on which are still to be seen the towers of the ancient ducal castle of Thil. Pop. 566. It has manufactories of agricultural implements, several forges, dye-works, a tannery, a wax-work, &c. Sheep of the merino breed are pastured in the environs.

**PREDMIR**, a town of Hungary, in the circle beyond the Danube, comitat and 32 m. NE of Trentsen, and 11 m. N of Domains, on a small affluent of the Vaag, and near the l. bank of that river. It has a Catholic church. In the vicinity is a saw-mill and a bed of fine porcelain clay.

**PREDORE**, a village of Austria, in Lombardy, in the prov. and 18 m. E of Bergamo, district and 3 m. NE of Sarnico, on Lake Iseo. Pop. 500. It has manufactories of linen. A little to the E is a fine palace.

**PREDPRIATI**, a cluster of islets in the Low archipelago, S. Pacific, in S lat. 15° 58' 18", and W long. 140° 2' 45".

**PREE**, a commune of Belgium, in the prov. of Namur and dep. of Biesme. Pop. 117.

**PREE (La)**, a fort of France, in the dep. of the Lower Charente, cant. and 5 m. SE of St. Martin-de-Ré, in the island of Ré.

**PREEN-CHURCH**, a parish in Salop, 9 m. SE of Shrewsbury. Area 1,050 acres. Pop. in 1851, 77.

**PREES**, a parish in Salop, 14 m. NE of Shrewsbury, comprising Calverhall and Whixhall chapels, and Prees-with-Steel and Sandford townships. Area 1,446 acres. Pop. in 1851, 3,196.

**PREETZ**, a market-town of Denmark, in the duchy of Holstein, 9 m. SE of Kiel, on the Schwentine. Pop. 4,500. It has a convent, with a library, several schools, an orphan asylum, and a poor-house.

**PREGASSONA**, a village of Switzerland, in the cant. of Tessina and district of Lugano.

**PREGEL**, a river of Prussia, in the prov. of E. Prussia, formed by the junction of the Angerap and the Pissa, in the circle of Insterburg, regency of Gumbinnen. Passing Insterburg, where it becomes navigable, it enters the regency of Königsberg; waters Wehlau, where it receives the Alle on the l.; traverses Königsberg, and 6 m. below that town, throws itself into the Frische-haff, at the NE extremity, after a course in a generally W direction of 99 m. By means of the river and the canal of Deime a communication is maintained with the Kurische-haff. Above Königsberg this river forms several islands of considerable size. A bar at its mouth prevents the admission of large vessels.

**PREGOND**, a col of the Pyrenees, between the French dep. of the Eastern Pyrenees and Catalonia, to the WSW of Prats-de-Mollo, and forming a communication between the valleys of the Tech and Ter.

**PREGRADNOI-STAN**, a fortress of Russia in Europe, in the prov. of the Caucasus, district and 60 m. W of Alexandrov, and 18 m. SSW of Stavropol, on the r. bank of the Kouban.

**PREHELOM**, a town of Russia in Europe, in the gov. and district and 15 m. N of Grodno, on the r. bank of the Niemen.

**PREIGNAC**, a commune of France, in the dep. of the Gironde, cant. and 7 m. SSE of Podensac, on the l. bank of the Garonne. Pop. in 1846, 2,563. It is noted for its wine.

**PREJANO**, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, in the prov. and 30 m. SE of Logrono, partido and 5 m.

SW of Arnedo, in a mountainous locality, near the r. bank of the Cidacos. Pop. 1,111. It has 2 parish churches and a custom-house, and possesses manufactories of common cloth. This town suffered severely from an earthquake in 1818. The environs are noted for their oil, and contain seams of coal.

**PRELA**, a village of Sardinia, in the dio. of Nice, capital of a mandemento, prov. and 6 m. W of Oneglia, in a valley of the same name.

**PRELAUTSCH**, or **PRELAUCY**, a municipal town of Austria, in Bohemia, in the circle and 15 m. NW of Chrudin, on the l. bank of the Elbe. Pop. 1,590.

**PRELOK**. See **PERLAK**.

**PRELUKA**, a port of Austrian Illyria, in Istria, on the Adriatic, near the small town of Castua, at the bottom of the gulf of Quarnero. Its trade is chiefly in wine.

**PREMERY**, a town of France, in the dep. of Nièvre, on an affluent of the Nièvre, 14 m. E of La Charite, and 17 m. NE of Nevers. Pop. 1,113.

**PREMISLAU**. See **PRZEMYSL**.

**PREMITI**, a town of Albania, in the sanj. and 52 m. ESE of Avlona, on the l. bank of the Voioutzza. Pop. 3,500. It is well fortified.

**PREMNAÿ**, a parish of Aberdeenshire, 24 m. WNW of Aberdeen. Pop. 793.

**PREMONT**, a village of France, in the dep. of l'Aisne, cant. and 4 m. NW of Bohain. Pop. 1,400.

**PREMONTRE**, a village of France, in the dep. of l'Aisne, cant. and 6 m. NE of Coucy-le-Chateau. There are extensive glass and bottle-works here.

**PREMUDA**, an islet of the Dalmatian coast, in N lat. 44° 20', E long. 14° 37".

**PRENDERGAST**, a parish of Pembrokeshire, 1 m. from Haverford West. Area 1,104 acres. Pop. 1,473.

**PRENN**, a town of Poland, in the prov. of Augustowo, on the l. bank of the Memel, 23 m. ENE of Marianopol. Pop. 2,500.

**PRENSLOW**, a town of Prussia, the cap. of the Ucker Mark, in the prov. of Brandenburg, situated in a plain on Lake Ucker, 71 m. NNE of Potsdam. It is divided into an old and new town; and is on the whole tolerably built. It has several Lutheran and Calvinist churches, and one Catholic church. Pop. 12,750. The town has several dye-works, distilleries, breweries, and woollen manufactories, and a considerable trade in corn. Near this town, on 24th October 1806, the remains of the Prussian army defeated at Jena on the 14th, were obliged, after a most fatiguing march, to surrender to the French, who had headed them by a more direct road.

**PREOBRAJENIIA (CAPE)**, a headland on the coast of Asiatic Russia, forming the extremity of the tongue of land which separates the gulfs of Khatangskii and Anabarskii, in N lat. 74° 45', E long. 111°.

**PREPARIS**, the most northern of the Andaman islands, situated in the E entrance of the bay of Bengal, in N lat. 14° 50', and E long. 93° 36'. It is 7 m. long, and 1½ m. broad; and is composed of a ridge of land rising gradually from all sides towards the middle, to a height of 200 ft., and covered with wood. It is only inhabited by birds, squirrels, and monkeys.

**PREPT**, a village of Bohemia, in the circle of Bunzlau, 24 m. NNW of Jung-Bunzlau.

**PRERAU**, a circle of Moravia, comprising the NE portion of that prov., and bordering on Prussian Silesia. Its area is 1,627 geog. sq. m. Pop. in 1849, 398,000. The district lying on the river March is level and fertile; the rest is mountainous.—The chief place, of the same name, is a small town, 3 m. SE of Olmutz, on the l. bank of the Betschwa.